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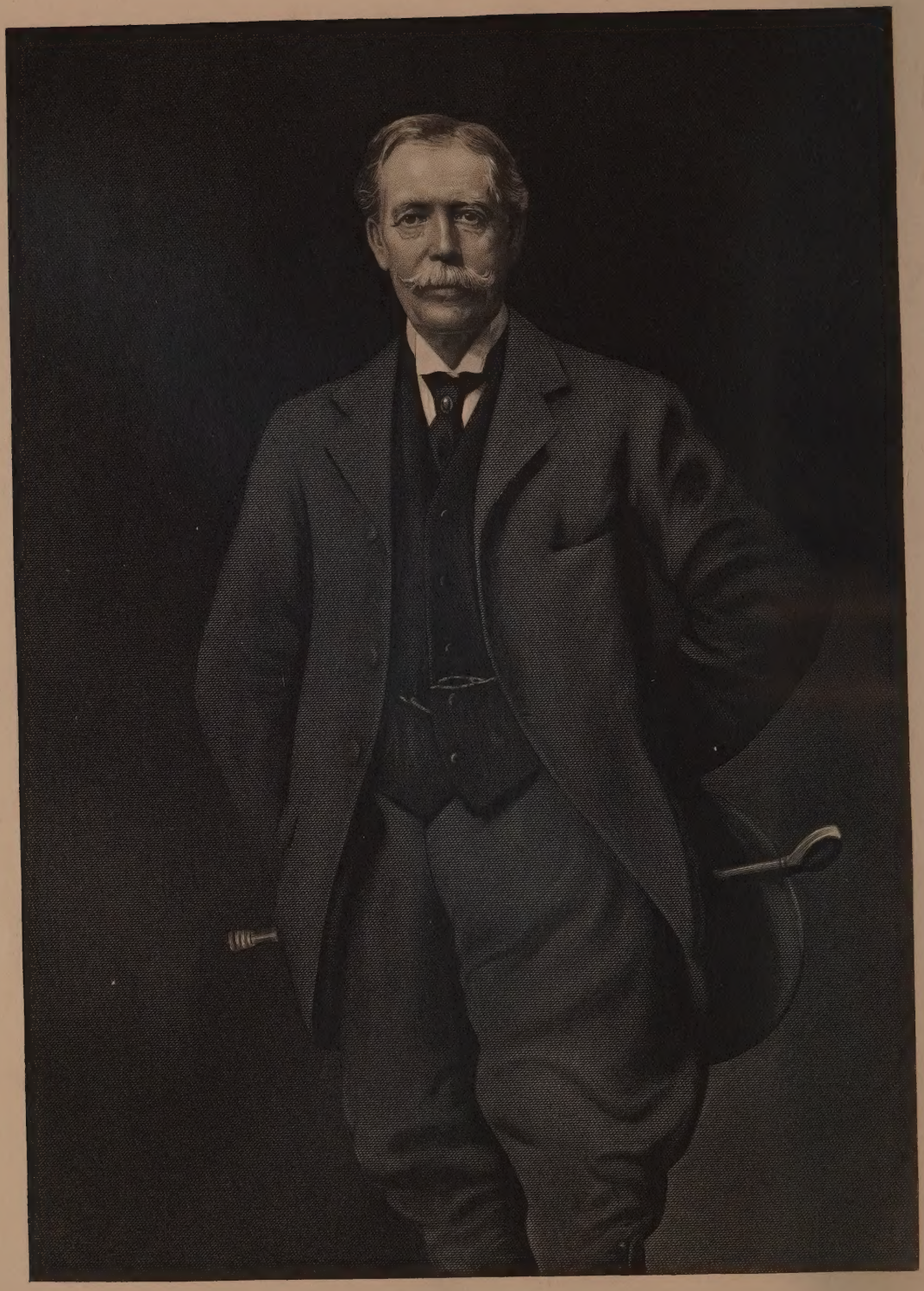

Wm. J. Palmer

General William J. Palmer

GENERAL WILLIAM J. PALMER has been termed Colorado's foremost citizen. Time gives the perspective of all things and of all individuals, and as the years pass the importance of General Palmer to Colorado is continually growing in the public mind. The people realize the worth of his efforts, the value of his deeds, the integrity and modesty of his life and know that in the course of his residence in the west he opened up many avenues leading to civilization, to progress and improvement. He took the initial step in many instances and pointed out the way that others might follow. He passed two milestones on life's journey beyond the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten and in the course of his active life he accumulated a fortune that mounted into the millions, but the attainment of wealth was never the end and aim of his business career. His activity in the field of business was because of his deep interest in the game and the possibilities for achievement in the way of opening up new sections of the country, and his story contains many of the thrills of victory. His ancestors were Pennsylvania people, living for many generations in Germantown, near Philadelphia. General Palmer was born near Leipsic, Kent county, Delaware, September 17, 1836, and came of English, German and Irish ancestry, his parents being John and Matilda (Jackson) Palmer. His mother, who died about 1902, at the very advanced age of ninety-four years, was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers. The son began his education in a Friends school of Philadelphia, afterward attended the Central high school and was also a student in the Zane street grammar school in Philadelphia. He made his initial step in the business world when in 1853, at the age of seventeen years, he joined the engineer corps of the Hempfield Railroad in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he became an employe of Charles Ellet, a distinguished civil engineer of that period, who later organized the ram fleet on the Mississippi river early in the Civil war. In 1856 General Palmer went to England and devoted a year to the practical study of civil and mining engineering in that country. Upon his return home he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Westmoreland Coal Com-

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pany of Pennsylvania and a year later became private secretary to John Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In the latter position he remained for four years but the outbreak of the Civil war stirred his patriotic spirit and after the battle of Bull Run in July, 1861, he began recruiting in the state of Pennsylvania and organized the Anderson troop of cavalry for escort and special duty with General Robert Anderson when that Fort Sumter hero took command in Kentucky. Mr. Palmer was elected captain of his company, and with the retirement of General Anderson, General W. T. Sherman accepted the troop from Captain Palmer; but before the organization reached the field General Buell had taken command in Kentucky, and Captain Palmer and his troop served under him for about a year, during which time they participated in the Nashville and Shiloh campaigns. At the request of General Rosecrans in the summer of 1862, Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania gave Captain Palmer authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, known as the Fifteenth Pennsylvania. But before its quota had been filled the incompleted organization was sent into the Cumberland valley of Maryland to meet the Confederate invasion that was defeated and turned back at Antietam in September of that year. On the day after the battle, Captain Palmer volunteered to General McClellan for special duty within the enemy's lines, where he was taken prisoner and was so held until January, 1863, when he was released and returned to active service. The story of his capture and prison experience is a most thrilling one. After the second battle of Bull Run new troops were pushed into the field and after McClellan took command it was ascertained that Lee had crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and at once all the volunteer militia, recruits and detachments, without regard to completeness of organization, were hurried to the front. It was at that time that Captain Palmer's command was ordered to report to General McClellan and it was soon afterward that he offered to go across the river and find out what the enemy was doing. The General consented but demanded that he take with him a scout and a Methodist preacher. Captain Palmer preferred to be alone but had to submit to the orders of his superior officer. Arriving at the ferry's bank, they could find no boat and finally had to call to the ferryman, who it was known was a Union sympathizer and who was not only ferryman but miller at that point. At length the three were taken across the river and proceeded to the mill, where they found the man's wife and a negro woman. After much persuasion the man, Roberts by name, was induced to go to a friend some distance away and find out if there were any movements

of the army in that direction. Captain Palmer and his associates, including the miller's wife and the negress, sat in the darkened room anxiously awaiting the return of the miller, when all at once Captain Palmer heard a distant noise to which he listened intently until he felt sure that it was an approaching troop of cavalry. The negress grasped the situation and insisted that the men should go to the loft which she occupied above. Most of the cavalrymen, however, passed on without suspicion that the house contained two Union men—one an officer. When that danger was passed Captain Palmer received a report from his scout, whom he sent on to inform McClellan of what was happening. Then the men descended from the loft and soon afterward the miller returned but reported that the men would be unable to make their escape, as the Confederates were picketing the roads and posting sentinels. Again the negress insisted that Captain Palmer should mount to the loft. Captain Palmer's companion, the Methodist minister, was in citizen's clothing and he managed to get away from the house and was attempting to cross the river. Captain Palmer watched him with intense anxiety, when all at once he heard the negress saying to him: "Massa Cap'n, you'se caught for su', now. H'yar, jes tuk off dem blue clo's and put on dare common t'ings of Massa Roberts. Mighty quick! Dere's a guard a-cummin' fra de camp wid Massa Roberts, an' dey is arter you." Captain Palmer realized that if he was caught there his uniform meant punishment for the people of the house and that in homespun he might have a chance to escape. Not caring to be caught in the loft, after having donned the miller's garments he proceeded to the lower floor. There the commanding officer of the Confederate troops explained that his presence was demanded at headquarters, to which Captain Palmer courteously replied that he would accompany him. As he went along he framed the story that he would tell—"that his name was Peters, that he was down in that district of Kentucky seeing about some mines which he owned and that Maryland was his home." He was at length sent on to Castle Thunder and then followed months in which there was danger at all times of his being shot as a spy if he should ever be recognized. He had many narrow escapes from this. On one occasion he and three companions, with the aid of a file and a jack knife, sawed their way through a board in the floor and had planned to escape that night when they found that evidently some suspicion had been aroused and there was a double guard, with a light thrown into the cellar of the warehouse through which they would have to make their escape. This plan was thus frustrated. Captain Palmer did not dare to appeal to his friends, all of whom believed him to be

dead, for if they searched for him it would mean that he would be shot as a spy if his identity were made known. Twice the promise came to him that he would be exchanged with prisoners, but these promises were not kept. At length a man who was a friend of nearly all of the Confederate generals and other officers of that district was cast into prison and, to make a long story short, it proved that he was a Union spy, although no one suspected him. He was the factor who at length enabled Captain Palmer to make his escape and ultimately he reached the Union lines. After his release Captain Palmer was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, which was then serving under General Rosecrans in Tennessee. He soon brought the command to a high state of efficiency and with his troops participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and in the operations against General Longstreet in the winter of 1863-64. He also participated in the Atlanta campaign, where he had charge of a part of the line of communication and supply. He was afterward with the command of General Hood and for his brilliant services was brevetted brigadier general. Early in the spring of 1865 he was sent with his brigade across the Great Smoky range into North Carolina and when General Johnston surrendered was placed at the head of a division and put upon the track of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate forces, who were then trying to escape to the Gulf or into Texas. General Palmer pushed the pursuit of the Confederate president and the cavalry command which was escorting him, and was close upon him when he was captured by General Wilson. Soon afterward the Union armies were disbanded and General Palmer returned to private life. General George H. Thomas said of him: "There is no officer in the active or volunteer service who has performed the duties which have devolved upon him with more intelligence, zeal or energy than General Palmer, whose uniform distinguished success throughout the war places his reputation beyond controversy."

In the summer of 1865, at the request of John Edgar Thompson, Thomas A. Scott and other Pennsylvania Railroad friends, General Palmer was elected secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, then controlling the Union Pacific eastern division. This was the initial step that brought him ultimately to Colorado and his services here were of the greatest benefit in the development of the resources and upbuilding of the state. He remained with the Kansas Pacific Railroad as manager of construction while it was being constructed to Denver in 1869 and 1870, was a factor in the building of the Denver Pacific road between Denver and Cheyenne in the same years, instituted the plans leading to the establishment of the

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system and put these plans into execution. In 1872 he was active in organizing the Central Colorado Improvement Company, which later became the Colorado Coal & Iron Company and is now the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. He remained the active head of the Denver & Rio Grande until August, 1883, when he resigned to give greater attention to his railroad enterprise in Mexico, promoted under the name of the Mexican National Railroad. But he continued to remain as president of the Rio Grande Western road extending from Grand Junction, Colorado, to Salt Salt City and Ogden, Utah, until April, 1901, when he withdrew from personal participation in its affairs and from an active railroad career, which, save for the period of his four years' service in the Union army, had extended over a period of forty-seven years. His retirement was marked by a most noteworthy gift—the distribution of stock and cash of the value of one million dollars to those who had long been in the service of the company.

General Palmer was the founder and promoter of Colorado Springs, which came into existence in the summer of 1871. He organized the company that secured title to ten thousand acres of land, upon part of which the city was laid out. He was also identified with the founding of South Pueblo, Alamosa, Durango and several towns of lesser importance on the Denver & Rio Grande, but his interests centered in Colorado Springs, where he made his home. His gifts to it were many and yet he never figured prominently in this connection but kept himself always in the background and most modestly disclaimed any credit for what he did.

On the 27th of November, 1870, General Palmer married Miss Queen Mellen, of Flushing, Long Island, and to them were born three daughters—Elsie, Dorothy and Marjory Palmer. The mother passed away in December, 1894, and General Palmer was survived only by his three daughters and one granddaughter.

General Palmer was not only a builder of railroads but also a road builder of highways. Moreover, he donated more than sixteen hundred acres in parks to the city of Colorado Springs, thus changing unsightly districts, creek bottoms and mountain tops into places of enchantment, spending millions to provide the city with beautiful recreation spots. He was a most charitable and liberal man. One of his pet projects found tangible expression in the establishment of Colorado College, which he largely supported for many years. He was the builder of the Antlers Hotel at Colorado Springs and maintained it at a loss for many years until tourist travel had become sufficient for its upkeep. His own home, Glen Eyrie, is the handsomest

in Colorado and one of the most magnificent in the west, the estate comprising more than five thousand acres of land. Among his personal holdings were a convent and estate near the City of Mexico where he had planned to build for himself a Mexican home. He never discussed his business affairs and in fact rarely discussed anything concerning himself. This was largely due to his innate modesty. It is estimated that he gave away more than four million dollars during his lifetime, or nearly one-half of his entire estate, yet no one ever heard the story from his own lips. The Colorado Springs Gazette said of him: "Small of stature and slight of frame, General Palmer was a phenomenal character from whatever standpoint he may be viewed. His early education was not what may be called 'liberal' as measured by modern standards, for he was earning wages at an age when many boys of the present day are merely entering upon their college career, but his education was intensely practical. Yet he developed into a finished writer and a brilliant conversationalist, a patron of art and architecture, of originality and taste. Possibly the most valuable year of his youthful education was that spent in England in the study of civil and mining engineering, which gave him the basis for his great career as a builder. His four years of experience in the army developed those traits of devotion to duty, self-control and utter fearlessness in the face of danger and difficulty which marked his career. * * * In reviewing the history of this wonderful man the points in his character which possibly stand out above all others are his extreme modesty and the invariable good judgment and foresight which seemed almost to stamp him as a being of a superior kind. His faith in the future of the west was apparently of that divine order which is accorded to but few men in a century, and beyond doubt the greatset joy of his life was in living to see and know the realization of that faith. From a typical 'barefoot boy,' such as Whittier wrote of, in a modest country home in Delaware, to become the manager of railroads at twenty-one, the commander of troops and the confidant of the greatest military leaders of the Civil war at twenty-six, the pioneer of a new empire and the builder of railroads at thirty-five, the founder of cities and an international financier at forty, and the dispenser of millions to the cause of humanity in the evening of his life—this was the career of General Palmer. Of his wealth, estimated at not less than five million dollars, not one penny was made through anything which flavored of financial gambling or modern 'frenzied' finance. He was essentially an empire builder and the originator of wealth, not for the mere sordid purpose of money-getting, but with the nobler ambition of conquering the

apparently insurmountable difficulties of nature in a new land and turning the desert into a paradise for future generations. This was the great feature of his life work, and the proof of it is seen in the fact that he has never been regarded as a mere millionaire, nor will he be remembered as such, but rather as the developer of a state, the builder of great railroads, the founder of beautiful cities. That he acquired wealth in the doing of his splendid deeds was a mere incident, and such was evidently the habitual attitude of his mind. Gold he took as it came to him and dispensed with a liberal hand, keeping it always at its true valuation and never making it the paramount object nor allowing it to taint the noble qualities of his mind and soul. In this he stands unique and almost alone among the millionaires of the world. * * * Love of nature was the fundamental characteristic of General Palmer. This is shown first in his great and constant devotion to the mountains rather than the crowded and artificial centers of the east or Europe. This spirit is indicated in the choice of the location for his magnificent home, Glen Eyrie, close to the everlasting hills. It was his daily delight to take long horseback rides over the hills and through the glorious ravines which surround his home, and which to him held all that compelling power of attraction that the true lover of nature feels for God's most glorious handiwork. It was while enjoying one of these rides over the road leading from his home to the Garden of the Gods that he met with the accident which ultimately caused his death." His horse stumbled and he was thrown to the ground, sustaining injuries which made him an invalid throughout his remaining days. He passed away March 13, 1909. "Amid all of these activities such as would entirely consume the energies of the average business man of equal ability, General Palmer found abundant time for the pursuit of the outdoor life to which he was devoted and the cultivation of his tastes for literature and art. He built a splendid home and filled it with the best books and pictures, of which he was keenly appreciative. After his retirement from active business his abundant energies found an outlet in these pursuits and in works of philanthropy of which the public heard almost nothing. It is striking evidence of General Palmer's abhorrence of ostentation and display that even in Colorado Springs, where he was best known, there probably is nobody who is familiar with the full list of his benefactions, and to the general public it is a sealed book. He was a rich man for many years, but when his estate is settled it is likely to be found that he died much poorer than he was a few years ago. For a long time his benefactions have consumed his entire income and made considerable inroads into the principal, for it must be remembered

that while he gave liberally here at home he also gave with open-handed generosity to causes that enlisted his sympathy elsewhere. General Palmer had passed his allotted three score years and ten and in the natural order of events his life could not reasonably have been expected to be prolonged many years. But such a man can ill be spared, and his passing, even at an advanced age, is an irremediable loss. He exerted a wonderful influence throughout his long life, and now that he has gone he will be sincerely mourned not only by the city he founded and the state he helped to build, but in the many places throughout the nation where he was known and appreciated at his true worth."

Edw Dowolz o.12

Hon. Edward Oliver Wolcott

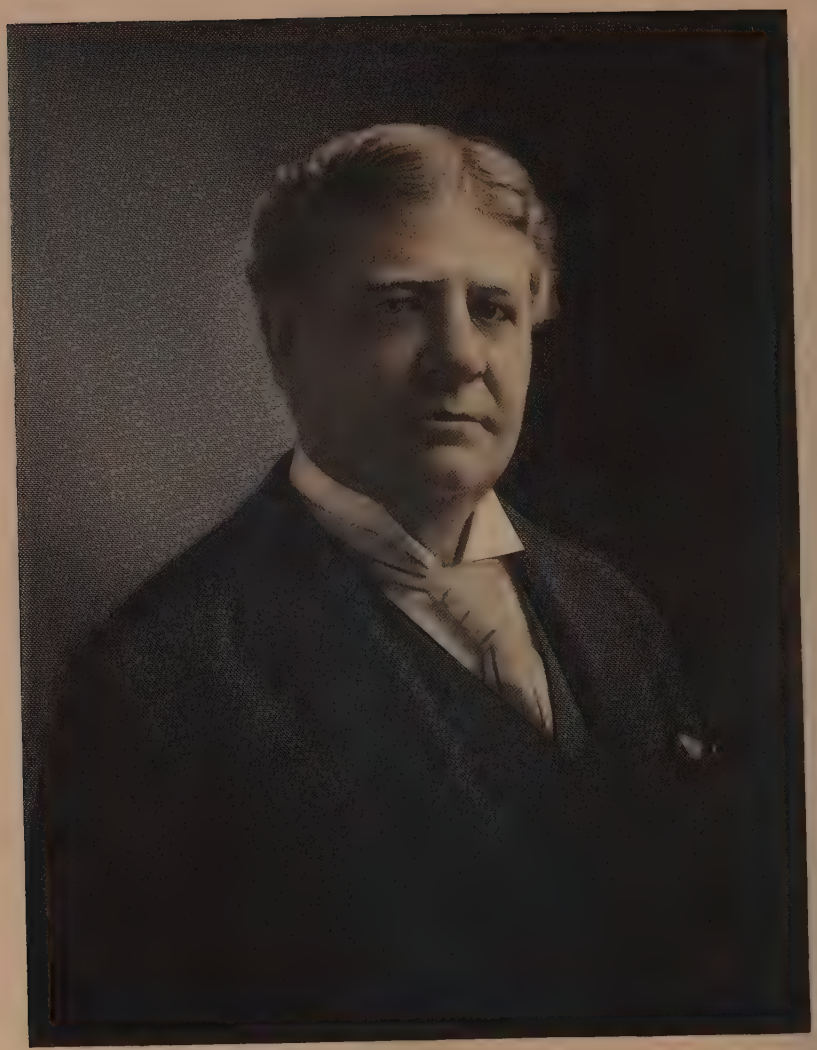
HON. EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT, who was a most distinguished citizen of Colorado and the representative of his state in the national halls of legislation, serving as United States senator, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 26, 1848, and had scarcely reached the fifty-seventh milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest, passing away on the Riviera, March 1, 1905, while traveling with his brother in Europe. His ancestral history is one of long and close connection with New England. The line is traced back to Tolland, Somersetshire, England, where lived Henry Wolcott, representative of a family that had there resided through many generations. The spirit of enterprise actuated this Henry Wolcott, who, leaving his mother country, sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 20th of March, 1630, and was one of the company that settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. After six years' residence there he went to Connecticut in 1636 and from that period to the present members of the Wolcott family have figured in connection with events which are indelibly stamped upon the pages of American history. One of the members of the family affixed his signature to the most famous American state paper—the Declaration of Independence. Washington appointed one of the members of the family to a place in his cabinet, three of the number have served as governor of Connecticut and one as governor of Massachusetts, while in more recent days others of the name have won fame and distinction, Edward O. Wolcott becoming United States senator from Colorado, while his brother, Henry Roger Wolcott, serving as a member of the Colorado senate, became acting governor of the state, and his sister, Miss Anna Louise Wolcott, now Mrs. Joel F. Vaile, was elected regent of the State University in 1910. The Wolcott family are the possessors of a coat of arms, which includes three chess-rooks, the use of which was authorized by Henry V to one of the ancestors, who checkmated the king in a game of chess. It was Samuel Wolcott, great-grandfather of Senator Wolcott, who served with the American forces in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of Elihu Wolcott and the latter in turn the father of the Rev. Samuel Wolcott, who was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, July 2, 1813, and

passed away at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in February, 1886. He was a man of scholarly attainments who was graduated from Yale in 1833 and completed a course in the Andover Theological Seminary with the class of 1837. He afterward did missionary work in Syria and following his return to the United States was pastor of many of the leading Congregational churches. He was the author of many well known hymns, including the one which is so generally sung, "Christ for the World We Sing."

The family has ever been noted for marked devotion to country and in 1864, when but sixteen years of age, Edward O. Wolcott displayed the patriotic spirit which had ever actuated his ancestors by enlisting in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the defense of Washington. Following the close of the war he resumed his interrupted education, matriculating at Yale in 1866. After studying for a time there he took up the study of law at Harvard and completed his course in 1871. On the 20th of September of the same year he arrived in Colorado and for eight weeks engaged in teaching school at Blackhawk but at the end of that period entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession. In Christmas week of 1871 he removed to Georgetown, Colorado, where he made his home and practiced law until 1879. He then became a resident of Denver. Throughout the intervening period he had made steady progress in his profession and outside of his practice had become well known as the writer of various newspaper articles. In 1876 he had been elected to the office of district attorney and he was again called upon for public service when on the 4th of March, 1889, he became United States senator as the successor of Thomas M. Bowen. In January, 1895, he was reelected and for twelve years remained a member of the upper house of the national legislature. The split in the party over the question of bimetallism, together with other political complications in the west, brought defeat to the republican party and prevented reelection for a third term. In this connection a contemporary writer has said: "It was a battle royal, and nerved by the great odds against him, Wolcott was never more magnificent in his oratory than in that campaign, when bearing aloft the banner of his party and leading an almost forlorn hope, he and what is commonly known as the 'Old Republican Guard' went to their defeat."

Senator Wolcott was a man whose power and ability constantly expanded through the exercise of effort. In his early professional career he was a somewhat diffident speaker but at all times thoroughly earnest. As the years passed his oratorical powers developed and he

was able to sway his audiences by the force of his logic, the strength of his reasoning and his employment of the most rounded rhetorical figures. His advancement in his profession was equally marked and continuous. His practice steadily grew in volume and importance and he became attorney and counselor for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and other large corporations. He was heard in connection with much important mining litigation and the field of his labor constantly broadened. He was never surprised by the unexpected attack of an adversary, for his preparation of a case was always thorough and exhaustive. Success in large measure came to him and although not seeking honors, honors were yet multiplied unto him. In 1901 President McKinley appointed him a delegate to negotiate for international bimetallism. Ever ready to listen to the arguments of any, his opinions were yet his own, founded upon the clearest reasoning, upon wide experience and notably keen insight. His life was strong and purposeful and far-reaching in its results, reflecting credit and honor upon a family name that has remained untarnished throughout the entire period of American history.



Henry R. Woolcott

Henry Roger Wolcott

A MODERN philosopher has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success"; and judged by this standard, Henry Roger Wolcott has been a most successful man, for he has done much to aid others, his philanthropic spirit being one of his most marked characteristics. His business success, whereby he has become a capitalist, has enabled him to continually extend a helping hand where aid is needed. He was for a considerable period one of Denver's best known and most honored citizens and he has here many friends, although he is now living in the Hawaiian islands. He was born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, on the 15th of March, 1846, his parents being Samuel Wolcott, D. D., and Harriet Amanda (Pope) Wolcott, while his brother was Edward O. Wolcott, at one time United States senator from Colorado. He was one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom attained adult age, the ones besides the Senator and Henry Roger Wolcott being: Samuel Adams, who died in New London, Connecticut, in 1912; Harriet Agnes, who became the wife of F. O. Vaille, of Denver, and died there in August, 1917; the Rev. William Edgar Wolcott, who died in 1911 in Lawrence, Massachusetts; Katherine Ellen, the wife of Charles H. Toll, of Denver, Colorado, who was at one time attorney general of the state; Anna Louise, widow of Joel F. Vaile and formerly principal of the Wolcott School of Denver and regent of the University of Colorado; Clara Gertrude, living in Boston, Massachusetts; Herbert Walter, who makes his home in Cleveland, Ohio; and Charlotte Augusta, the wife of Colonel Charles Francis Bates of the United States army.

In the acquirement of his education Henry R. Wolcott attended the schools of Providence, Rhode Island, and Cleveland, Ohio. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary Master of Arts degree in 1896 and from Colorado College he received the same honor in 1898. Mr. Wolcott's identification with Colorado dated from 1869 and for a brief period he was connected with mining interests in this state. In the spring of 1870 he secured a position in connection with the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works at Blackhawk and soon

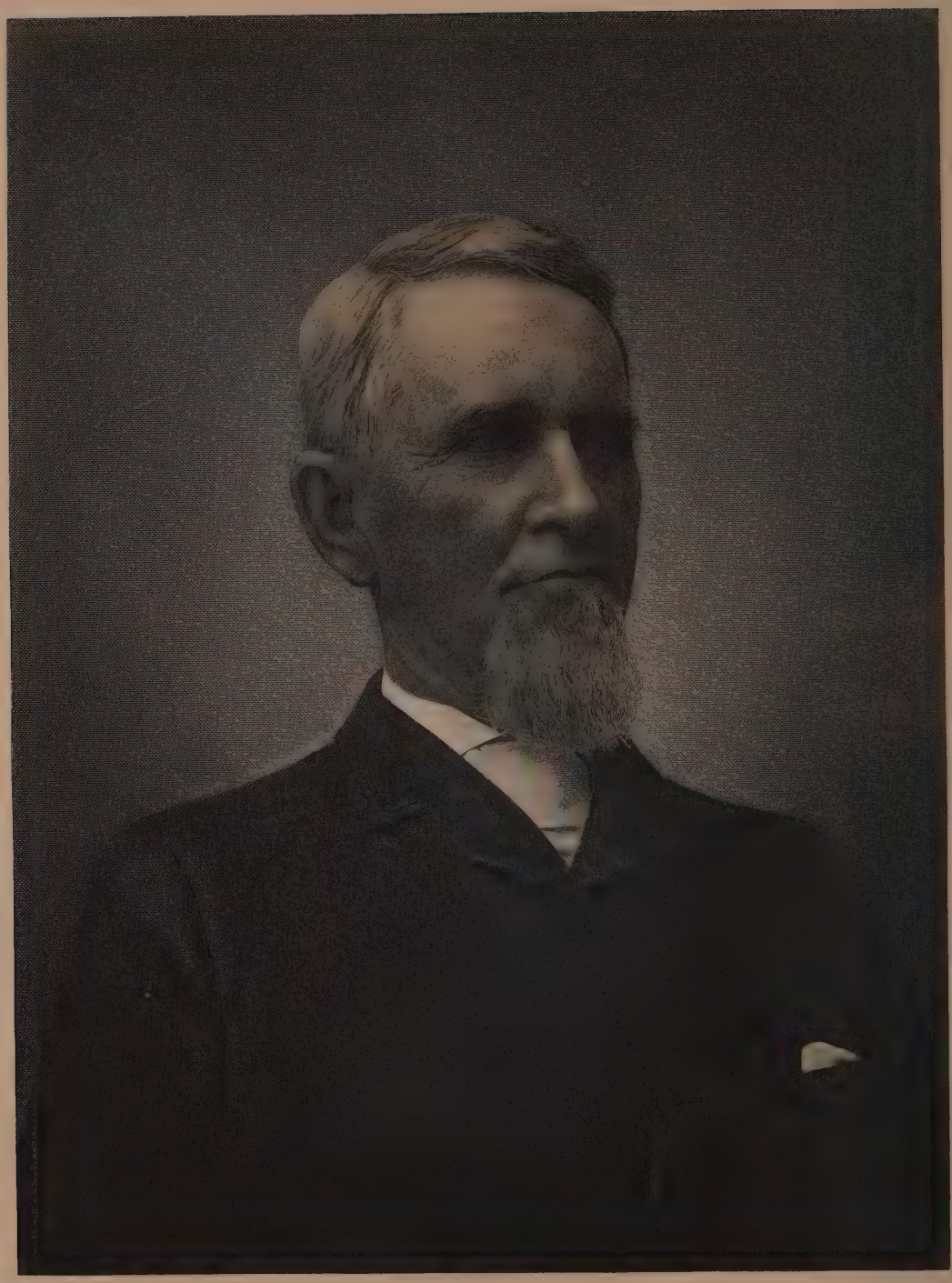
afterward was advanced to the position of assistant manager and was given charge of the plant erected at Alma, Colorado, in 1873 in addition to his position at Blackhawk. His marked ability and his faithfulness to the interests entrusted to his care are qualities indicated in the fact that when the company erected larger works at Argo, near Denver, he was assigned to the position of acting manager of the new plant. He also became treasurer of the Colorado Smelting & Mining Company, and extending his efforts into still other fields, was elected to the directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and became recognized as one of the foremost business men not only of Denver and of Colorado but of the entire west. He was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the Boston building and the Equitable building in Denver and he figured prominently in banking circles, being for a decade vice president of the First National Bank of Denver. In fact his name is widely known among prominent financiers of New York and New England as well as of the west. As the years passed he became extensively connected with mining interests and for a number of years was vice president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and also was the president of the Colorado Telephone Company.

Over the public life of Denver, Mr. Wolcott exerted a widely felt and beneficial influence. It was largely his effort that secured Fort Logan as a military post for Denver and he was instrumental in organizing the Denver Club, of which he became a charter member and of which he was president for many years. Whatever has been of benefit to city and state has been sure of his cooperation and generous aid. He has been most liberal in his donations to educational and charitable institutions and has been a stanch friend of Colorado College at Colorado Springs, which was established in 1879, and it was through his contribution and efforts that the Wolcott medal for excellence in public reading was established for the young ladies of the East Denver high school.

Mr. Wolcott has been a prominent figure in political circles and his opinions have carried weight in the councils of the republican party. Gilpin county elected him its representative in the state senate in 1878 and he served for a four years' term at the same time when his brother, Edward Oliver Wolcott, was representing Clear Creek county in the upper house of the general assembly. Henry R. Wolcott was chosen president pro tem of the senate and because of this position was called upon during his term to serve as acting governor of Colorado. In this connection a contemporary biographer wrote: "He thus performed the functions of the gubernatorial office, which

four of his family had exercised in Connecticut and Massachusetts." In 1882 he was the leading republican candidate at the state convention for the office of governor, but elements entering into the United States senatorial contest caused his defeat, although he was a very popular man for the position. He was defeated for governor at the state election in 1898 owing to chaotic conditions which were prevalent not only in Colorado but in the entire west in relation to political affairs. The strongest ties of affection and comradeship as well as the blood ties of a family relationship connected the two Senators Wolcott. They were companions on the European trip on which Edward Oliver Wolcott passed away on the Riviera, and the devotion of Henry Roger Wolcott to his brother was one of the strongest and most beautiful traits of his character.

In club circles throughout the entire country Henry R. Wolcott is prominently and widely known, having membership in the Union, Union League and University Clubs of New York, also the Racquet and Tennis, Brooks, Lambs, New York Yacht and Larchmont Yacht Clubs of New York; the Atlantic Yacht, the Manhasset, the Tavern Clubs of Boston; the Metropolitan Club of Washington; and the Denver and University Clubs of Denver. His splendid mental attainments and the moral force of his character have made him popular wherever he is known. He is now residing in the Hawaiian islands but he counts his friends in Denver by the score. Extremely modest and free from ostentation, he has nevertheless been recognized as one of Denver's foremost philanthropists, his gifts to charitable and benevolent projects being many. His life has been filled with kindly acts, has been prompted by the most honorable purposes and has ever reached toward the highest ideals.



L. F. Brown

Junius Flagg Brown

JUNIUS FLAGG BROWN, whose business interests of a varied nature, covering the wholesale grocery trade, cattle raising and railroad building, brought him prominently before the public and made him a contributing factor to the upbuilding and development of the state was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 3, 1827, and was nearing the eighty-first milestone on life's journey when he passed away in Denver, August 9, 1908. His parents were Reuben and Betsy Horton (Hill) Brown, the former a descendant of Henry Brown, who emigrated from England about 1639 and established his home in Salisbury, Massachusetts. One of his descendants in the fifth generation was Moses Brown, who was born in East Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1750 and served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He wedded Mary Hobbs, of Poplin, New Hampshire, and afterward removed to Strafford, Orange county, Vermont, where their son, Reuben Brown, was born in 1797. In early life the latter became a resident of Conneaut, Ohio, and there engaged in farming. He married Betsy Horton Hill, a daughter of John and Laura (Bushnell) Hill and a native of Starksboro, Vermont. She was a sister of General Charles W. Hill, adjutant-general of Ohio during the administration of Governor Todd and active in raising and putting into the field Ohio's quota in the Civil war. Mrs. Betsy Brown died in Denver in 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years. She was descended from General Robert Sedgwick, who was born in England in 1600 and on the 3d of June, 1636, became a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts. During an early period in English history, his ancestors resided in the mountain districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland and suffered during the War of Roses, in the struggles between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Junius F. Brown was the eldest of a family of five children, the others being: Mrs. Adelia Dayfoot, who died in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Gillett; John Sidney; and Charles H., who died in Denver. His youthful days were spent upon the old homestead farm in his native township and his public school training was supplemented by an academic course. He started in the business world in 1850 as a

clerk in one of the mercantile establishments of Conneaut and after two years secured a clerkship in a dry goods house at Toledo, Ohio. His early training gained him the experience which constituted the foundation upon which he built his later success. He afterward entered railroad service and spent a year in the employ of the Lake Shore road and a similar period with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He was next employed in commission houses in both the east and the west and in 1857 became a resident of Atchison, Kansas, where he took up the manufacture of lumber for the early settlers, having sawmills on the Missouri side of the river. With the outbreak of the Civil war he disposed of his business interests in Missouri and, his teams being thus rendered idle, he sent a train of merchandise to Denver in charge of his brother, J. Sidney Brown. Junius F. Brown then continued to supervise his business interests at Atchison, Kansas, and was engaged in freighting until 1865, when he became one of the organizers of the wholesale grocery house of Drury & Brown at Atchison. He remained in business there until 1870, when he came to Denver and joined his brother, J. Sidney Brown, in the conduct of a wholesale grocery house under the firm style of J. S. Brown & Brother. They developed one of the largest establishments of the kind in the west. From their first location on Blake street, near Fifteenth, they removed to Wazee and Eighteenth in 1876 and in 1893 they incorporated their interests under the name of the J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company, of which J. Sidney Brown became the president and Junius F. Brown vice president, with H. R. Brown as secretary, F. S. Brown as treasurer and F. A. Hall as general manager. Broadening the scope of their interests, they built the first roller flouring mill and elevator in Colorado, on the site of the Crescent mill, and afterward entered the field of banking, becoming active in the organization of the Bank of San Juan at Del Norte, Colorado. They likewise promoted banks at Alamosa and Durango and then entered upon still another field by taking part in the organization of the Denver Tramway Company. In 1882 they engaged in the stock business under the style of the Brown-Iliff Cattle Company, having a large ranch at Snyder, Colorado, while their herds ranged on the open prairies between the South Platte and Wyoming. Of the cattle company J. F. Brown was the president. For fifteen years prior to 1893 he had been vice president of the City National Bank of Denver. His cooperation was largely sought in connection with the establishment and conduct of important business and corporate interests. He was one of those who were instrumental in the building

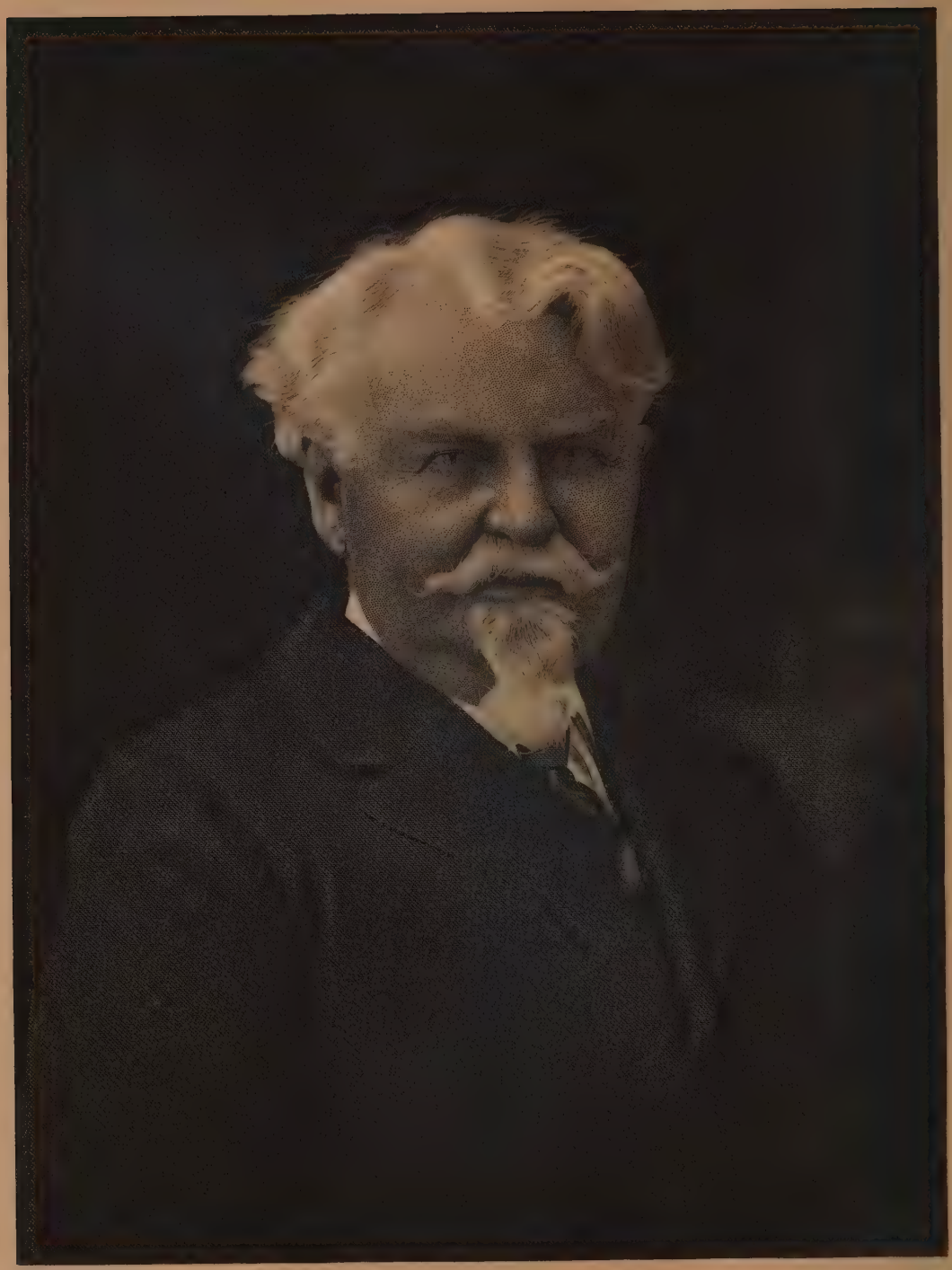
of the South Park Railroad and was one of the first stockholders of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad. He also became an incorporator of the Denver Tramway Company and for many years he was president of the Riverside Cemetery Association. He was a man of wide vision and keen business sagacity to whom opportunity was ever the call to action—a call to which he responded readily, his efforts winning substantial results.

For forty years the partnership between the brothers, J. Sidney and Junius F. Brown, existed most harmoniously. In 1900 the latter withdrew from the firm to organize the J. F. Brown Investment Company and admitted his son, H. K. Brown, and his son-in-law, F. S. Titsworth, to a partnership. He came into control of mammoth enterprises, yet there were no spectacular phases in his career, which was marked by a steady progression, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. Business was to him not merely a source for the attainment of wealth. He enjoyed the game. He found pleasure in solving its intricate problems, in shaping its possibilities and in achieving its triumphs. Moreover, the methods which he followed were ever of a constructive nature and his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's failures.

Mr. Brown was married twice. In 1859, at Conneaut, Ohio, he wedded Miss Jane B. Kilborn, a native of Canada and a daughter of John B. Kilborn, of Conneaut. She passed away in 1877, leaving three children: Helen, who became the wife of James W. Douglas; Jane M., the wife of F. S. Titsworth; and Harry K., a Yale graduate of 1892 and now president of the J. F. Brown Investment Company. On the 28th of November, 1878, at Denver, Mr. Brown wedded Mary L. Brundage, a daughter of Marcus B. Brundage, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, who removed westward with his family to Colorado and afterward to California, where he passed away in 1883. His wife bore the maiden name of Harriet Parmelee, a daughter of Theodore Hudson Parmelee, a descendant of one of the Revolutionary war patriots, while the ancestral line is traced back in England to 1639, when a representative of the name founded the family in the new world. Of the second marriage of Mr. Brown, was born a daughter, June Louise, who in 1912 was married to J. J. B. Benedict, a well known architect. Marcus B. Brundage was the youngest of twelve children and was left an orphan when but fourteen years of age. After completing his education he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he engaged in carriage manufacturing and subsequently removed to Tallmadge, Ohio, where he conducted business along the same line. Failing health brought

him to Colorado and subsequently led to his removal to the Pacific coast, where his death occurred. His wife died in Ohio at the age of seventy-five years, leaving four children, including Mrs. Brown.

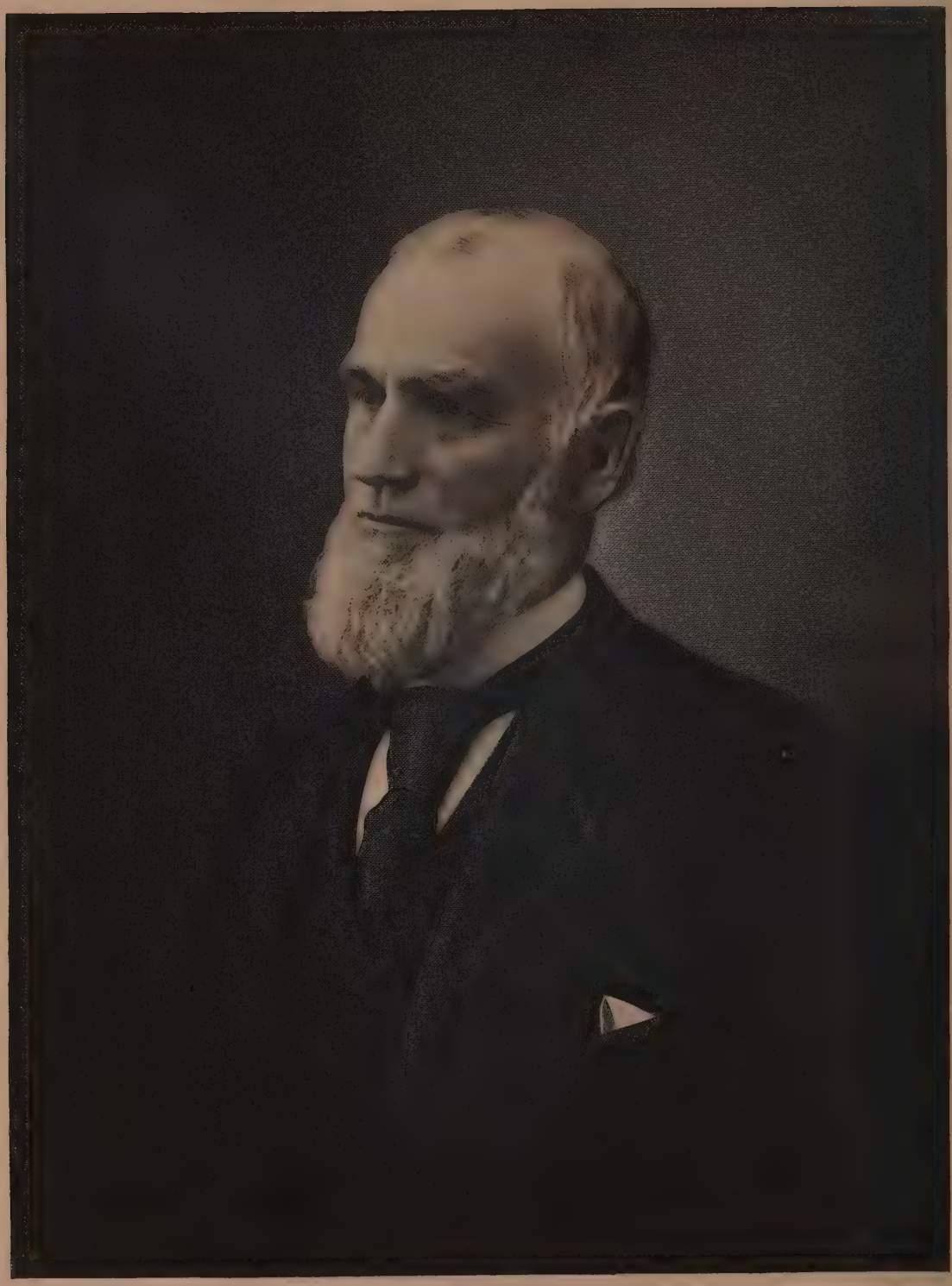
Mr. Brown was the organizer of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Denver, which indicated his love of a good horse, and he found much pleasure in driving. His love of the beautiful was manifest in his establishment of a fine art gallery. When seventy years of age he began to collect valuable paintings and at his demise his gallery was one of the best in the country among the smaller collections and ranked the first of Colorado. This collection of paintings is preserved just as he left it and the heirs have agreed to present it in its entirety to the city of Denver when a suitable building is erected for the purpose within a specified time. Mr. Brown's selection of paintings was the result of his love of the subject and of the art. He particularly enjoyed the pastoral type and he gathered many beautiful specimens. At length he built his beautiful art gallery to his own satisfaction and shortly before his death he announced that the canvases were hung as best befitted them and in a manner most pleasing to the eye, bringing out as well the special qualities of the individual pictures. Among his paintings is to be found an original Millet, also a Corot and a Diaz, of the Barbazon school; while others include the best examples of the American, Dutch and French schools of art. He was a great admirer of the works of American artists especially that of Homer Martin, while that of Innes as well as that of Wyant were highly regarded by him. He was versatile in his selection but cared not for the impressionistic or other ultra-modern schools of art, the canvases that presented simplicity, beauty and peacefulness having strongest appeal for him. It is well that so successful a life should also have found time for the finer things our self-made men are so prone to overlook—aid in money and personal attention to schools and churches, collection of rare objects of beauty from all over the world and the artistic adornment of his city and of his home.



Joseph Addison Thatcher

JOSEPH ADDISON THATCHER, who passed away October 25, 1918, was chairman of the board of directors of the Denver National Bank and one of the earliest representatives of banking interests in Colorado, ranking with those whose activities have contributed in most substantial measure to the upbuilding and development of the state. Honored and respected by all, there was no man who occupied a more enviable position in business and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success he achieved but also owing to the straightforward, honorable business policy which he ever followed. Although in his eightieth year, he was active as a factor in the world's work up to the time of his death. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 31st of July, 1838. He came of English ancestry, his grandfather having been John P. Thatcher, a native of England, who in the early part of the eighteenth century settled in Virginia. His father, John Pemberton Thatcher, was born in 1789 and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Patsy Hickman, of Frankfort, Kentucky, the daughter of W. H. and Patsy Hickman, representatives of an old Cavalier family prominent in Virginia during colonial days, the ancestral home being established in Spottsylvania county, Virginia. Early in the nineteenth century John Pemberton Thatcher, then a young man, crossed the Blue Ridge mountains to become a resident of Kentucky, and it was subsequent to that time that he married.

Joseph Addison Thatcher acquired his preliminary education in the country schools of Shelby county, Kentucky, and afterward pursued a course in commercial law, banking and bookkeeping in Jones Commercial College of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1849 his parents removed with their family to that state, settling at Independence, where Joseph A. Thatcher afterward accepted a clerkship in the store of his uncle, there remaining for two years. In 1858 he was elected assistant secretary of the state senate of Missouri. He was twenty-two years of age when in 1860 he removed westward to Colorado, establishing his home in Central City. Five years later, or in 1865, he was married in Central City to Miss Frances Kintley, of St. Louis.



Charles Hallock

Charles Hallack

IN the death of Charles Hallack on March 3, 1906, Denver lost one of its foremost citizens and one of its most prominent bankers, manufacturers and merchants. Not only was he one of the promoters of the old State National Bank, but he was largely engaged in the lumber business and along other lines. His high standing among the business men of the state was unquestioned and his qualities of character made for him many friends in whose hearts his memory is enshrined. He was born in Bethany, Genesee county, New York, March 22, 1828, and was a son of John D. and Sarah Hallack. The family traces its ancestry back to colonial days. His father, who was a farmer, miller and manufacturer and was successful along all those lines, was born November 6, 1790, and died August 3, 1865, in Bethany, New York, while the mother was born December 12, 1792, and passed away September 1, 1872, at the age of eighty years, the former having reached the age of nearly seventy-five years.

Charles Hallack was educated in the common schools and spent the first twenty-eight years of his life on a farm in his native county, becoming thoroughly acquainted with agricultural pursuits and operations. In 1857 he removed to Mendon, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he established himself in the mercantile business, forming a partnership with a Mr. Lyman, and there he continued along that line for eight years. In 1864 he removed to Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, and there was engaged for about two years in the stock business. With his brother, Erastus F. Hallack, he became interested in the lumber business in 1866 and also shipped freight to Denver. The next year he crossed the plains in a wagon, accompanied by his wife, and they settled in the city of Denver on May 4, 1867, this community becoming their permanent residence. The Hallack Brothers continued in the lumber business and built a planing mill, being very successful in its operation. Denver was already then a center of activity, rapidly building up and expanding, and they prospered in business and soon were compelled to enlarge their plant. Mr. Hallack's natural ability and his high principles of business intercourse had much to do with the growth of the enterprise and theirs became known as one of the most reliable firms in the west, their trade growing and flourishing. Mr. Hallack soon estab-

lished a reputation as a man of integrity, thrift, energy and enterprise and became known and was recognized as one of the foremost business men of Denver. The firm name was changed to Hallack & Howard when Charles and J. H. Howard became interested with them in the business in 1877. The brother, E. F. Hallack, retired from the firm in 1879 to engage in a separate enterprise, but Charles Hallack continued in active business until 1895, when he sold out his interest in the Hallack & Howard Lumber Company and retired.

Mr. Hallack was one of the promoters and organizers of the old State National Bank in 1882 and was a member of its first board of directors. The bank opened business in a small apartment on Sixteenth street, in the rear portion of the McClintock block, the original capital stock subscribed being one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The First National Bank, which then occupied the corner of the same building, was then transferred to the Tabor block across Larimer street, the State National Bank taking up the vacant quarters. Mr. Hallack was president of the latter in 1884, ably directing the policy of this institution. He always stood for safe banking, yet he was ready to extend credit when sound enterprises needed capital for extending their business. In that way he helped to build up many business concerns, at the same time conserving the resources of the bank and putting foremost the interests of stockholders and depositors. In many other enterprises Mr. Hallack made investment, not only becoming one of the wealthiest men of the state but assisting in promoting industries which have been of the greatest value in the growth of the commonwealth. After retiring from active business he spent practically all of his time at his home, attending to his large property interests. He was ever ready to extend a helping hand where assistance was needed and was very charitable, but his gifts were bestowed in a quiet and unostentatious way. He was so averse to publicity that many of his good deeds will never be known. Not only did he relieve cases of distress to which his attention was called, but he sought out such cases, giving liberally to the needy, the source of benefaction being mostly known only to him and the recipients.

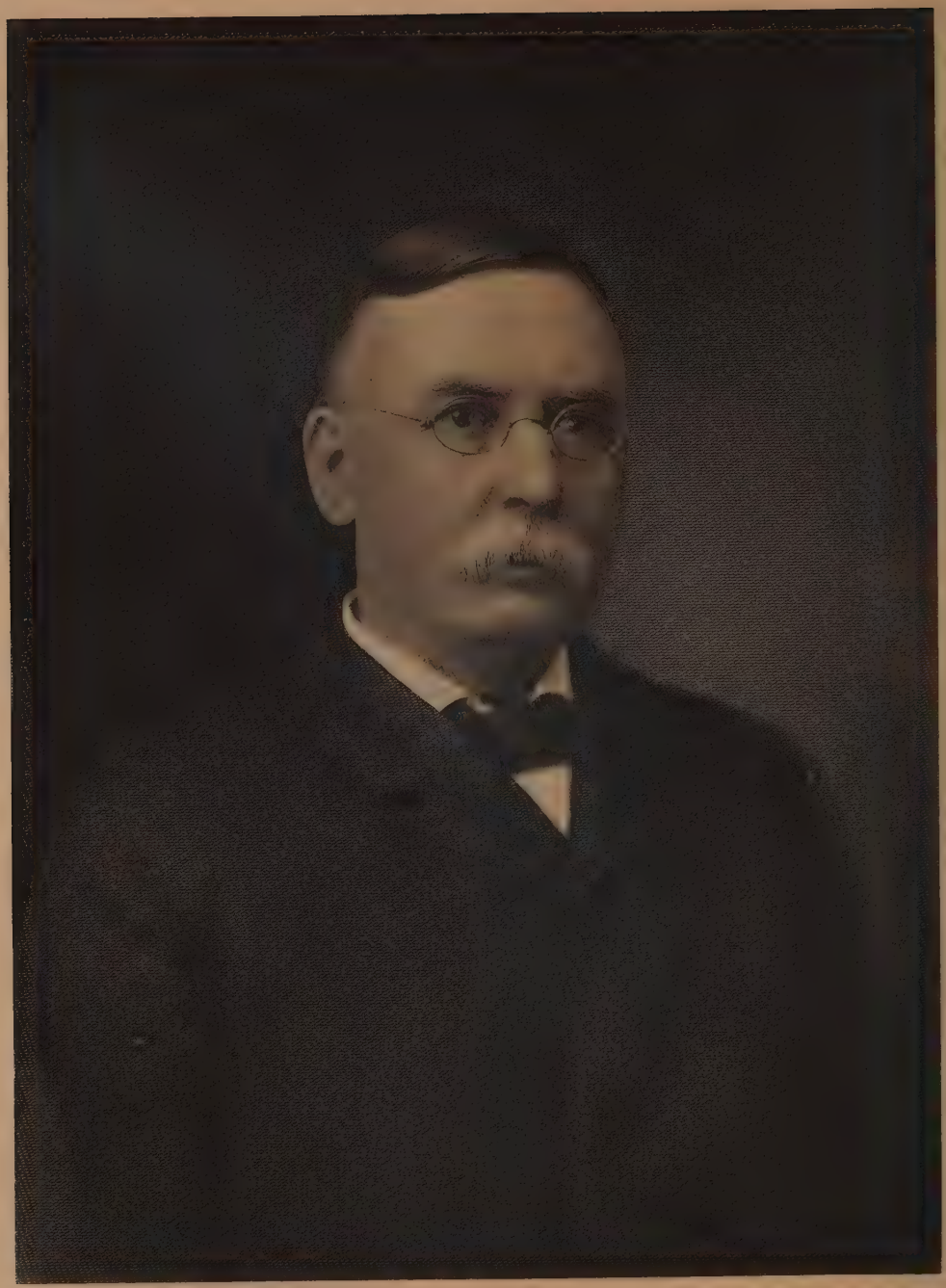
Mr. Hallack was profoundly interested in arboriculture and personally cared for and tended the three generations of big trees which adorn the lawn of the old family home. He himself had set out these trees and he had sown the grass for the first lawn in Denver, love of nature being deeply seated in his soul. This also led him to serve for a time as one of the park commissioners of his city and it was during his administration of the office that the large lake in the City Park was constructed. He personally supervised this work and in large meas-

ure credit for the beautification of Denver's park system is due to his indefatigable efforts, excellent taste and loving care. There was nothing so dear to his heart as the out-of-doors and by his labors he endeavored to adorn the city with a park system which would be a source of joy and health to coming generations. His innate love and appreciation of God's wonder work in the open revealed his finely attuned soul and his nobility of character.

Mr. Hallack was united in marriage to Miss Rachel L. Fletcher, a daughter of John Wilkinson and Sarah (Knox) Fletcher. Her father was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1806, while his wife was born in 1811, their wedding taking place in 1831. Mrs. Hallack's grandfather, William Fletcher, was a son of Captain William Fletcher, distinguished for Revolutionary war service. He enlisted as a private in a detachment of Captain Jonathan Thayer's Company, Colonel Barnes' Regiment, serving throughout the Revolution and being promoted to a captaincy in Colonel Simon's Regiment. He retired with that commission.

Mr. Hallack is survived by his widow, who is numbered among the foremost women of the state. They had two children, born in Denver, Gertrude Fletcher and Charles Hallack, Jr. The former was married September 1, 1908, to Dr. Arnold Stephen Taussig, by whom she has two children, Blanche and Josephine. The son was formerly engaged in the lumber manufacturing business at Spokane, Washington, being counted among the foremost business men of that city, and passed away September 10, 1916. On December 10, 1910, he married Lucile Kettelle.

The death of Charles Hallack occurred at St. Joseph's Hospital, March 3, 1906, and with his passing there stepped from the stage of life one of the most noble citizens of Colorado. He had submitted to a serious operation in order to relieve a complicated trouble of long standing, but the effort was of no avail. The deepest sorrow entered the family home and many were the tributes which were paid to his memory by his friends of years standing and all who had come in contact with him either in a private or business way. Many were the prayers which went up for him by those whom he had benefited in his quiet but efficacious way and whom he had assisted in fighting life's battles. The state of Colorado lost in him not only one of its builders but a man who stood for the highest ideals of manhood, a man whose career could be held up as an example to all those who appreciate the highest qualities of character combined with sincere qualities of heart,—irreproachable principles guiding him to the position which he held in the esteem of the people among whom he lived.



T. M. Patterson

Hon. Thomas MacDonald Patterson

THE career of the late United States Senator Thomas MacDonald Patterson holds many lessons for those whose start in life is set among inauspicious surroundings, and who desire to attain distinction and honor. No doubt Thomas M. Patterson was naturally gifted, but it stands to his credit that he made the right use of the opportunities which presented themselves and employed them in a way which not only lifted him into an eminent position but cast honor upon his state. A brilliant lawyer and journalist, his name rose higher and grew deeper in the estimation and affection of the public until in 1901, as a fitting tribute to his qualities and the crowning point of his activities the greatest honor which his state had in its power to bestow was conferred upon him in his election to the United States senate. There his clear, logical judgment, his great legal learning and his oratorical powers found a suitable and fruitful field in which to employ his surpassing ability, in order to benefit the state which he represented, at the same time enhancing his reputation as a man who accomplished what he set out to do—and he could leave his labors in the national halls of congress with the clear conscience of having wrought for the best interests of his fellow-citizens—unstintingly, unflinchingly, giving unsparingly the best that was in him.

Thomas M. Patterson was born November 4, 1839, in County Carlow, Ireland, a son of James and Margaret (Montjoy) Patterson. The family was a prominent one in the north of Ireland, where his grandfather, James Patterson, was accounted a man of affairs, having acquired his earthly wealth as a stock dealer. He reared a family of five children and one of his sons, James, was a merchant and jeweler, first at Cavan, Ireland, and later in Liverpool, England. He married Margaret Montjoy and their son, the Senator, was of French Huguenot extraction on the mother's side. The middle name, MacDonald, was given Thomas Patterson in honor of a nephew of his grandmother, the former being a midshipman in the English navy, losing his life with Nelson at the famous battle of Trafalgar. The family, consisting of father, mother, the daughter

Katherine and the sons, James and Thomas, came to the United States in 1849, when the latter was but ten years of age.

Thomas M. Patterson in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools at Astoria, Long Island, until fourteen years of age, when he secured a clerical position in a department store conducted by Blackwell & Curtis at Astoria. In 1853 the family removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where Mr. Patterson learned the printer's trade, being for three years a member of the composing-room force of the Crawfordsville Review. From 1857 until 1861 he assisted his father in the jewelry business and in the latter year he and his brother James enlisted under the Union flag. James Patterson was a member of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, to which his brother also belonged, and was killed in the battle of Winchester. Desirous of securing higher educational advantages, Thomas Patterson entered Asbury College, now De Pauw University, in 1862, remaining there until 1863, when he became a student in Wabash College, taking the junior course. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by De Pauw University in later years. On leaving Wabash College he began the study of law with M. D. White at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and after his admission to the bar in 1867 became a partner of Judge J. R. Cowan, with whom he continued in practice about five years, or until he removed to Denver in December, 1872. Mr. Patterson was therefore numbered among the eminent pioneer lawyers of his state, which later conferred upon him such distinguished honor. Already he had become prominent as a lawyer in Indiana and at once he entered upon a successful practice in this city, early demonstrating his legal qualifications. His judicial temperament, his complete knowledge of the law, his logical mind, his thorough learning—all these qualities combined to make him an able member of the bar. At this period he was associated with Charles S. Thomas and they handled some of the most notable cases of that time, enjoying the full confidence and trust of the general public. It was in 1873 that Mr. Patterson was elected city attorney of Denver, and that he performed his duties ably and conscientiously is evident from the fact that he was reelected in 1874. He became at that time one of the leaders of the democratic party and was prominent in its councils. Mr. Patterson was a born leader and early in his career developed a genius for the control of men and events. He was more than a gifted public speaker, for he was a convincing orator who would carry his audiences with him and make them see his point of view. Hardly less brilliant was he as a writer. In his advocacy of anything that he believed to be right he

was fearless and after having reached a decision as to what course to pursue he followed that course unerringly and always attained the desired results. Not only was he eminent as a party leader but he became a figure of historical significance, first in his state, then in the greater west, and later in the nation. In 1874 he was elected territorial delegate to congress, the first democrat chosen to that position in Colorado, and the honor must be accounted more signal because he had been a resident of Colorado for only a little more than two years. He labored unceasingly with democrats and republicans as the case demanded to promote the welfare of the territory and it was largely through his efforts that Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876. Mr. Patterson was nominated for both terms of the forty-fourth congress and retired in 1878 in order to resume the private practice of law. Great impetus was given the mining industry by the discoveries at Leadville, Aspen and elsewhere and this naturally was productive of extensive litigation. He was prominently connected with many of the leading law suits and thereby increased his practice, his undoubted ability inducing many to seek his services. In 1888 he ran for governor but was not elected. Senator Patterson was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892 and a member of the national democratic committee from 1874 to 1880. He was a member of the committee on resolutions in the national democratic convention of 1892 and presented the minority report (in which no other joined) favoring a declaration for the free coinage of silver. It was voted down by a large majority but was adopted by the convention of 1896. He was a delegate to the national populist convention of 1896 and 1900 and in the latter was chosen for the distinguished honor of permanent chairman. In 1892 he repudiated the nomination of Grover Cleveland and was instrumental in carrying Colorado for Mr. Weaver. In 1896 he was elected presidential elector and held that office until 1899.

The legal field, however, was not the only one in which Senator Patterson achieved prominence. In 1890 he became the proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News and later of the Denver Times, the News representing the morning and the Times the evening editions of these publications. It may be said that the seed for his great success as a journalist was sown in the little country newspaper office in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he learned the printer's trade, for there he first experienced the fascination connected with newspaper publication. Later on he disposed of his interest in the Times and still later sold his proprietary interest in the News. His editorial

work gave clear evidence of his versatility and ability as a deep thinker and fluent writer and to his great credit may it be said that he used his talents always in the advocacy of the rights of the masses against corporate control and aggrandizement. His editorials were as sweeping and masterly as the speeches he delivered in the national conventions of the democratic and populist parties. During his campaign tours, leading him through many states when advocating the election of Mr. Bryan, he delivered many brilliant philippics in behalf of the people against the enslavement of the money power. His speeches scintillated with poignant facts, incontrovertible shafts of logic and delicious humor.

In 1901 he received the united support of the democrats, populists and several republicans for United States senator, all the votes of the legislature except nine being cast for him. Most valuable were his services to the state during the six years in which he sat in the upper chamber of congress in Washington. It is a record of battles which he fought faithfully and earnestly in behalf of the people and it is well known that he was always the champion of their rights and principles. It is but natural that a man of Senator Patterson's stamp, with his strenuous manner of advocating and maintaining his views, should engender political enmity, yet nothing swerved him from his duty as he saw it—even his political opponents uniting in paying to him personally the highest respect, appreciating his absolute sincerity.

In Watertown, New York, in 1863, Thomas Patterson wedded Miss Catherine A. C. Grafton, a daughter of Dr. Samuel H. Grafton and a grandniece of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church. Mrs. Patterson was as prominent in social circles of the state and capital as was the Senator in official life. She was connected with many movements undertaken in behalf of moral uplift, intellectual development and welfare principles. She was also deeply interested in church work and many were her charitable acts and kind deeds. She passed away July 16, 1902, and her demise, as well as that of two sons and two daughters, cast deep gloom over the remaining household, dimming the many successes that crowned the Senator's brilliant career.

On August 23, 1916, Senator Patterson expired and with his death closed a life which had been one of action, full of achievement and full of honor. Many were the tributes paid to the departed statesman and the sorrow felt on the occasion of his demise was sincere throughout the state. Beginning life's work in a minor clerical capacity in a little country town in Indiana, he attained to one of the greatest politi-

cal honors in the nation, representing his state for six years in the highest legislative body of the world. Moreover, he was not respected and esteemed for those achievements alone, but was judged by his qualities of character and heart, which underlaid and guided all his actions,—and was found not wanting. He was one of the people and remained a sincere champion of the people to the last. Therefore the inhabitants of the state of Colorado sincerely loved him and cherish his memory as that of a great and honest man who stood for their interests.

The surviving daughter of Senator Patterson is Mrs. Richard C. Campbell, of Denver. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell occupy an enviable position in the social circles of the capital and are ever ready to cooperate in measures undertaken for the extension and enhancement of their city along any line, or the moral and material betterment of the people at large. To them were born three children: Thomas Patterson Campbell, who has followed the call of his country and is now serving as a lieutenant in the aviation service; Richard C. Campbell, Jr., recently a member of the Students' Army Training Corps at Dartmouth College and of the class of '21, who died at Dartmouth, October 5, 1918; and Katharine Grafton Campbell.

25557

Wilbur F. Stone

Hon. Wilbur Fisk Stone

[Taken from The History of Denver, by the Times-Sun Publishing Company, 1901. (Copyrighted.) Written by J. C. Smiley, curator of the State Historical and Natural History Society.]

THE life history of Judge Wilbur Fisk Stone is one of unusual interest. A descendant of an old English family, representatives of which were members of the Guilford (Conn.) colony, he was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1833. In 1839 his father removed to the west and after brief successive residences in western New York, Michigan and Indiana, located in 1844, upon a large tract of farming land near Oskaloosa, in the then territory of Iowa.

Our subject lived and worked with his father on the Iowa farm until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Indiana to build upon the educational foundation that had been laid in country schools previously accessible to him. After two years in the Rushville (Ind.) Academy, in which during part of that time he was an assistant teacher, he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained until the close of his junior year, having earned his tuition by writing prize essays, and having provided for his personal needs by teaching country school during vacations. Concluding another round as a country school teacher, he joined the senior class of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and after having been graduated with it, began the study of law while serving as a tutor in the classical department of the university; a position to which he had been appointed soon after his graduation. He subsequently entered the law department of the university and was graduated therein in 1858.

Upon completion of his course in the law department of the Indiana State University, Mr. Stone located at Evansville, in that state, to engage in practice, but was soon called to the editorial chair of the Evansville Daily Enquirer, which he occupied upward of a year, though in the meantime devoting part of his energies to legal work. In the autumn of 1859, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, on legal business and was detained by it through the following winter.

Partly to relieve the tedium and partly to provide means of support, he became assistant editor of the Omaha Nebraskan, of which the present World-Herald is the successor.

Having acquired the art of shorthand writing, then a rare accomplishment, Mr. Stone reported verbatim the proceedings of the Nebraska territorial legislature in session at Omaha, during that winter. Mr. Stone remained at Omaha until the spring of 1860, when he crossed the plains to Denver. In the summer of that year he joined the mining community at Tarryall, in the South Park, where he became a prospector, miner, and a practicing lawyer; and with that general section of the territory he was identified during the ensuing five years. Soon after Cañon City was founded he went there as a settler, and with the late George A. Hinsdale, formulated a code of laws for the first people's court of that district. Upon the organization of Colorado territory he was elected a representative from Park county in the first territorial legislature, and in 1864, was reelected, and in 1862-65, served as assistant United States district attorney under General Samuel E. Browne.

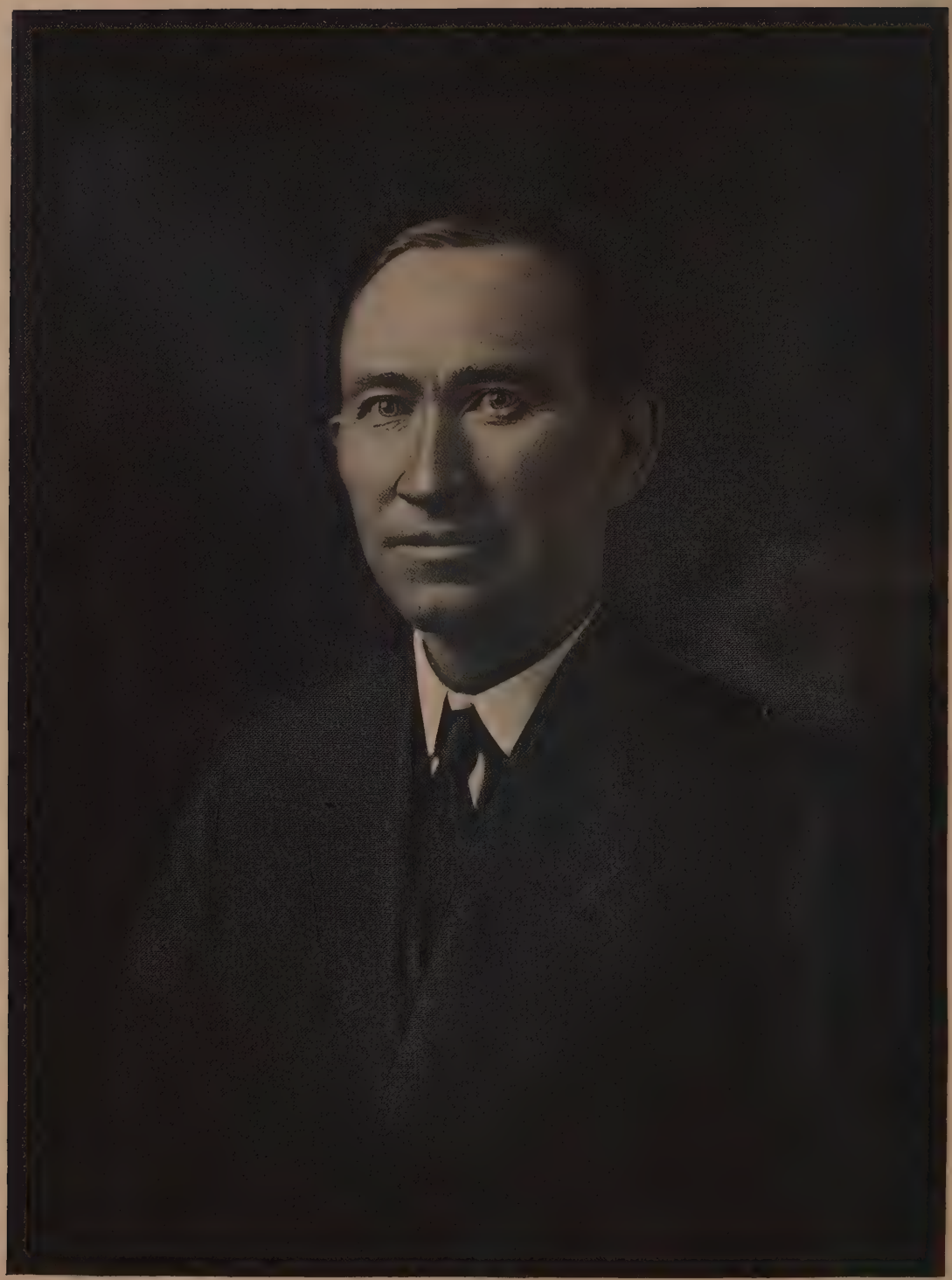
After his marriage at Bloomington, Indiana, in the winter of 1865-66, to Miss Sarah Sadler, of that city, Mr. Stone located in Pueblo and resumed the practice of law. In 1868 he was appointed district attorney of the third judicial district and was subsequently elected to that position for a full term. In 1868, also, when the Pueblo Chieftain began publication, Mr. Stone became its editor, and so continued until 1873. He was instrumental in organizing the first Board of Trade in Pueblo, and became its treasurer and corresponding secretary. One of the active promoters of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and a member of the company, he served as its general attorney until his election to the supreme bench of the state in 1877. In 1874, at Boston, he arranged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company details of plans and agreements for extensions of its lines through southern Colorado. A member from Pueblo county, of the convention that framed the constitution of the state, in 1876, he served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, as a member of several other important committees and had been the choice of his party for president of the convention. The constitution having been ratified, Mr. Stone was unanimously nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for associate justice of the new state's supreme court, but, in common with the rest of the ticket, failed of election by a narrow margin.

In 1877, Judge E. T. Wells, who had been elected a supreme judge for the long term of nine years, at that first state election, re-

signed. To nominate a candidate to succeed him, a convention of the lawyers of the state, representing both political parties, was held at Colorado Springs, and by which Mr. Stone was unanimously chosen for the high position. His election followed in the autumn of that year without opposition. Such recognition of popularity and professional ability was unprecedented, and of these proceedings that placed Judge Stone upon the supreme bench of the state, there has been no repetition.

Judge Stone's term expired in 1886, and in 1887 he was appointed by Governor Adams, judge of the Arapahoe county criminal court, in which position he served until the spring of 1889, when the court was abolished by legislative enactment. He then engaged in the practice of law in Denver, which he continued until the summer of 1891. Congress, by an act, approved March 3rd of that year, established the Court of Private Land Claims, for the purpose of adjudicating Spanish and Mexican land grant titles in accordance with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, its jurisdiction extending over Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico; the court to consist of five judges appointed from different states by the president. On June 10, 1891, President Harrison in response to requests from Colorado men of both political parties, and in recognition of his ability and fitness, appointed Judge Stone one of the judges of that court. His intimate knowledge of the western and southwestern country, of the Spanish language, and of the Mexican people, made him one of its most efficient members. He was selected by the court to visit Spain to investigate the archives at Madrid for information bearing on old Spanish grants in what is now Colorado and New Mexican territory; and on this duty, upon one of his several visits to Europe, he spent the winter of 1894-95 in the Spanish capital and at Seville.

Scholarly, versed in French and German, as well as in Spanish, and his mother tongue, Judge Stone is, aside from his learning and ability as a lawyer and a jurist, a man of high attainments, and a writer who clothes his subjects with many charms of expression. In the earlier days he was a frequent and always welcome contributor to Colorado newspapers. He has written freely upon the history of southern Colorado and New Mexico, and the historical review of Pueblo for the National Centennial Records of the United States government was prepared by him. His description of Mount Lincoln and its surrounding scenic magnificence, written and published in 1864, still stands without equal as a word-picture of the majestic grandeur and beauty of nature's work in the Colorado mountains.



Ed Simms

Hon. Elias Milton Ammons

HON. ELIAS MILTON AMMONS, president of the Farmers Life Insurance Company of Denver, ex-governor of Colorado, as well as one of the state's most conspicuous figures in public and private life, has had an identification with Colorado's growth and development that renders highly eligible for a work of this character a partial review of his career of nearly fifty years within the confines of the state.

Elias M. Ammons was born July 28, 1860, on a farm near Franklin, Macon county, North Carolina, a son of Jehu Richard and Margaret Caroline (Brendle) Ammons. The ancestors of E. M. Ammons on his father's side were among the very first settlers in western North Carolina. The father of Jehu R. Ammons was Joshua Ammons, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier and fought in the struggle for independence. Joshua Ammons was a Baptist minister and his son, Jehu R., was also educated for that profession. The latter was one of fourteen children and at about the age of fourteen suffered a severe spell of sickness which resulted in impaired physical strength during his life thereafter. He was married in 1859 in North Carolina to Miss Margaret Caroline Brendle, who came from an old Pennsylvania Dutch family that settled in that section of North Carolina in an early day. Early in the spring of 1871, Jehu R. Ammons and his family removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver on April 1st of that year, after being delayed several days by a snow blockade at Hugo, Colorado, on the old Kansas Pacific Railroad. After coming to Colorado, Jehu R. Ammons was engaged at different times in the mercantile, mining and timber business. His death occurred in Douglas county on April 20, 1899, while his wife died in Denver on December 25, 1893. They had a family of six children, five of whom lived to adult ages, all being high school graduates. The eldest of the children was Elias M. Theodosia Grace, the second of the family, became a successful school teacher and was well known in educational circles, establishing the domestic science department in the Colorado Agricultural College. She never married and is now deceased. Farita H. gave her hand in marriage to Alonzo F. Polhamus and became the mother of eight children, seven of whom

survived her. Anna J. Ammons is a well known school teacher of Denver. Gwendolyn wedded James McLaughlin and resides in Trinidad, Colorado.

Elias M. Ammons was a boy of less than eleven years of age when he came to Colorado, up to which time he had attended school but very little, probably not more than a few weeks in all. Soon after coming to Denver he went to work in a woolen mill then located on West Larimer street, which employment was quite essential, as the family means were limited. The boy, being eldest in the family, had from the age of five worked at various tasks such as his age permitted and contributed in no small way toward the family support. Severe losses had reduced the family finances, while the father was not physically robust, a condition dating from boyhood. In latter July, 1871, the family removed to Pleasant Park, where young Ammons worked on a ranch. In those days hay harvest was carried on by the use of scythes and the boy managed to do his share of the work with the others. Later Mr. Ammons' father went to Turkey Creek and the son was employed at various kinds of work, including lumbering. At this he skidded the first five thousand ties that went into the South Park Railroad. He drove oxen, hauling cordwood to the limekilns. His work was carried on entirely out-of-doors and during the severe winters, when the cold was intense, he kept at it just the same, even without gloves or overshoes. In fact he never had a pair of either until he was about grown. In the winter of 1874 the family removed to Denver, where young Ammons, after considerable difficulty, found employment as a fireman in a laundry. After three weeks' service in that capacity the laundry failed and he lost all his wages. He could not afford to remain idle, so secured work sawing wood in a woodyard, and was thus able to earn some money with which to purchase schoolbooks. He was anxious to secure an education and just as soon as it was possible for him to do so he started to school. It was in February, 1875, when he became a pupil at the old Arapahoe school that stood on the present site of the Club building on Arapahoe street. Aaron Gove was the principal and to the encouragement and influence of this gentleman Mr. Ammons attributes no small part of the rapid progress he made in his studies. Here was an instance of a boy not having seen the inside of a schoolroom for over five years who when a little less than fifteen years of age was assigned to the fourth grade. Within two weeks he was promoted to a higher grade and in June, 1876, entered high school. He had few spare moments as a schoolboy. His summer vacation in 1875 was spent on a ranch, while during the school year he lighted the street lamps, as was the

custom when gas was being used. To add to what he had to contend with, in the early part of 1876 he suffered a severe attack of measles which weakened his eyes resulting in a handicap under which he has labored ever since. He graduated from the East Denver high school in 1880, being a member of the fourth class to matriculate in that institution. It would be difficult to find a young man who had mixed in with his school days such a variety of work and it simply goes to show what industry, adaptation and necessity will bring out of a boy. For four years he worked in the evenings, lighting the street lamps as previously mentioned, and when not otherwise employed he gathered up discarded tin cans from which the solder was melted and sold, engaging as well in numerous other ways of making money. He hunted game for the market in the days when a deer brought a dollar and a half and an antelope one dollar, while elk and bear brought but little more. While thus engaged on the Gore range, and on the very last day of the hunting season in the fall of 1880, he was accidentally shot, receiving a dangerous wound in the head which incapacitated him for weeks. He had been doing some newspaper work, first in connection with the circulation department of the Times. He wrote up the Breckenridge boom for the Denver Tribune in 1880. After recovering from his gunshot wound he was for some time in the employ of the Denver Hotel Reporter. In the spring of 1881 he was put on the circulation staff of the Times and in connection with this paper he remained for four and a half years, filling various positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. Mr. Woodbury took him into the business office, and when that gentleman disposed of his interests, the new firm assigned Mr. Ammons to reportorial work. Soon he began to edit the telegraph for the Times, read the proofs and later was made city editor, while at the age of twenty-five he was made associate editor. In the fall of 1885 he was compelled to give up journalistic work on account of his eyes—unfortunately, too, as he had acquired the reputation of being a capable and promising man. His services were sought by other papers but the offers were declined.

In taking up other work, Mr. Ammons turned his attention to the cattle business and in September, 1885, in partnership with Thomas F. Dawson, formed the firm of Dawson & Ammons. They began with eighty acres of land on the western line of Douglas county, about thirty miles from Denver, and with about twenty-five head of cattle. This business prospered from the beginning and subsequently became one of the big cattle outfits of that time in the state. Mr. Ammons was always the active manager of the business. A thoroughly practi-

cal man, he was familiar with every branch of it and perfectly competent to perform and judge the work of any employe, who was never asked to do more than Mr. Ammons would do himself. The firm of Dawson & Ammons continued until Mr. Ammons disposed of by far the larger portion of his stock and ranching interests about the time he entered on his duties as governor of the state. While actively engaged in the cattle business Mr. Ammons made a close study of methods long prevailing in that industry and endeavored to improve on them. One practice in particular that he sought to improve, and did, was that of finishing beef cattle in Colorado and which has ever since been followed by many growers in the state. His connection with that industry in Colorado included a period of depression and low prices which, contrasted with present-day returns, seem incredible. Steers known as good killers were sold for as low as two dollars and thirty-five cents per hundredweight, while fat cows that would average eleven hundred pounds were sold for as low as ten dollars each. Mr. Ammons took an active part in the organization of the cattle interests for protection against theft and was a prime factor in the organization of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. He accepted the presidency of this organization to start the stock show and called its first meeting, from which has grown the National Western Stock Show, which has probably done more to stimulate the live stock industry in Colorado than any other one influence. He has ever since been president of this organization. He was one of the organizers of the Middle Park Land and Live Stock Association, its first president and again its president at a later date. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Littleton and for several years served as one of its directors. He was interested in the Stock Yards Bank during the early days of its existence. He is a member of the Grange and Farmers Union as well as various other organizations that have drawn their membership largely from the agricultural class. He was for several years president of the Grand County Fair Association as well as a director of the Castle Rock Fair Association. He is now vice president of the State Board of Agriculture, of which board he has been a member since 1909. From boyhood he has been interested in forestry and has made a close study of the results of forest conservation, advocating or opposing practices that his practical experience has taught him to be right or wrong as the case may be.

Mr. Ammons has always taken an active interest in education. He served on the school boards for many years, for a long period being a member of a local board, the president of a county high school

board and a member of the Agricultural College board at the same time. He has ever been an advocate of practical and technical training and the making of the state's high schools more of a people's college for those who cannot attend universities rather than conducting them as preparatory schools for classical college courses. He has insisted that high school courses should be as complete as possible in themselves and still prepare pupils for college courses, should they be able to take them. Much work was done toward establishing elementary agricultural work in country high schools. He is now a member of the vocational training board. He was an active supporter of improvement in physical training. He believed that the plans in operation for the most part tended to overtrain those who needed little and to do nothing for those who needed it most. He has insisted that thorough physical training, best suited to the pupil, should be furnished—that stronger, better balanced citizens might be the result. In this connection it may be well to mention that for several years he has favored military training of all boys and young men in high schools and colleges on the principle that if it is advisable to teach our boys to be better governing agents and more productive citizens, it is also necessary to train them in the art of protecting both government and production.

On the 29th of January, 1889, in Denver, Mr. Ammons was married to Miss Elizabeth Fleming, a native of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and a sister of James A. Fleming. Mrs. Ammons came to Colorado in the early '80s. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ammons, of whom three are now living. Bruce, who married Miss Margaret Gates, is a rancher of Grand county, Colorado. Elizabeth was educated at the Wolcott School and subsequently graduated from the Colorado Woman's College, after which she took a special course in journalism at the University of Colorado and has been acting secretary to her father for several years. Miss Ammons is an accomplished equestrienne. Teller is a member of Company I, Three Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry, at the front in France, having joined the United States military forces in October, 1917.

Though too young to vote Mr. Ammons took an active part in the campaign of 1880. He frequently represented the republican party in conventions but refused to act as a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis in 1896. On a previous occasion, before he was a voter, he had been chosen as a delegate to a state convention but declined on account of his age. In 1890 he became clerk of the district court but resigned after three months of service. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the state legislature after one of the most

exciting campaigns in the history of Douglas county. His opponent at that time was William Dillon, a brother of the noted Irish agitator. Mr. Dillon challenged Mr. Ammons to joint debates, which were held in different precincts, and the interest was so intense that large crowds went from one to another to listen to the debates. In the legislature Mr. Ammons was one of three grangers who decided the speakership in the caucus. He made a strong fight on parliamentary rulings and evinced such familiarity with proper procedure of that character that the impression was created that he was a lawyer. While never having read law a day in his life, he had, however, debated in literary societies, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of parliamentary tactics. He served as a member of the judiciary committee while in the legislature. He was instrumental in the passage of the fee and salary bill, the Australian ballot law, appropriations for state roads in Douglas county, as well as numerous reform measures passed by that general assembly. He was no small factor in the election of Henry M. Teller to the United States senate. Mr. Ammons was a most ardent admirer of that worthy statesman, with whom the warmest friendship existed as long as he lived. Mr. Ammons made for himself a name and an acquaintance during his first term in the legislature such as few "first termers" have ever done in the state. He readily became known as a fighter who was both able and had the courage of his convictions. In addition to being credited by other members as being the hardest worker in the house, the prediction was made by close observers that he was destined to "go higher," which in the face of subsequent positions that he filled only shows the ample basis for those predictions. At the convention held for nomination, in 1892, Mr. Ammons received the vote of every delegate but himself, on secret ballot, and was reelected by an increased majority. He had proved so popular and shown such ability during his previous term that it was decided he should make the race for speaker of the house. He was elected to this position, being the youngest man on whom that honor had ever been conferred up to that time. In his rulings as speaker no appeal was ever sustained and at the extra session of fifty-two days no appeal from his decision was ever taken, although the session was an exciting one and many matters of importance were brought to him for settlement. He declined to be a candidate for renomination at the conclusion of his second term. In 1896 he refused the chairmanship of the state silver republican committee and later in the same year declined the nomination for representative. When the national republican party became a gold standard party, Mr. Ammons followed Senator Teller out of

that party and helped to organize in Colorado the silver republican party. In fact he led the fight in the second congressional district convention in 1896 to instruct a bolt from the national convention under the leadership of Senator Teller in case the expected announcement of the gold standard policy should be made. He served at various times as a member of the state central committee for Douglas county, also as chairman of the county central committee and as chairman of the congressional district committee. On the 16th of September, 1898, in the silver republican senatorial convention of El Paso and Douglas counties, Mr. Ammons, without seeking the position, was nominated for state senator. In the election that followed a vigorous campaign he was chosen by more than five thousand majority, carrying every precinct in his home county of Douglas, as well as receiving an enormous majority in his opponent's home county.

While in the Colorado senate he served during the first term as chairman of the printing committee and conducted its affairs at less expense than ever before had been done. He also was responsible for much important legislation among which he was author of the bill providing that the Columbine be established as the state flower; author of a bill establishing Teller county; author of legislation that took "picture gallery" off the ballot; and this was accomplished only after a bitter fight. In this session of the senate he was a member of the finance live stock, and rules committees. During the second session of his term he was chairman of the finance committee in the senate and of the joint committee of both houses on finance, appropriation and taxation. During his service as such he was instrumental in reducing appropriations over six hundred thousand dollars, bringing them within the state's revenues.

In 1901 Mr. Ammons was appointed president of the Live Stock Inspection Board and served for two terms. He was a candidate for lieutenant governor of Colorado in 1904 and again in 1906, and while defeated both times, he just as often ran ahead of the ticket. In 1912 he was elected governor by more than fifty thousand plurality, receiving a tremendously heavy vote from the country districts, as his labors and influence had largely been utilized in behalf of measures and movements affecting those localities. Governor Ammons served one term in accordance with the platform on which he was elected, which contained a one-term plank. Governor Ammons' administration was marked by the strictest economy as well as much constructive legislation, probably more than had characterized that of any of his predecessors. He was active in the establishment of schools of agriculture at Fort Collins and Fort Lewis and in pushing

elementary agriculture in the schools of the state; also in securing appropriations for extension and institute work, in which he actively engaged in assisting college men. Civil service was put into force more effectively during his administration than during any time in the history of the state. During his administration a most effective public utilities law, including the abolition of railroad passes, was passed for the first time. A thorough taxation system, insuring more equitable distribution of taxes and furnishing the machinery for a complete system, was also established. A highway system under which tremendous progress has been made in road construction, was put into effect and is being copied by many of the states of the Union. Agitation over both the banking laws and the insurance laws was ended by legislation covering these subjects very fully and which seems to have been perfectly satisfactory since that time. A law pronounced by both operators and employes as being the best in the country, was passed, controlling the business of coal mining. Legislation was enacted to assist agriculture, providing for the gathering of statistics; to further the cause of good seed; for the general promotion of agriculture and live-stock growing. A law was passed to establish a county agriculturist, with the idea of teaching those who come here from other countries, the best methods of growing crops and live stock under our climatic and other conditions. The employers' liability act was also liberalized. Better protection was provided for women and children and a commission appointed to investigate a report on a minimum wage for women. A bill was passed to regulate commission men, especially in relation to fruits and vegetables, but was referred and later defeated at the polls. A number of the boards were consolidated. In doing this, the dairy commission was put under the board of agriculture and the head of the live stock department made the commissioner. It was this legislature which passed the act for the election of United States senators by the people. Game and fish laws were made more efficient and the game and fish department provided with means for better support. The law for an eight-hour day was made effective. The initiative and referendum was perfected by legislation, preventing fraudulent petitions and preventing state employes from circulating petitions. Appropriations were made and most effective work was done to protect the state's water from litigation from other states. Laws regulating "loan sharks" were passed. Automobiles were licensed to provide a road fund. Official action was taken to provide for mountain parks and a system of parks throughout the state was advocated. The state was reapportioned for congressional and other purposes. An amendment to the con-

stitution was proposed and adopted at the succeeding election, requiring equalization of values for taxation and limiting levy for state and county purposes, to prevent undue increase in taxation. Minimum teachers' salaries were established. A strong memorial to congress was adopted seeking to establish a national policy, advocating the control of the public domain, in favor of the settlement of public lands in the state and the development of its natural resources. The headless ballot which Mr. Ammons tried to secure at the time of the passage of the Australian ballot bill first in 1891 and which he tried to bring about by amendment while in the senate in 1899, was adopted and went into force with this administration. The mothers' compensation act was passed. An attempt was made to put all royalties on coal and other minerals on school and other state lands into the permanent fund. It developed that new legislation was necessary and this, through his influence, was secured at the session of 1917.

A conference of western governors was held at Colorado Springs in August of 1913 and proved to be one of the best attended meetings of these officials ever held. Mr. Ammons was a member of the executive committee for both 1913 and 1914. The second year conference was taken up largely by subjects relating to western development. In 1914, the governor called a conference of educational institutions, pioneer societies, historical societies, and others interested, to meet with representatives of the government to organize, to secure cooperation with the federal government, with the purpose of eliminating duplication and meaningless names of mountains and streams and perpetuating in their places Indian and Spanish and pioneer names of historic value. The state being the great scenic section of the country it was deemed advisable from that standpoint, that the names of all points of interest should carry with them designations not only of historic value but of story value. The gathering, which met at the senate chamber in the state house of Denver, was the most notable of the kind ever called in the history of the state; it entered upon the work with interest and enthusiasm and though it did not later secure official recognition, as it deserved, it has already accomplished much good and will, doubtless, do more and more as time goes by. The governor was secretary of the Western Governors' Conference and active in securing an organized effort on the part of the western states for a better development of resources in, and settlement of, the public lands. On request of the executive committee he prepared a paper for the governors' council, which met at Boston in August, 1915.

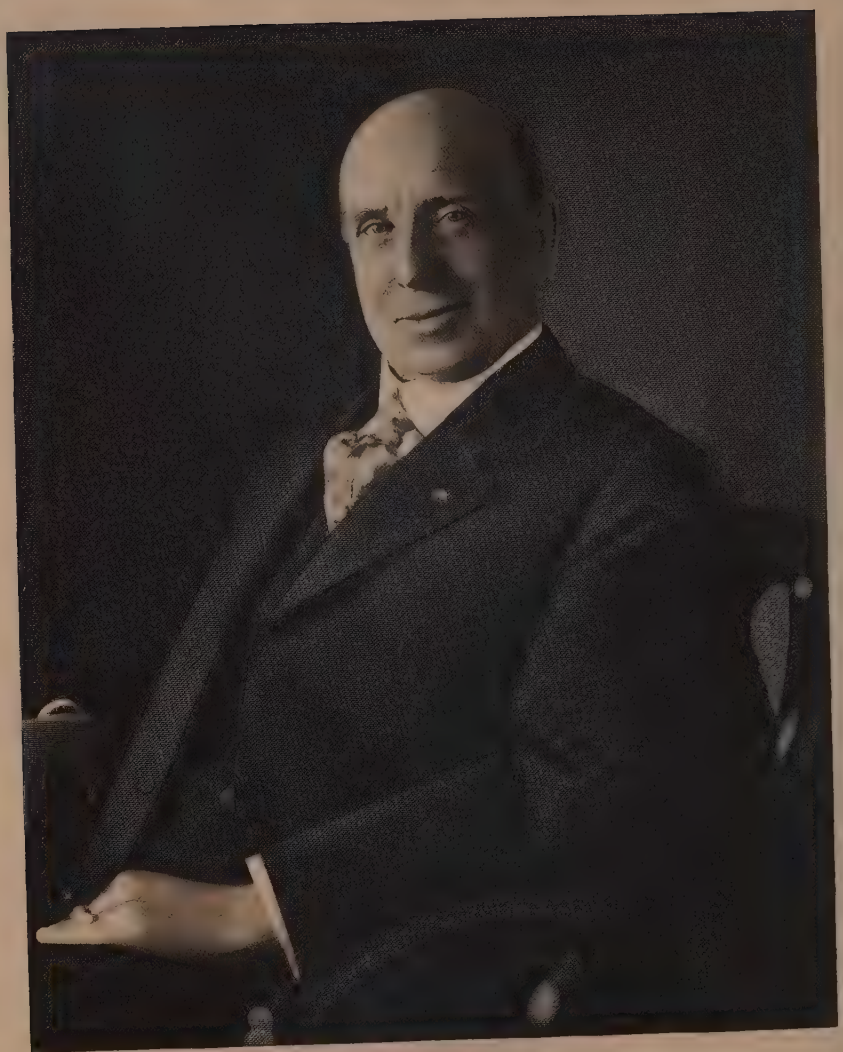
During his administration there occurred the worst industrial dis-

turbance in the history of the state. There had been in existence for some time a strike in the northern coal fields and six weeks before he went into office, he was notified that a general strike of coal miners would be called. Every effort was made to prevent this but without avail. The contest was for recognition of the Union in District No. 15, comprising Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. To avoid interstate complications the strike was to be in one state at a time. Colorado was chosen as the first battle ground. The conduct of the strike was controlled from outside of the state, entirely on the side of the United Mine Workers and largely on the part of the operators. While the officers of the United Mine Workers sought conferences with the operators the latter insisted that this was only asked for in order to secure that much recognition of the Union and they refused to meet the strikers' officials. A great deal of violence ensued, resulting in the necessity for military control of the districts involved. The latter part of 1914 the strike was called off and the difficulties attending it so adjusted that the entire matter was taken care of before the close of that administration. It was said that the governor only had one peaceful day during his administration and that was the last day he was in office. This disturbance occupied most of the time and energies of the executive and interfered with many of the plans laid out for the development of the state.

The biennial message delivered to the assembly at the close of the administration was a document that commanded unusual interest. At the close of its reading by Representative Fincher, there was such a demonstration of approval as has never been witnessed in the history of the state on such an occasion. A short time later, on an incidental visit to the house, a recess was taken and an enthusiastic reception given to the former governor; an incident that has never occurred at any other time in the state's history.

In matters of legislation and public policy Governor Ammons has always been a progressive but never a radical one. He has maintained a wide acquaintance with the leading men of the state for nearly a half century. He has known personally every governor of Colorado and all but two of the territorial governors. His acquaintance has not only included the big men but the great rank and file as well. His political interest is that of a good citizen and his activities along those lines have not been for private gain. For many years he has been a member of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and in 1917 and 1918 was a director and head of the agriculture and live stock bureau. He is a member of the Democratic Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Lions Club and the Sons of Colorado, and has

served as president of this organization. His most striking personal characteristics are his sincerity, his simplicity of manner, his democratic spirit and his broad sympathies for, and his understanding of, the people. A predominant feature of his make-up is his persistency and determination. Few men in any walk of life, and still fewer who have attained his prominence, have had as many obstacles to overcome or endured the hardships that Governor Ammons has. His lack of early educational training and the handicap of impaired eyesight no doubt have been drawbacks, yet may have served to develop qualities to offset the handicap.



Wm. R. Leonard

William R. Leonard

IF one could turn back the hourglass of time to the year 1866 and review the boy workers of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, he would find among the number William R. Leonard, who at that date was picking slate or driving mules in connection with the mines; while at the time of his death, which occurred October 25, 1918, he was prominent in the mining world, and president of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company of Denver. It is a far step between points, nor had he reached his prominent position by leaps and bounds, but by that steady progress which is the direct result of indefatigable effort and energy. He was born at Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1852, a son of Bernard Leonard, who was a native of Ireland and came to the new world during the '30s. In Pennsylvania he wedded Margaret Ryan, who was born in Northampton county. Both have now passed away. They reared a family of five children.

William R. Leonard, who was the third in order of birth, pursued his education in the public schools of his native county to the age of fourteen years and then started out to earn his living, securing his first wage as a slate picker in the mines of Pennsylvania. In June, 1876, he determined to try his fortune in the west and went first to Leads City, South Dakota, where he was employed in various ways, including mining, and in 1884 he removed to Idaho, settling in the Coeur d'Alene district. There he became actively identified with mining interests, both as mine superintendent and operator, and was very successful in the conduct of his business at that point. It was Mr. Leonard who discovered the Mammoth and Custer mines, both of which were among the largest and heaviest producers of the Coeur d'Alene district. His brother having arrived two years later from the east, Mr. Leonard admitted him to partnership and together they became identified with mining interests in northern Idaho. After taking out a clear profit of over one hundred thousand dollars in 1903, they sold the Mammoth mine to the Federal Mining and Smelting Company for the comfortable sum of two and one-half million dollars. Mr. Leonard retained a very large interest in the mines of the Coeur d'Alenes, having a large block of stock in the Tamarack Custer mine and in the Federal Mining and Smelting Company. Again

good fortune smiled and the Green Hill-Cleveland, located by the brother in the early part of 1900, also became a "fairy godmother" to the two brothers, and in the vernacular of the camp they again "struck it" in the year 1912.

On removing to Colorado, Mr. Leonard located in Pueblo, having a contract to deliver ore from their mines to the smelters of that city. Later he took up his abode in Denver and with business associates established the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, and from 1914 served as its president. This bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has deposits of over one million, five hundred thousand dollars. The business of the bank is splendidly organized in every department. A general banking business is conducted and four per cent paid on savings accounts. It has a well established bond, real estate and insurance department. Mr. Leonard was also interested in the First National Bank of Denver and was a realty holder of that city.

It was in Denver that Mr. Leonard met and married Miss Frances Coll, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a descendant of one of the old families of that state. Fraternally Mr. Leonard was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Wallace, Idaho. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Roman Catholic church. He was a most generous contributor to all charitable activities. His friends were the friends of adversity as well as prosperity, for he judged men not by their possessions but by their personal worth, thereby holding the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

John B. Gerjsleeck Molenaar

Hon. John Bart Geijsbeek Molenaar

HON. JOHN B. GEIJSBEEK MOLENAAR, prominent in law and accountancy, has the honor of representing the royal government of The Netherlands as consul for the states of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, with headquarters at Denver.

Well known as he is in the business world, his greatest achievements are along the lines of commercial education, for he has written one of the standard works on public accountancy, has acted as instructor on this subject for many years, and has done much more toward raising the standards of his profession.

He was born April 24, 1872, at Lemele, Holland, and is the second son of Dirk Geijsbeek Molenaar, also a native of The Netherlands, who, however, now resides in Portland, Oregon. The father brought his family to America in 1893, first settling in New York city but later removing to Cincinnati, and finally to Portland, Oregon. He still lives there, a successful architect. He was married to Miss Wilhelmina Blikman-Kikkert, a daughter of Jan Blikman-Kikkert, owner of a large fleet of commercial freight vessels. She was born in the Lowlands in 1835 and passed away in Cincinnati at the age of sixty-three.

John B. Geijsbeek received his preliminary education in the excellent schools of his native country in the City of Arnhem, and then entered the famous old University of Leyden where he passed his freshman year. Upon coming to this country he matriculated in the law department of the Denver University from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of LL. B. In 1910 he received from the same institution the honorary degree of M. C. S. (Master of Commercial Science). As a young man he fitted himself to become an accountant and followed that profession exclusively for a number of years in Holland, as well as in Denver, but since his admittance to the Colorado bar he has successfully practiced both law and accountancy. He has not only a good knowledge of law but a natural intuition for legal principles and has been connected with many important cases. He is a member of the Denver Bar Association, the Colorado Bar Association and is also connected with the American Bar Association. He has not only gained a prominent position in the profession but has

a high standing as a financial adviser, is represented in the directorates of a number of leading corporations, and in that way also has contributed much to the upbuilding and growth of his city and state. He has been the unknown power behind the throne that has turned many an apparently inevitable commercial failure into a splendid success. His name is thus connected with many well known business enterprises in this state.

Mr. Geijsbeek is considered an authority on advanced commercial education and has lectured extensively on this subject in the United States. His reputation is well established in the west and it has been largely through his instrumentality that commercial education has been added to the curriculum of a number of universities throughout the country. He has also written extensively on this subject and his publications have found the attention due them.

Mr. Geijsbeek has gained fame as a translator and his book, "Ancient Double Entry Bookkeeping," published in 1914, enjoys a wide popularity on account of its intrinsic value and because its principles are set forth in terms which are readily understood. The work is based upon Lucas Pacioli's Italian Treatise (A. D. 1494), the earliest known writing on bookkeeping, and is enriched by reproductions, notes and abstracts from Manzoni, Peitra, Mainardi, Ympyn, Steven and Dafforne. Coming as he did from Holland twenty-five years ago without knowledge of American commercial practices and language, the author in his publication of "Ancient Double Entry Bookkeeping" recognized from his experience as an educator the lack of clearly expressed principles in accountancy and began researches that finally culminated in this published translation in English. It was the first time that the first known writings on this subject were published in this tongue although ages ago translations existed in the Dutch, French, Russian, German and Japanese languages.

At every turn in the preachment of the scientific principles of his profession to the commercial mind, in the writing of a book and the establishment of schools to teach these principles, and in his successful efforts for the passage of the certified public accountants' law in Colorado, lie some of his many contributions to the history of Colorado. At this time he was secretary of the first examining board of the state and subsequently continued his educational labors along that line as the founder and later, for five years, as dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of the University of Denver, and as instructor in practical and theoretical accountancy. This school was the third one to be established in the United States. His untiring efforts were further recognized when five successive times he was

chosen chairman of the educational committee of the American Association of Public Accountants.

During all this period he has been confronted by a dearth of practical exemplification, historical or otherwise, of the true foundation of what in modern times might be called the art of accountancy. This led him to publish his standard work. In this treatise he has welded into a well balanced whole the ancient and the modern plans of commercial education resulting in a work wherein so many public accountants find the fundamental principles from which to develop their professional ability. In promoting the science of accountancy Mr. Geijsbeek may be said to have reached an enviable goal, for he has succeeded in creating something a direct necessity to the profession.

The work is dedicated as follows: "To my wife, Marie Lillie Schmidt whose initials (M. L. S.) I have always loved to connect with My Little Sweetheart, without whose patience, kindness, help and indulgence my contributions to the educational field of the professional accountant would not have been possible."

On October 15, 1901, Mr. Geijsbeek was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Marie Lillie Schmidt, a native of that city, and a daughter of Harry W. and the late Marie Lizette Albes Schmidt. Her mother was of French and Spanish descent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Geijsbeek are known in social circles in Denver where he has made his home since 1899.

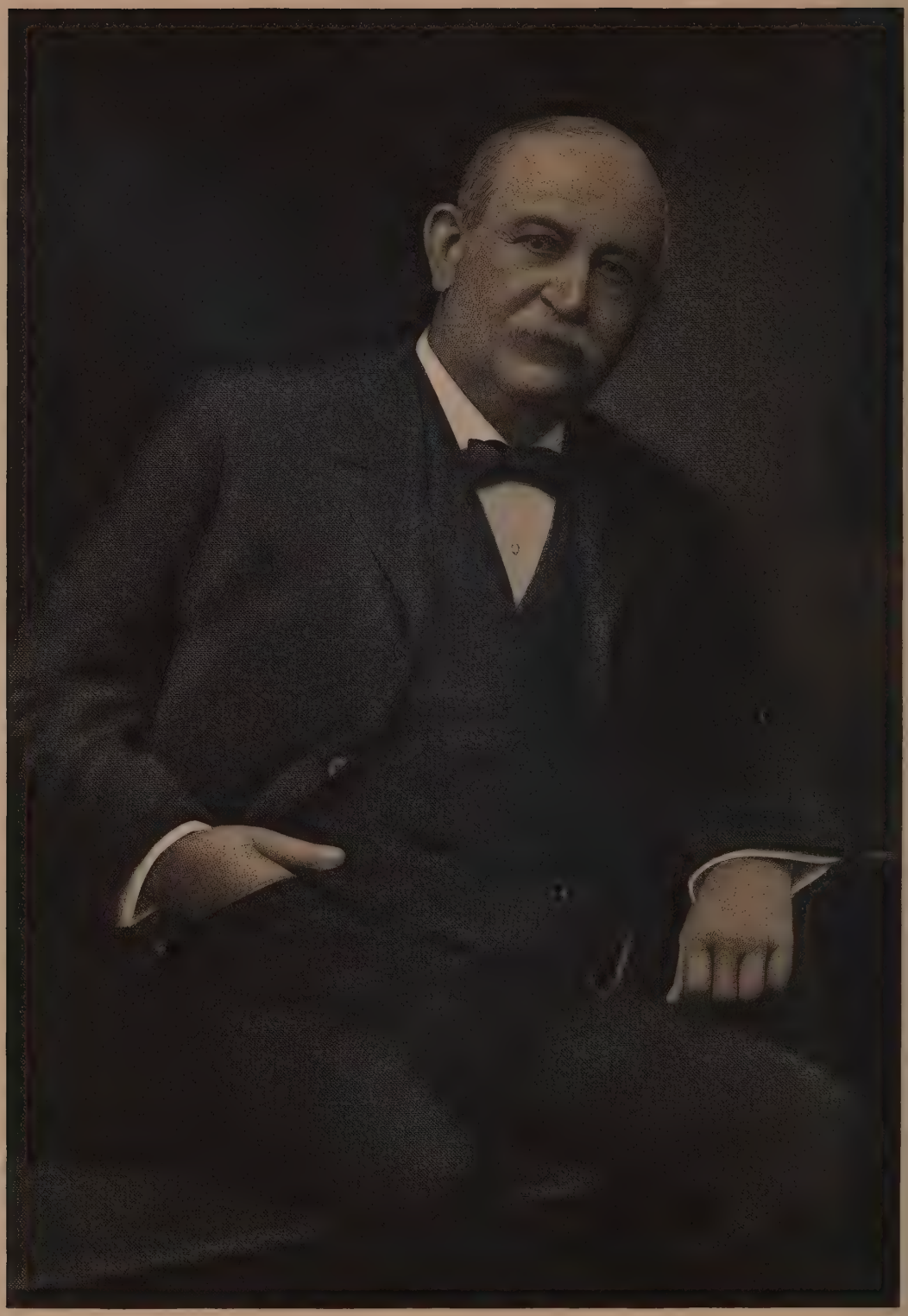
He is connected with the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity and with Alpha Kappa Psi. He is prominent in club circles, belonging among others to the Denver Country Club and the Denver Civic and Commercial Club. He is a Christian Scientist, and during 1917 served as director of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, being deeply interested in the work of the church and doing everything in his power to increase its prestige. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Since taking out his naturalization papers in Covington, Kentucky, September 28, 1898, Mr. Geijsbeek has made American interests his own, loyally supporting beneficial policies. He has traveled extensively in the United States and has come to love this wide land with its many peoples standing united for the same principles of democracy and liberty. The great success that has come to Mr. Geijsbeek can be ascribed to his natural ability, to his inherent qualities as an educator, to his unfaltering efforts and to his generally high conception of the duties of man.

In 1917 there came to him a great honor—unsolicited and reluct-

antly accepted—The Royal Government of The Netherlands, in conjunction with President Woodrow Wilson, appointed him to the position of Consul. To his many occupations he at once added the duties of this office and faithfully discharges his official obligations to the satisfaction of both governments, and of his former as well as his present countrymen but he asserts that the most difficult task he has ever encountered is that of being forced to remain neutral.

The old Dutch family name, Geijsbeek Molenaar, has been abbreviated by Consul Geijsbeek to this form and under this name he is known to the professional and commercial world of this city and state. Great honors have come to him but it is only fair to say that they are well merited—that they have been bestowed upon one who is worthy and who carries them with justifiable dignity.



JOHN A. THATCHER

John Albert Thatcher

THE name of Thatcher is an honored one in Colorado. It is inseparably interwoven with those events which have made history in the state, for John Albert Thatcher and his brother, Mahlon D., were among the most prominent merchants and financiers of Colorado, while their brother, Henry Calvin Thatcher, was the first chief justice of Colorado. Each in his own way bore a most important part in furthering the work of progress and development in the west. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain, and specific qualifications along the distinctive lines chosen for his life's work, the career of John A. Thatcher was a most active one, in which he accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the nation and from which he himself derived substantial benefit.

Mr. Thatcher was born in Pfoutz Valley, near Miller's Town, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of August, 1836, his parents being Henry and Lydia Ann Thatcher, whose family numbered seven children, of whom John A. was the eldest, the others being: Elvina; Mahlon D.; Mrs. Frank G. Bloom, now of Trinidad, Colorado; Mrs. M. H. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania; Henry Calvin; and Dora. Of these, Elvina, Henry Calvin, Dora and Mahlon D. are deceased.

John A. Thatcher acquired his education in the public schools of Tuscarora, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in the Tuscarora Academy and in the Airy View Academy, conducted by Professor David Wilson at Port Royal, Pennsylvania. His father would have given him the privilege of attending college, but he preferred to go west and start upon a business career instead of going to college. On the 1st of April, 1855, the family removed from Newport, Perry county, Pennsylvania, to Martinsburg, Blair county, and in the fall of the following year John A. Thatcher took up the profession of teaching there in connection with a rural school in Lorberry township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Attracted, however, by the opportunities of the west, he made his way to Holt county, Missouri, in 1857 and

for five years was engaged in clerking, thus acquiring comprehensive knowledge of mercantile life and methods. At the time of his arrival there Oregon, the county seat of Holt county, and Forest City, on the Missouri river, were both flourishing towns, but with the outbreak of the Civil war they were made the subject of raids by organized bands of thieves and desperadoes and the resulting conditions led John A. Thatcher to make a change in 1862. Accordingly he packed his stock of merchandise in a mule wagon and started for Colorado.

It was on the 15th of September, 1862, that Mr. Thatcher reached Denver, where he remained until December of that year and then took up his abode in Pueblo, where he spent the winter. In the spring he again went to Denver but after a few months returned to Pueblo, having dissolved partnership with his former business associate, James H. Voorhees. They divided their stock of merchandise and with his share loaded in a wagon drawn by ox teams Mr. Thatcher started for Pueblo on the 14th of August, 1863. He was a resident of his adopted city for exactly fifty years and his life work was one of intense activity, constituting an important element in the growth and progress of the state in which he lived. He opened the first general store in what is now Pueblo and three years afterward was joined by his brother, Mahlon D., who entered into partnership with him. Their business relation was maintained for many years and they extended their efforts into various fields, which made their name a conspicuous one in connection with the substantial business development of the west. In 1870 they organized a private bank and after conducting it for eight or nine months converted it into the First National Bank of Pueblo on the 17th of April, 1871, capitalizing the institution for fifty thousand dollars. Three years later, or in 1874, the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, the Thatcher brothers personally holding the majority of the stock. The bank steadily grew and is still controlled and managed by members of the Thatcher family. Further extending his efforts, John A. Thatcher became an officer and director of the Pueblo Savings & Trust Company, was also interested in the First National Bank of Denver, and in the International Trust Company of Denver, besides various other financial institutions and mercantile enterprises in Otero and Bent counties, in Trinidad, in Lake City and points in southern Colorado. He became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Grand Opera House block in Pueblo and he made extensive investments in real state, ranking for many years as one of the largest taxpayers of this city. He was also closely connected with the live stock interests of the west, having vast ranches in southern Colorado and northern

MARGARET A. THATCHER

New Mexico, upon which he pastured great herds. The Trail, the official organ of the Society of the Sons of Colorado, said of him at the time of his death: "John A. Thatcher was a most vital factor in the making of the Pueblo of today. To tell of his life would be to write the history of that city. From the day of his arrival to the present time his genius was discernible in every forward step which the 'Pittsburgh of the west' has taken. In securing capital for local enterprises, in establishing factories and foundries, in developing agriculture and stock raising in the Arkansas valley and in successfully completing irrigation projects he devoted his time and invested his money with immense returns both for himself and for the community in which he lived. * * * The secret of his financial success lay in his close application to business and his love for hard work. It is safe to say that no clerk in his employ kept longer hours, devoted his time so absolutely to the routine of his duties, or had so sure and so keen a grasp upon the work before him as had this veteran banker. On the hottest summer day he might have been seen at his desk in the First National; on the coldest day in winter he arrived at the bank ahead of his clerks and got to work long before they put in an appearance. He lived a life of unremitting industry. He won his wealth by his own shrewdness and ability, frugality and thrift. Could he have lived but a few months longer he would have seen the greatest fruits of his success in the opening of the handsome new bank building at the corner of Fifth and Main streets in Pueblo."

It was on the 17th of April, 1866, that Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Henry, the second daughter of Judge John W. Henry, a distinguished jurist of Colorado of the early days. They became the parents of five children, Lenore, John Henry, Lillian, Albert R. and Raymond Calvin, but the elder daughter and the second son have passed away. Mrs. Thatcher is a very active worker in the Red Cross, and in other movements which are claiming public attention at the present time, and associated with her daughter, Mrs. Forest Rutherford, and sons, John Henry Thatcher and Raymond C. Thatcher, she presented a fully equipped field ambulance to the Fifteenth Ambulance Corps in memory of her husband on the 10th of September, 1917.

Mr. Thatcher was devoted to his family and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside, counting no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare of his wife and children. He built what is perhaps the most beautiful residence in Pueblo, occupying an entire block of ground, Mrs. Thatcher giving to the place the name of Rosemount. He passed away on the 14th

of August, 1913, after a residence of more than a half century in Colorado. He was a man of generous impulses and possessed a kind, charitable heart. He was very loyal to his old-time friends and associates and was always ready to lend a helping hand wherever needed. In spite of the demands made upon his time and thought by the exactions of his multitudinous business interests, he found it possible to keep in touch with his former companions, and, in his quiet way, relieved many a case of suffering and rendered timely aid to many an old pioneer. He had a happy faculty of saying a kindly word at the right time, of offering assistance when most needed, and of smoothing out rough places in the paths of those less capable of withstanding misfortune than himself. John A. Thatcher was the most approachable of men but was not easily imposed upon. He had sound common sense to an eminent degree and was quick to detect fraud. But his experience in the world of finance and public affairs did not harden his sensibilities. Few of the wealthy men of today possessed so large a circle of friends and acquaintances, and fewer still were so well liked by all with whom they associated. In the course of his fifty years of continuous residence in Pueblo, John A. Thatcher made a record that will withstand the closest scrutiny, and it is much to be doubted if he made a single enemy. While his memory is honored as that of one of the foremost bankers and business men of the state, it is cherished by his associates because of his friendly spirit and his many likable qualities. He was a man of quiet tastes, systematic in all that he did, never seeking publicity but faithfully performing his duties day by day. He was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church, a valued representative of the Southern Colorado Pioneers' Association, a member of the Sons of Colorado and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colorado, of which he was honorary president at the time of his death. Well may his life record serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, and for years to come his memory will remain as a blessed benediction to all who were closely associated with him.

Chester S. Morey

Chester Stephen Morey

INDEFATIGABLE industry has constituted the basic element in the notable success of Chester Stephen Morey, and combined with this has been an initiative spirit that has enabled him to formulate plans which have been carried forward through his resistless will power to successful completion. There has been no spectacular phase in his career but a steadiness and a persistency of purpose that has accomplished results and although his youthful days were passed amid pioneer surroundings in a log cabin home that had no comforts and at times almost lacked the necessities of life, he is today one of the prosperous and also one of the honored business men of Denver, well known as the chairman of the board of directors of the Great Western Sugar Company, while for many years he has figured in commercial circles as the head of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company.

His birth occurred upon a farm in Medina township, Dane county, Wisconsin, March 3, 1847. He had only such educational advantages as the district schools of a frontier community afforded and then he could attend only through the winter months, when his labors were not needed upon the home farm. His father had secured a claim in Dane county and the family were engaged in the arduous task of developing wild land and transforming it into productive fields. But this meant years of continued and unremitting labor and when it seemed that the family had reached a turning point in their career leading to success the father mortgaged the farm to invest in a contemplated railroad that after a time went into bankruptcy and caused them to lose the homestead. This caused the family to seek another dwelling place and with their few possessions in a covered wagon they traveled two hundred miles to the little settlement of Modena, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where they again faced the conditions of pioneer life with the development of a new farm. Their first crop there proved a bountiful one and as prices were high on account of the war this gave the family a little start. Chester S. Morey continued his education in the district schools near the new home through two winters and in the summer months aided in the labors of the fields. In January, 1864, however, the news reached the little town of Modena that

it must furnish four soldiers for the army. If these were taken by the draft it would probably take the heads of some of the few families in the neighborhood and to meet this contingency Mr. Morey and three young companions, all under eighteen years of age, volunteered, joining Company I of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. They spent a few days in barracks at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and were then sent to Madison. Mr. Morey became ill there and for a time was in a hospital, but on the 14th of June was able to rejoin his regiment, which was then before Petersburg, Virginia. He found that two of the boys who had enlisted with him had been killed and a third was wounded. Two days after reaching his regiment they went into battle, in which he narrowly escaped death. A contemporary writer has said in this connection: "His knapsack was torn from his shoulder and his waist belt severed by a bullet, which lodged in his bayonet scabbard. He took part in the battles of Strawberry Plains and Jerusalem Plankroad, after which he was again taken with severe illness, sent to City Point and thence to Emory Hospital, in Washington, where he remained until November. Meanwhile his father had been drafted and sent to Sherman's army. As soon as able to march he went to the front and remained with his regiment, which was almost constantly engaged, to the close of the war. He was on the field at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and marched in the final Grand Review at Washington. Mr. Morey was promoted to corporal and subsequently to the brevet rank of Lieutenant for gallantry in action."

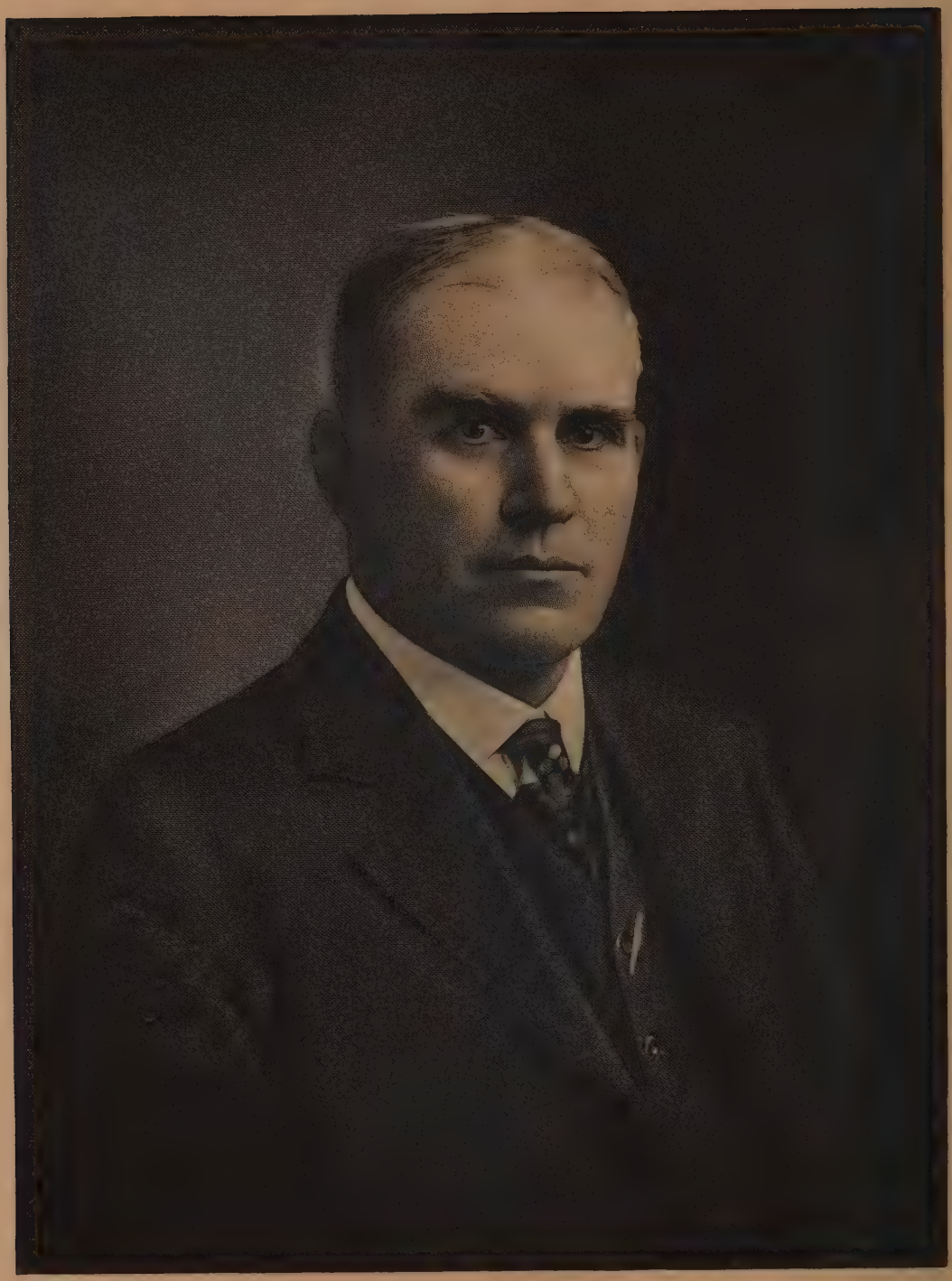
When Mr. Morey returned to his home he took with him two hundred dollars which he had saved from his pay as a soldier. In the meantime his father had passed away at Savannah, Georgia, and thus the management of the farm and the support of the family devolved upon the son. He was ambitious to improve his education and saved from his earnings whatever he could. In the winter of 1865 and 1866 he was a pupil of the schools at Waterloo, Wisconsin, and in the succeeding winter became a high school student at Portage, Wisconsin. While there pursuing his studies he engaged in sawing wood evenings and mornings in order to pay for his board at his uncle's hotel. During the next winter he became a student in Eastman's Business College at Chicago, where he pursued a thorough course. He did not like farming and had a natural inclination for commercial pursuits, but he recognized that he must have adequate education to serve as a foundation upon which to build commercial success. After studying through the winter his capital was reduced to less than fifty dollars and he accepted a position as porter in the retail grocery house of Cobb & Thorne. His ability, trustworthiness and industry won him promo-

tion and he was given a place on the clerical force in the office. In July of that year he went upon the road as a commercial traveler, representing the young but growing wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Company of Chicago, with whom he remained until failing health compelled him to resign. He spent the winter of 1871 at Clifton Springs, New York, in order to benefit his health, and in May, 1872, for the same reason came to Colorado. At that time his capital amounted to twenty-eight hundred dollars, the result of his savings as a commercial traveler, and he entered into partnership with W. L. Beardsly in the cattle business. Securing a broncho, he rode the range and himself branded about one thousand head of young stock, which he purchased. His health improved in the outdoor life and under the excellent climatic conditions of Colorado and in the summer of 1873 he again entered into business connections with Sprague, Warner & Company, with headquarters at Denver, his salary to be three thousand dollars per year and expenses. His task was the development of the trade of the house west of the Missouri river. That he accomplished this task is indicated in the fact that his salary was annually increased until he was earning twelve thousand dollars per annum, and during eleven years' connection with the Chicago house he saved nearly twenty thousand dollars. In 1878 he made a very profitable sale of some Leadville real estate which he had acquired and this rendered him practically independent. On the 1st of January, 1881, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Sprague, Warner & Company and a branch house was opened in Denver under his direction and management. The business was thus continued until 1884, when it was incorporated under the style of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company, with Mr. Morey as the president, manager and the chief stockholder. Under his guidance the business has become one of the largest mercantile establishments in the west and the name of Morey is largely to the mercantile trade of Colorado what the name of Marshall Field is in the Mississippi valley. His resourcefulness has caused him to extend his efforts into still other fields and he is connected with various important business enterprises and projects, prominent among which is the Great Western Sugar Company, of which he was the general manager from the beginning of the corporation, and since the death of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, in 1907, was president and general manager up to 1916 when, due to age and ill health he retired from the presidency and became chairman of the board. In this connection he controls a mammoth industry, constituting one of the most important manufacturing interests of the state, a history of which will be found elsewhere in this work.

On the 12th of December, 1876, Mr. Morey was united in marriage to Miss Anna L. Clough, a lady of many accomplishments, who was a daughter of John A. Clough, formerly of Chicago, but who in 1870 established a real estate and loan business in Denver. To Mr. and Mrs. Morey were born a son and a daughter, John W. and Mary L., who with the father, were called upon to mourn the death of Mrs. Morey, on the 27th of February, 1890.

With the public life of the community Mr. Morey has also been connected. In 1891 he was chosen a member of the board of education of District No. 1 in Denver and filled the office for three years. He had long been considering the establishing of a manual training department in the Denver schools and brought the matter before the board in January, 1892, offering the following resolution: "Ordered that a special committee be appointed to investigate and consider the subject of a manual training high school, with the view of adding a department of that kind to the schools of this district and report to the board, if desirable, a plan for the establishment of such a school." This was unanimously adopted and Mr. Morey and James B. Grant were made the committee after which Mr. Morey instituted a thorough examination of the practical side of the proposition, visiting many schools of the kind in the eastern states with a view to learning of their methods of instruction and the mechanical appliances required for their conduct. His report was so satisfactory and conclusive that the board of education accepted it unanimously May 27, 1892, and as a result the Manual Training high school of Denver was established and has since constituted an important factor in the educational facilities of the city. Mr. Morey has always been particularly interested in charitable and benevolent projects and is continually extending a helping hand where aid and assistance are needed, yet his gifts are of a most unostentatious character, frequently known only to the recipient. There are many charitable organizations, too, which have benefited by his generosity and for a number of years he was president of the Charity Organization Society, which numbers about sixteen organizations. He continued to act in that capacity until 1899 and was also president of its board of trustees, in which office he served for many years. His work along charitable lines has, like his business career, been most systematically, carefully and therefore resultantly managed. For many years he has been chairman of the board of the Red Cross and very active in the work of the society. His son is now acting as manager of the Rocky Mountain division of the Red Cross. Successful as he has been, he has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to monopolize his time and attention. He

has recognized his obligations to his fellowmen and, remembering his own early struggles, has ever been quick to encourage any individual who has shown a willingness to do. His friends name him as one who stands a man among men.



Woodrow Wilson

Nat P. Wilson

MOST interesting and ofttimes thrilling have been the events which constitute the life history of Nat P. Wilson, a prominent mining man of Denver and the president of the Ajax Metal Mining Company. He was born in Catawba county, North Carolina, October 12, 1860, a son of Jasper and Octavia Adelaide (Norwood) Wilson, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. In November, 1868, the family removed to near Lawrence, Kansas, where the father engaged in cattle raising and ranching and became one of the leading and successful cattle men of that state. He continued in the business for many years but eventually retired and took up his abode in the city of Lawrence, where he maintained his home until his death, which occurred in December, 1915, when he was eighty-four years of age. His widow is still a resident of Lawrence and is now eighty years of age. In their family were nine children, as follows: Mrs. Mary C. Herring, who is a resident of Lawrence, Kansas; Nat P., of this review; Newton S., who makes his home in Denver, is prominently identified with the oil business, and was, in association with Verner Z. Reed, one of the founders of the Mid-West Oil Company and has been general field manager ever since; Mrs. John H. Griffin, of Baldwin, Kansas; John W., who lives in Wyoming and is in the employ of his brother, Newton S., in the conduct of the Mid-West Oil Company; Thomas E., who passed away in Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1917; Edward B., a resident of Lawrence, Kansas; and Arthur C. and Jasper B., who also make their home in Lawrence, Kansas.

In early life Nat P. Wilson attended school in Lawrence and in Perryville, Kansas, and later became engaged in the cattle business with his father, that connection being maintained until the winter of 1878, when he left home and came to Colorado. He afterward located in Leadville, where he took up mining, and there he assisted in the development of such famous properties as the Little Chief, Robert E. Lee and other well known gold and silver producers, working for a time for Irving Hulbert, a large mine owner and the principal stockholder in the richest silver mine in the state—the Robert E. Lee, which had a record of twenty thousand dollars to the ton. Mr. Wilson left Leadville in November, 1881, and went to

northwest Idaho on a prospecting trip, but in the spring returned to the San Juan country, where he continued his mining activity. He operated the famous Boomerang mine in San Miguel county, Colorado, also the Saratoga, the Belle of the West and other mines at Ironton, Colorado, all of them very valuable mining properties and large producers. During this period he made a prospecting tour into the Gunnison country and assisted in developing that section in connection with its mines and mining interests. During the year 1883 he went to Alaska with Colonel George A. Jackson, a prominent and wealthy mine owner of Colorado, the purpose of their trip being to explore the country. They went up Cook's Inlet and spent several months in the wild and uninhabited northland but returned to Gunnison county, Colorado, in the winter. Mr. Wilson next made a trip with Colonel Jackson by way of pack train to Sonora, Mexico, for the purpose of examining the territory there and to secure a concession from the Mexican government permitting them to locate mining claims. They located the noted Cananea copper mines, which are situated about sixty miles south of Bisbee, Arizona. After staking out and filing their claims they returned to San Juan county, Colorado, and for several years thereafter Mr. Wilson managed and developed mining properties in the latter district, where he continued until 1893 with the exception of trips which he made two or three times a year to report on various properties in South America and Mexico. At length he entered the employ of D. H. Moffat and was sent to Cripple Creek on the 14th of November, 1893. He remained there for only a few months and then started out on a prospecting trip on his own account. In 1895 he took charge of the noted Moon Anchor mine, which he made a paying investment, it proving a large producer for six years. In the meantime he organized the Rio Grande Sampling Company of Cripple Creek and continued to carry on business under that name and at the same time develop his mining interests until 1903. He then disposed of his mines in the Cripple Creek district and also his interest in the Rio Grande Sampling Company.

In 1900 Mr. Wilson had decided to sell all of his holdings and retire, but his friend, Verner Z. Reed, a wealthy mine owner, called him back to Cripple Creek, where the latter was heavily interested in mining properties. For three years thereafter Mr. Wilson was continuously on the road, examining mine fields for Mr. Reed and others. In January, 1903, he was called to Rag Top mountain near Deadwood, South Dakota, to make some very important examinations on mines and milling property for some capitalists of Colorado Springs.

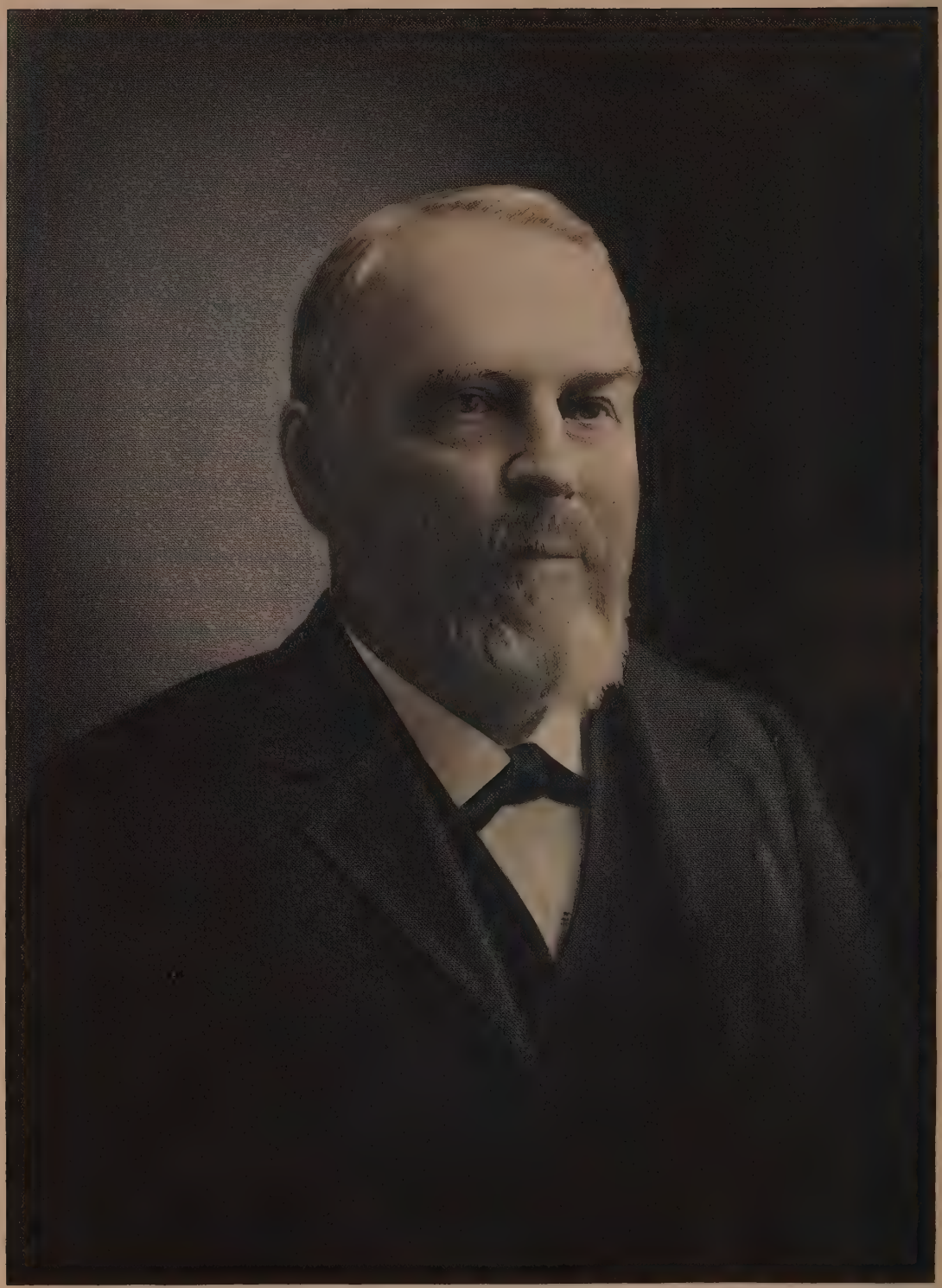
He completed this task in the middle of February and returned to Denver but had hardly reached that city before he was again sent to Mexico by New York capitalists to report on property which they controlled at Parral, Mexico. These were silver mines upon which he made the report that they were not worth working. After this Mr. Wilson again took up mining on his own account and extensively and vigorously prosecuted his interests in that connection for eight years. During this time he opened up three very valuable silver mines, including the noted Clarence mine, which was one of the old Spanish workings of three hundred and fifty years ago. This he has since sold. He still retains the other two properties, however, and has recently started active development work thereon after they had been practically inactive for seven years. Mr. Wilson and A. J. McWaters, a millionaire miner, have become known as the most daring pair in taking desperate chances in Mexico during the years 1913 to 1915, when the rebellious uprisings rendered life in that country very unstable. Nevertheless these two gentlemen opened up a road from Texas through the wilds of Mexico for a distance of three hundred miles, cutting a way through forests and proceeding through deep canyons. They had continually to be on the alert to dodge the rebel Mexicans and any roving bandit bands, but they successfully completed their task and brought out on mule trains over one million dollars in silver bullion in July, 1913, making the trip in nineteen days with mules and Mexican servants. They crossed the Rio Grande river at the noted crossing, Ojinaga, Mexico, two hundred and eighty miles south of El Paso, where many Mexican battles have since been fought and where Colonel Langhorn of the United States army has had troops stationed almost continuously since 1914. Mr. Wilson has made many other trips fraught with adventure and danger in and out of Mexico, traveling on hand car and in automobile, the railroads in that country having been torn up by the warring factions. He was a warm personal friend and associate of John W. Benton, who was killed by the bandit Villa in Juarez, Mexico. A few days after the murder of Mr. Benton, President Wilson ordered a committee of five Americans to go into Mexico to investigate the murder and make a report. The party was halted at the line. They were to have gone to Chihuahua, where the body of Benton was supposed to have been taken, but Villa had sent seventy-five of his men eighty-five miles south of El Paso to watch the junction of the railroad and wagon road, thinking that the party might cross there by automobile. Mr. Wilson, knowing nothing of the arrangement, left El Paso with Frank Hynes and a chauffeur with supplies for his mines and while

proceeding along the road they were ambushed by this party of Villa's guards on reaching the junction; but on account of the notoriously poor marksmanship of the average Mexican they escaped unhurt. After halting, Mr. Wilson addressed the leader in Spanish, speaking the language as well as a Mexican, and after a two hours' parley they were allowed to proceed unmolested. This and many other similar escapes Mr. Wilson has had in this wild country. His son has on two occasions been taken prisoner in Mexico by the rebels and both times was sentenced to death and taken out to be shot, but on account of his remarkable self-control, his knowledge of the Mexican and his familiarity with the Spanish language he has managed to make his escape, persuading his guards to release him. On one of these trips, when he was captured, his wife was with him and was sent ahead on the same train while he was held captive. During the trying time of 1916, when President Wilson ordered all Americans to leave Mexico, Mr. Wilson and his son abandoned the Mexican field and made their way to Arizona, where they now own valuable copper mines in Cochise county, sixty miles east of Bisbee, which they are successfully operating. Mr. Wilson is likewise a director in various enterprises in Colorado and other sections. He has very large real estate holdings in Denver and in other parts of Colorado and he maintains offices in both Denver and in El Paso, Texas.

On the 27th of December, 1887, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Harriet L. Humphrey, of Ouray, Colorado, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Humphrey, her father being a very prominent public man of Ouray county and the father of D. B. Humphrey, now assistant state treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become parents of three children. Aida, now Mrs. Joseph J. Calder, who was born in Ouray in 1888 and was graduated from the Denver high school, is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Calder is prominently identified with the Universal Film Company. W. H. Wilson, born in Ouray in 1891, was graduated from the Colorado School of Mines at Golden and from the University of Denver, which conferred upon him the M. E. degree. He is now operating mines with his father in Arizona and his experiences have been almost as varied and eventful as those which have fallen to his father's lot. He married Miss Cecil Bostwick, a native of Kentucky, Colorado. Howard H. Wilson, born in Ouray in 1895, is a graduate of the East Denver high school and is now leasing and managing two of his father's farms, four miles from Denver. He was married in Denver to Miss Marie Lang and they have one child, Betty Alice.

Mr. Wilson has had many opportunities to fill public offices but

has steadfastly declined. He is, however, a stanch supporter of the present government and the policies outlined in the present war by Woodrow Wilson. He has for many years been a member of the Denver Athletic Club, also has membership in the Cripple Creek Club and the noted Toltec Club of El Paso and there resides when in Texas. The life story of Mr. Wilson would match any tale of fiction if it were written at length. There is no phase of mining development in the west with which he is not familiar. He was at one time a partner and associate for ten years, from 1881 until 1891, of Colonel George A. Jackson, who was the discoverer of the first pay gold diggings at the mouth of Chicago creek, near Idaho Springs, where today stands a five-thousand dollar monument erected to the memory of Mr. Jackson. Mr. Wilson is widely known to mining men throughout the entire country and his opinions are largely accepted as authority by those who know of the geological formation of the country. He has contributed much toward the development of the rich mineral resources with which nature endowed Colorado and the west, and the value of his work in this connection cannot be overestimated. His success has been the legitimate outcome of his untiring efforts, his practical knowledge of mining conditions and his keen sagacity. He manages gigantic interests with ease, has splendid powers of organization and is most systematic in all that he does. He lives at his country home at Westminster, about eight miles from Denver, and his successes enable him to enjoy all of the comforts and luxuries that life can offer. But he is still a very busy man who plays the game not so much to win but because of the keen delight which anyone should feel in the accomplishment of a difficult and honorable task.



Yours Very Truly
Wm. M. Byers.

William Newton Byers

THE name of William Newton Byers figures on many pages of Colorado's history. He was prominently known as a journalist, was one of the organizers of the company that built the first telegraph line in the state and was also actively connected with the building of both steam railway and tramway systems.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Byers was born in Madison county on the 22d of February, 1831, a son of Moses Watson and Mary Ann (Brandenburg) Byers. His ancestral line is traced back to the early colonial days. His great-grandfather, Andrew Byers, and his grandfather, James Byers, together with two brothers of the latter, served with distinction and valor in the Revolutionary war. The ancestral line, however, is traced back still further to Scotland, whence representatives of the name were driven through persecution to Ireland and there participated in the siege of Londonderry. Later they emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Pennsylvania, and Moses Watson Byers, father of William Newton Byers, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, whence he afterward removed to Madison county, Ohio. He cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of that district and there he cleared and developed a farm of three hundred acres on the Darby plains. He afterward became a resident of Iowa and was again engaged in farming in the vicinity of Muscatine, where he departed this life in 1866. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Brandenburg, was a representative of an old family of German origin that was early founded in the Miami valley of Ohio, and in Iowa she passed away in 1884.

Through the winter seasons William N. Byers was a pupil in the public schools, while the summer months were devoted to farm work. Ambitious to enjoy better educational opportunities, he became a student in the academy at West Jefferson, Ohio, in the winter of 1848-49 and in 1851 he took up surveying, working originally as chain man and compass man in the employ of the government, which was then engaged in making surveys in western Iowa. He later ran the section lines of a considerable part of this survey until 1852, when he went to the Pacific coast. He was employed as a United States surveyor in Oregon, doing much of the government surveying at

Portland and from the falls to The Dalles and what is now the state of Washington, and in the winter of 1853-54 returned to San Francisco and was connected with mining. He returned to the States by way of the Isthmus route, after which he devoted a short period to railroad survey work, making his home in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1854. He there became county surveyor and afterward was made the first deputy United States surveyor for Nebraska, running the section and township lines in the eastern part of the territory. In 1854 he was elected alderman of Omaha and filled that position through the following year. He exerted a still more widely felt influence over public affairs in the state by being made a member of the first territorial legislature of Nebraska and he was prominent in the activities connected with the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. Byers became a resident of Denver in the spring of 1859, at which time he brought a newspaper equipment across the country by wagon and printed the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News of the 23d of April of that year, the first copy being run off the press on April 22d. This was Colorado's first newspaper and Mr. Byers remained its editor and publisher for nineteen years, during which time, on the 20th of May, 1864, the entire plant was swept away by the Cherry Creek flood, an occurrence that is mentioned at length in the historical part of this work. In 1864 Mr. Byers located mineral springs, known as the Hot Sulphur Springs, in Grand county, Colorado, under Sioux Indian script. He obtained a contract from the government to survey one complete township in that section, which he accomplished in 1867. The district was then the home of the Ute Indians.

With many events of public concern Mr. Byers was actively and prominently associated. He aided in organizing the company which built the first telegraph line in the state and he was also interested in the building and promotion of the Denver & South Park, the Denver Pacific, the Utah & Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, and in fact all of the early railroads of this region. He clearly foresaw the possibilities for the development of the state, recognized much concerning its natural resources and did everything in his power to bring about modern-day conditions of improvement.

In other than material lines, too, his influence was of the greatest benefit to the state. In 1893-94 he was president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. He was prominently associated with the promoters and builders of the Denver tramway system, of which he served as vice president for many years. He was always a stalwart republican in politics and in June, 1859, he acted as chairman of a

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Byers

convention which was called to secure a state organization. In 1864 he became a member of the convention that framed the first state constitution under the enabling act of congress, but it was vetoed by President Johnson. In 1864 he was appointed postmaster of Denver, which position he filled until 1867, when he resigned. He was again postmaster during the Hayes administration, from 1879 until 1883, and he became president of the Festival of Mountain and Plain, which was held yearly for some years. For several years he was the president of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, was also president of the Colorado Pioneer Society and in 1901 he assisted in publishing a history of Colorado.

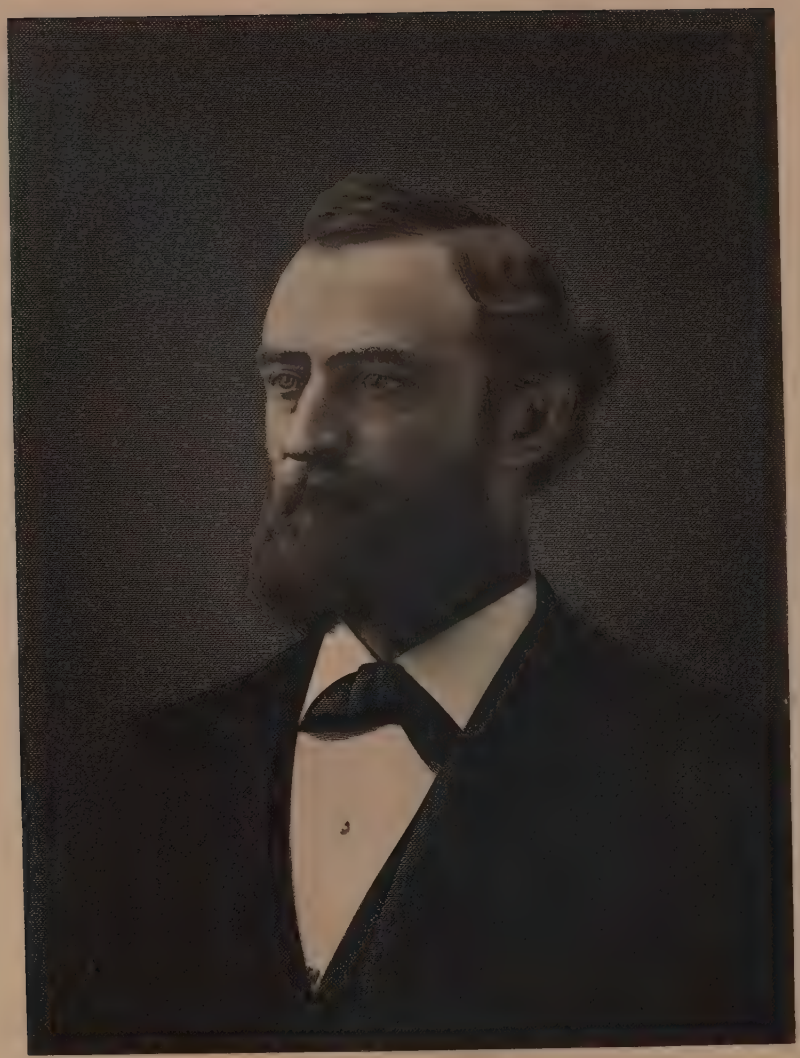
In Muscatine, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1854, Mr. Byers was married to Miss Elizabeth Minerva Sumner, a granddaughter of Governor Robert Lucas, who was governor of Ohio and later twice governor of Iowa, being its first territorial governor and later occupying the office through election. The Sumners were an old and prominent colonial family. Mrs. Byers was born August 31, 1834, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and comes of Revolutionary war stock. She is of a splendid type of the cultured, refined woman and possesses qualities which only a life of pioneer character, with its dangers and trials, could develop. She was married to William N. Byers at Muscatine, Iowa, and they drove across the plains to Omaha in a light covered wagon drawn by two horses. In speaking of coming to Colorado, Mrs. Byers said: "Had I known the hardships and experiences which lay before me in this pioneer country, all the gold in the mountains could not have induced me to come. But, on the other hand, the experiences developed in me traits and qualities which I know, I would not have possessed otherwise." Mrs. Byers was the first woman to ride on a railroad train west of the Missouri river and was one of the first twenty women in Omaha and one of the first nine in Denver. She crossed the plains seven times before the railroad was built. When she came to Colorado she brought with her her two babies riding in a two-horse wagon to Kearney, Nebraska, and making the rest of the journey in a buckboard owned by the superintendent of the stage line. The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Byers in Denver, built by them in 1874, was at the corner of Sherman and Colfax streets. Their second home was at the corner of Bannock and Thirteenth, where W. G. Evans now resides, and their present home at No. 171 South Washington street, was erected in 1891. Here Mrs. Byers, with her son Frank and his wife, now resides. She is a remarkably well preserved woman, the years resting lightly upon her, and she possesses a splendid memory and keen business ability. She

attributes her physical and mental strength in large part to her out-of-door athletic life through the years of her early residence here, feeling that the hardships of pioneer days were in reality a blessing, contributing to her splendid preservation at the present time. She was one of the charter members of the Woman's Club of Denver, also of the Press Club, and she has done much to further the interests of churches and schools. For years she was a member of the board of Denver University. A notable work and one for which she deserves great credit was the establishment of the E. M. Byers Home for Boys at No. 64 West Alameda street. In promoting the movement she utilized a house where the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands and afterward a house on the present site of the Evans school, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Alcoma street. The present home was built by Mrs. Byers in 1903 and furnishes shelter, training and education to twenty-eight boys. Promising orphan or half-orphan boys are taken on trial for a month and if they prove satisfactory are given homes and careful training. Mrs. Byers has deep sympathy for the homeless boy, feeling that much is done for girls but comparatively little to help the boys, and she has used her means and influence toward giving homeless boys a chance in life. They are kept until they complete the work of the eighth grade in the schools, after which they are placed in homes. When they are able to work in vacation periods, places are found for them and every possible thing is done for their mental, physical and moral development.

By her marriage Mrs. Byers became the mother of three sons and a daughter: Frank S., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Mary E., the widow of W. F. Robinson, of Denver; Charles Fred, who died in childhood in 1860; and James, who died in 1866 at the age of eighteen months.

To her husband Mrs. Byers was ever a devoted companion and helpmate, her aid and influence contributing much to his success. Theirs was a close and most congenial companionship. For fifty-three years this worthy couple traveled life's journey together and were then separated by the death of Mr. Byers, who passed away in Denver, March 25, 1903. He stood high in Masonry, being a charter member of Denver Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and also was one of the founders of the Omaha lodge, and guided his entire life by the teachings of the craft, exemplifying its beneficent spirit. One of the high peaks of the Colorado mountains in Middle Park has been called Byers' Peak in honor of William Byers, the name being given to it by Professor Hayden, in 1868, and also the Byers canyon has been

so called, replacing the old name of Spring's canyon. Not seeking honor, honors were yet multiplied unto him because of his recognized ability and his devotion to the general good. His name and record have been indelibly impressed upon the history of Colorado, for he was one of those who aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the present progress and prosperity, the political, legal and moral status of the state have been builded.



Henry C. Thatcher

Judge Henry C. Thatcher

THE fame of Judge Henry C. Thatcher was that of virtue and ability and his name is written in honor upon the pages of Colorado's history. He was the first chief justice of the state and when he passed away, at the comparatively early age of forty-two years, the press throughout Colorado bore testimony of the prominent part which he had played in shaping its judicial records, of his ability as a distinguished lawyer and of the high principles which actuated him in every relation of life. He came to Colorado in 1866, being at the time a young man of twenty-four years, his birth having occurred at New Buffalo, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of April, 1842. He was a son of Henry and Lydia Ann Thatcher, who, anxious that their children should have thorough educational training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, enabled Judge Thatcher to supplement his public school education by study in the Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1864. He determined upon the practice of law as a life work and began reading in preparation therefor at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and at the same time he edited the educational department of the Hollidaysburg Standard. In the spring of 1866 he was graduated from the law department of Albany University of New York and in the fall of the same year came to Colorado, locating in Pueblo, where he opened a law office and began practice. He remained an active member of the Pueblo bar save for the three years in which he served as chief justice of the supreme court of the state. In 1869 President U. S. Grant appointed him United States attorney for Colorado and after discharging the duties of that position for a little more than a year he resigned. In large measure he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state, especially in connection with the work of framing and executing its laws. He was chosen a member of the constitutional convention from his district on a nonpartisan ticket, with scarcely a dissenting vote, and in 1876 he received the republican nomination for the supreme court and was elected to that high office. In drawing lots for terms, Judge Thatcher drew the short term of three years and by virtue of the law thus became chief

justice. He proved himself the peer of the ablest members who have ever sat in this court of last resort, his decisions being marked by a masterful grasp of every problem that was presented for solution. With his retirement from office he resumed the practice of law in Pueblo, becoming senior partner in the firm of Thatcher & Gast. That relation was maintained to the time of his death, which occurred in San Francisco, California, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

In 1869 Judge Thatcher was married, his first union being with Miss Ella Snyder and to them was born a son, William Nevin, on December 3, 1870, who died July 14, 1891, in Chester, England. He was graduated with high honors in June, 1891, and had gone abroad with a party of college friends and was taken ill with appendicitis, dying from the effects of the operation. He is buried in Chester, England. There also were two daughters, Minnie and Flora, who passed away in infancy. The death of the wife and mother occurred in 1875 and in 1879 Judge Thatcher was again married, his second union being with Sallie Aschome, of Everett, Pennsylvania. They became parents of a son, Coolidge, who died in infancy.

Every possible honor and many tokens of affection were paid Judge Thatcher in the funeral services, his remains being brought back to Pueblo for interment. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad placed a special car at the disposal of the committee sent to meet the remains and at the time of the funeral services all the business houses and public offices of Pueblo were closed and the entire city as well as many residents from elsewhere in the state paid tribute to the man who for eighteen years had been an honored resident of Pueblo and who occupied a central place on the stage of public activity in the commonwealth. Memorial meetings were held in his honor by the members of the bar of Pueblo, on which occasion Judge T. T. Player said: "In our grief for the irreparable loss which the community, and especially the bar, has sustained in the death of Judge Thatcher, there remains to us the sad pleasure of being able, more fully than was possible during his lifetime, to express the admiration, regard and affection with which our dead brother inspired all those who came in close contact with him. In his case, there is no need to call to mind the injunction 'de mortuis nil nisi bonum.' During the eight years of his life when it was my privilege to know him, I have never heard anyone speak of him otherwise than in terms of the highest respect, and since his death his praises are in the mouth of all, and the universal grief which has been shown attests the sincerity of these expressions. His epitaph might fairly be written in the one word 'excellent.' He

was an excellent lawyer, an excellent citizen, and, above all, an excellent man. Judge Thatcher was essentially a modest and somewhat reserved man, and it is more true of him than of anyone else whom I ever knew, that his good qualities grew upon you day by day. For this reason, those who knew him longest and best, mourn him most deeply. To such a one, whatever there is of rest in 'that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns,' must now be open, and we will find out more and more, day by day, that not he who has gone before, but we who are left behind, have suffered the loss. The state has lost one of its noblest citizens; the law has lost its leader; his family has lost a beloved husband, father, son and brother; and many of those present, besides myself, have lost a true and most disinterested friend. There are few of us, however, who have found this life so pleasant as not to be able to believe that our loss has been his great gain."

In an address on the same occasion E. J. Maxwell said: "What shall I say of Judge Thatcher as a man? Recall the remarkable spectacle which was presented here last Tuesday, when the whole community was in mourning; when this courtroom and its approaches, the streets and avenues over which the sad procession moved, were thronged with citizens. It was not because of his greatness as a lawyer, not by reason of his having been chief justice of the state, not because of personal popularity, it was the grandeur of his character alone which had impressed itself on this community—character alone, which, notwithstanding the slurs of the cynical and the skeptic, the world admires and venerates for itself alone."

Speaking of Judge Thatcher, Mr. Richmond commented on his character and his ability as follows: "Judge Thatcher as a citizen, as a man, as a scholar, as a lawyer and as a judge, had no equal in the estimation of his brethren of Pueblo county. Over nineteen years ago Judge Thatcher left his mountain home in Pennsylvania and made his pilgrimage by ox team across the prairies of the west, with Pueblo as the objective point. The trip was long, tedious and most dreary. After a weary journey, involving the possibility of being butchered by savage hands, he arrived in what is now known as the city of Pueblo, but which at the time of his arrival was known as a trading point on the Arkansas river. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, under what was then known as the Colorado practice. In the now City of Cañon, Colorado City, Trinidad and other southern points he was recognized from the first as an able lawyer and an upright man, and among his professional brethren as one thoroughly conversant with the ethics of his profession. It

always seemed to me that he recognized the fact that no man could be a truly great lawyer who was not in every sense of the word a good man. He did not seek to shine with meteoric splendor, but hoped to achieve renown in the profession by studious habits and sterling integrity, believing that integrity and honor, with assiduity, would bring him fame in his profession and financial independence. He would not swerve from truth or fairness in any particular, and from the first to the day of his death he was able to stand the severest scrutiny of the public."

The supreme court of the state also held a memorial service in honor of Chief Justice Thatcher, on which occasion Judge Elbert said: "It was my good fortune to know Judge Thatcher intimately and well. For years we were associated together upon this bench. For three years we came and went together in the discharge of our judicial duties, and in the enjoyment of a most intimate and delightful intercourse. Of these years I have nothing but pleasant memories. As a man he was upright in his work, generous in his impulses, faithful in his friendships and most kind and noble in his feelings and aspirations. Those who knew him best loved and esteemed him most. As a citizen he was active, public spirited and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Every good work, every institution for the advancement and elevation of his fellowman received his encouragement and support. Purity in public life and purity in political methods found in him a zealous advocate. It was as a jurist that I knew him best. He was a most excellent judge. He was pure, conscientious, clear-sighted and learned. He was careful, painstaking and laborious. His investigations were most thorough, and no fact connected with the case he was considering escaped his attention. Judge Thatcher never wrote a slovenly opinion. He knew distinctly and clearly the conclusions he had reached and the process of reasoning by which he had reached them, and his statement and his argument was always clear, accurate and logical. His mind was analytical, and he treaded the intricate mazes of a difficult legal question with a steady step and clear eye that made him a most valuable member of this court and would have made him a valuable member of any court. Above all, he was pure and incorruptible, presenting a judicial character the purity of which was as the snow, and the integrity of which was as the granite. Had his life been spared, that it would have been one of great usefulness and value, and that he would have merited other positions of trust and honor cannot be doubted. We cannot, however, compute our loss. Of the value of such a life there is no measure. And thus dropping into his untimely grave all that is kind and generous in

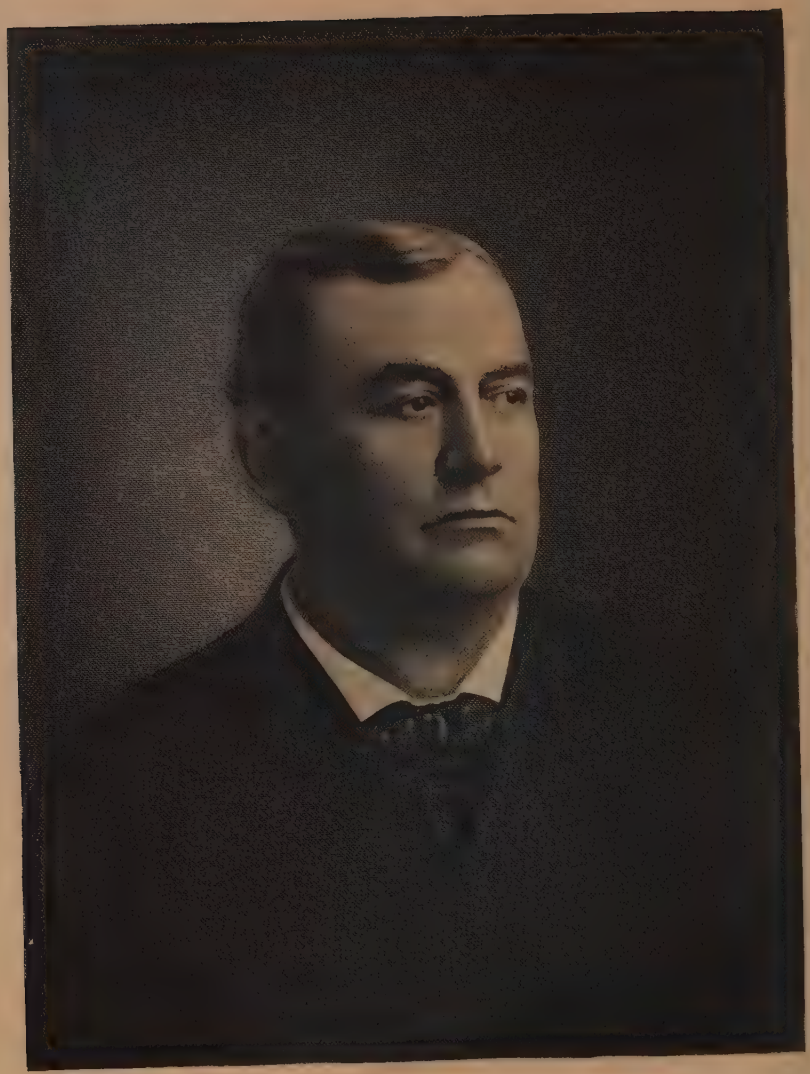
eulogy, we bid this good, true, upright and manly man farewell. We turn again to the struggles of life, the weaker it is true by reason of his death, the stronger it is also true by reason of his life."

Charles E. Gast spoke of Judge Thatcher as follows: "The personal affection we cherished toward Judge Thatcher was a matter of growth; it had proportion to the intimacy of our associations with him. Those who knew him longest loved him best. He was not a person whose good fellowship shone with meteoric brilliancy at first acquaintance or who won a fleeting popularity by mere cordial handshaking. On the contrary, there was a seeming preoccupation in his manner which gave no clue or insight to the depths of hearty, generous feeling and strong personal attachment with which his nature was endowed. He was in all things sincere and made no effort to cultivate an artificial cordiality. Nevertheless, there are few men whose friendships were more extensive. With but a slight acquaintance one readily saw that his manhood was genuine, his bonhomie, if not brilliant, was an expression of a kind and generous heart, and accordingly no one commanded more lasting and endearing ties from all with whom he was brought into association. He was singularly free from malice; he had the ready appreciation of others' merits that is a distinctive mark of a large and liberal mind. During his practice of fifteen years at the bar Judge Thatcher won deserved distinction. His mind was vigorous and comprehensive, his habits of application unceasing. I was brought into intimacy with him years ago and can speak of the industry and painstaking care with which he was constantly extending the foundations of his legal acquirements by research and analysis. Probably his most distinguishing traits as a practitioner were his zealous devotion to his clients' interests and his exhaustive preparation of causes for trial or argument. As the first chief justice of this honorable court, he commanded the respect of the entire bar and has left behind him a memory that will long be cherished throughout the state. It was fortunate for the state that at the organization of this court, it should be presided over by one whose attainments in the field of jurisprudence and whose purity of character gave confidence that as a court it would earn the respect of the bar. As a judge he had a realizing sense of the ennobling dignity of the office. The scales of justice were with him evenly balanced, and the opinions which he delivered, while a member of this bench, evince that conscientious thoroughness and care that was always a marked characteristic of his legal training. Judge Thatcher had not completed his career. He had possibilities before him, which, if he had been permitted to live, with a mind expanding and strengthening, he might have attained to his own

credit and to the credit of the state. He had little to regret, everything to look forward to."

Chief Justice Beck addressed the memorial meeting as follows: "My personal relations with him were so intimate that I have experienced a feeling of sadness and sense of bereavement at this unexpected calamity which has befallen us that words do not fully express. It is hard to realize that he who so lately mingled with us in the very prime of life and apparently in the enjoyment of health, has been stricken down and now sleeps amid the great encampment of the dead, where all alike are 'wrapped in silence deep and still.' When, only a few weeks ago, I received the warm grasp of his hand, accompanied by his usual cheerful greeting, physical appearances gave no indications of his sudden dissolution, but on the contrary were more promising for length of days than to many of us who still survive. While his prospects for future success and future honors were never brighter, marvelous and sad to contemplate that in the brief interval the fell destroyer has done his work, and our professional brother and intimate friend has crossed the dark river, passing forever from the known to the great unknown. Incidents like this are well calculated to remind us that life is of uncertain tenure. They enable us to fully appreciate the simile, 'The trees and flowers fall down before their time and fade and wither in their bloom, and so do lives.' Although our brother's career was comparatively brief, his was a busy life, and he accomplished much in the period allotted to him here. Endowed by nature with a comprehensive mind, which had been well cultured and disciplined by his mental exercise, gifted with good judgment and strong practical sense, he had risen to a leading position at the bar, and the force of his character and attainments has left an impress upon the fundamental law and upon the jurisprudence of the state. He gave valuable assistance in framing the one and in shaping the other, as the records of the constitutional convention and of the opinions of the supreme court bear conclusive testimony. His public services have been alike valuable to the state and honorable to himself. By his death the state itself has sustained a most serious loss. As the first chief justice of the supreme court of the state his opinions command respect for the research and ability displayed in their preparation, as well as for the soundness of the conclusions arrived at. Equally creditable is the spirit of the impartial justice which pervades all his judicial deliberations. Honesty of purpose and a strong sense of right were the controlling characteristics of his life, and, so far as we are advised, no one has been heard to say that Henry C. Thatcher ever intended to deal unjustly by him. These heartfelt

tributes of respect which we are today offering to his memory, do but simple justice to the character of a good and noble man. Our tribute may be short-lived, but his valuable public services will be perpetuated in the history of the state, and the beauties of his life will long live in the hearts of his many friends."



Julius Pratt.

Julius Pearse

AMONG the names that stand out prominently upon the pages of Denver's history is that of Julius Pearse, who was one of the organizers of the volunteer fire department of Denver and a pioneer fire chief of the city. In fact his efforts constituted a valuable element in the upbuilding of the fire department, with which he was long connected, while in later years he conducted business as a dealer in fire-fighting apparatus and supplies, his interests being carried on under the name of the Julius Pearse Fire Department Supply Company.

Mr. Pearse was a native of Germany. He was born in March, 1847, and came to America when a youth just entering his teens. He lived with an aunt in Chicago and there acquired a common school and collegiate education. He also learned and followed the barber's trade there and continued his residence in Chicago until 1867, when he made his way westward to Denver. A year later he removed to Central City, Colorado, where he engaged in mining until 1871 and then again took up his abode in Denver. He assisted in organizing the volunteer fire department and hose company and all of the older residents of the city will recognize the fact that his labors were an important element in upbuilding the system and promoting adequate service of fire fighting in Denver. He did much to advance the efficiency of the Woodie Fisher Hose Company, No. 1, of which he was elected foreman in 1873. It was about three years later that he was made chief of the volunteer fire department of the city, which at that time had developed a well equipped organization. He was also one of the organizers of the Colorado State Fire Association in 1876 and was chosen its first president. He belonged to the International Association of Fire Engineers and was an honorary member of the Denver police and fire departments. He became the third chief of the volunteer fire department in Denver and was the first chief engineer of the paid department, which was organized August 18, 1881. He acted as chief of the department from April, 1895, until September 4, 1897, when he resigned his position to take up the business of selling fire-fighting supplies, which he did under the firm style of the Julius Pearse Fire Department Supply Company. He became the presi-

dent of the company and so continued to the time of his death, with his son, Julius Pearse, Jr., as the secretary and treasurer of the company. The business built up by Mr. Pearse and his son became one of the largest establishments in the west, dealing exclusively in fire-fighting equipment. As a manager of the fire department he was cool, clear-headed and collected at all times, just such a man as the city needed in emergencies—and he thoroughly understood the duties of his position down to the minutest detail. At a conflagration he made each move count, not only on his own part but on that of the men as well, so that maximum results were accomplished at a minimum expenditure of time and effort. Mr. Pearse also became interested in real estate and mining properties and made judicious investments along those lines.

It was after his removal to the west that Mr. Pearse was married in Cañon City, Colorado, in 1874, to Miss Maggie Prosser and they became the parents of eleven children, six daughters and two sons, yet surviving, as does also Mrs. Pearse. These children are Mildred, Margaret, Clio, Jane, Mrs. B. B. Morrison, Mrs. Gerald Pettibone, Julius and Earl. All are yet living in Denver with the exception of the last named.

Mr. Pearse was connected with Lodge No. 17, B. P. O. E., and in the Masonic order had attained the Knight Templar degree and was a Shriner and also was a member of the London Fire Brigade and the United Commercial Travelers, and enjoyed the full confidence and warm regard of his brethren in those fraternities. He died April 27, 1917, at his home at 2528 Stout street, as the direct result of an injury to his foot received two years before, while he was examining a fire truck. Blood poisoning developed in the member and caused his demise. He was a resident of Denver for more than half a century and he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the community.

John Evans

Hon. John Evans

NO history of Colorado would be complete without extended reference to the Hon. John Evans, who was the second territorial governor and whose efforts in behalf of public progress and upbuilding were far-reaching, important and effective. With notably keen vision he saw into the future, recognized the possibilities of the state and worked toward desired ends, and even yet movements which he instituted and measures which he secured have not reached their full fruition but remain as factors for good in the state's development.

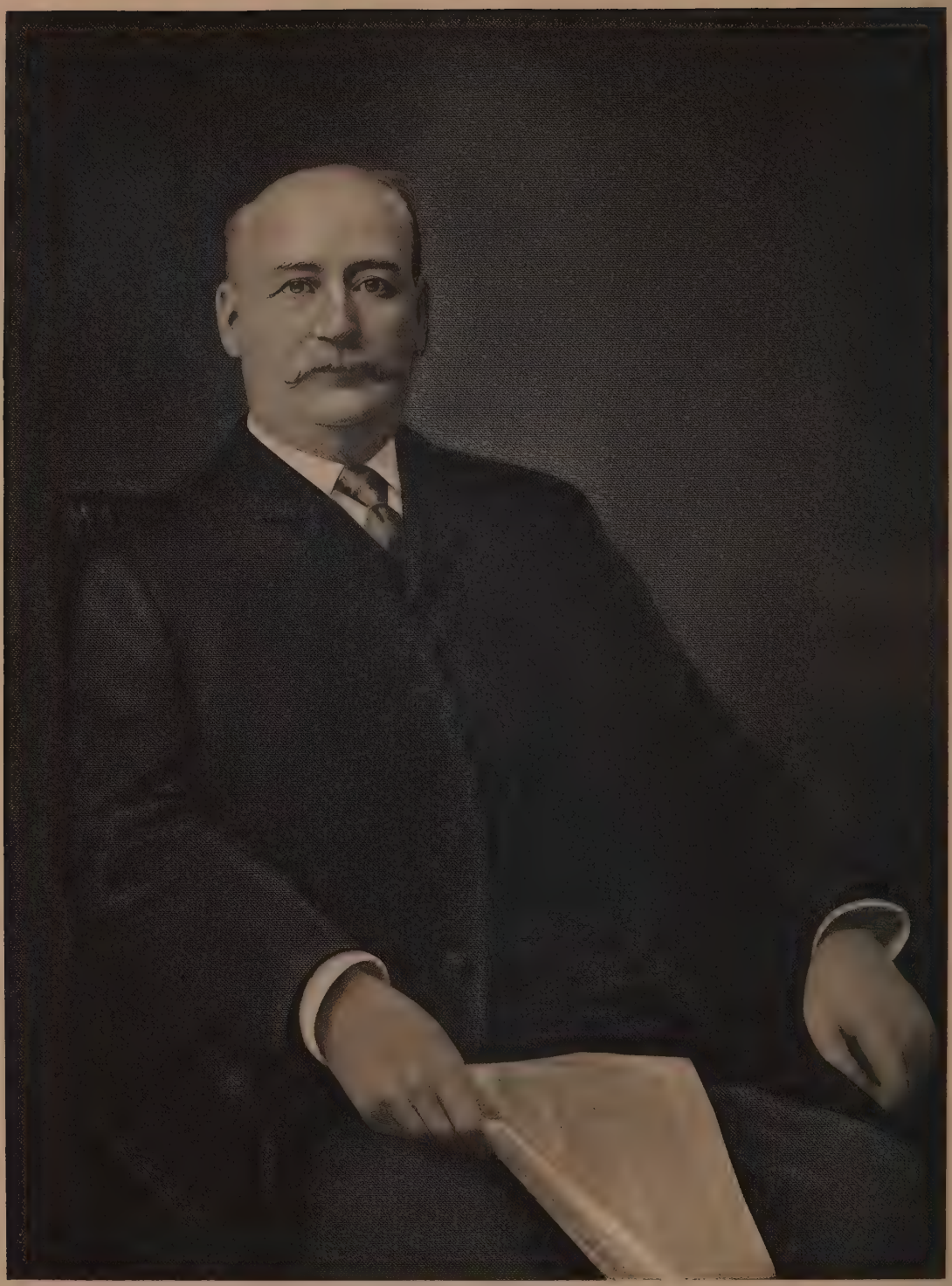
Mr. Evans was born in Waynesville, Ohio, on the 9th of March, 1814, his parents being David and Rachel Evans. He was descended from an old Quaker family of Philadelphia, where his great-grandfather engaged in the manufacture of tools. His sons, Benjamin and Owen, afterward carried on the same business on Chestnut street and the latter became the inventor of the screw auger. David Evans, father of John Evans, was the representative of the family who left Pennsylvania and penetrated into the Ohio wilderness, where through the wise conduct of his business affairs he accumulated a large measure of wealth. John was reared upon the homestead farm and had the opportunity at intervals of attending the district school, but his educational privileges were quite limited. However, upon attaining his majority he went to Philadelphia and pursued a course of study in the Clermont Academy which awakened in him the ambition to become a member of a profession. Accordingly he decided upon the study of medicine and won his M. D. degree upon graduation with the class of 1838. He began practice upon the frontier of Illinois and in 1839 returned to Ohio, where he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Canby, a daughter of Joseph Canby, who was an eminent physician of that state and an uncle of General R. S. Canby of the United States army. They established their home in Attica, Indiana, where Dr. Evans soon won wide and well merited reputation as a leading physician and surgeon and as a farsighted and successful business man. He became deeply interested in the deplorable condition of the insane wards of the state and his interest matured in well defined plans for the improvement of such conditions. His labors resulted in the

enactment of a legislative measure in 1841 which provided for the building of an insane asylum, and on its completion he was appointed the first superintendent. In 1845 he was elected to a chair in Rush Medical College of Chicago and occupied that professorship for eleven years. While a resident of that city he became prominently identified with the Illinois State and the American Medical Associations and had much influence in those organizations, his sound judgment and advanced views being recognized by his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. During the cholera epidemic of 1848 and 1849, Dr. Evans published a monograph maintaining that the disease was contagious and demonstrated it by the lines of march of the disease as along the lines of travel, therefore advocating rigid quarantine. He also urged congress to establish a national quarantine. For a number of years he was the editor of the Medical and Surgical Journal and was the founder of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, which was subsequently transferred to the Sisters of Mercy and was named Mercy Hospital. He was likewise largely instrumental in establishing the Methodist Book Concern and the Northwestern Christian Advocate, a publication of the Methodist church issued in Chicago. In fact he became one of the original promoters of the Methodist Church block and was among those who formulated the plans for its erection and aided in raising the funds. He was also among the promoters of the Chicago & Fort Wayne Railroad and for many years acted as managing director of the line. By adroit financiering he secured the right of way into the city and valuable lands for its terminals where the Union depot now stands. It was through his wise investments and successful operations in real estate that Dr. Evans laid the foundation for his very large fortune. He seemed to possess unerring judgment and insight concerning investments and in all of his business projects prospered. In 1852 and 1853 he served as a member of the city council of Chicago and introduced the ordinance providing for the appointment of a superintendent of the first high school there.

It was while a resident of Chicago that Dr. Evans was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Canby. He afterward wedded Margaret P. Gray, a daughter of the Hon. Samuel Gray, of Bowdoinham, Maine, who was a leading and prosperous attorney of that city. In religious faith Dr. Evans was a Methodist. He had united with the church while in Attica, Indiana, as a result of the teachings and eloquence of the renowned Bishop Simpson, with whom he became well acquainted. In 1853 he urged the necessity of founding a Methodist educational

institution, believing that it was an opportune time for such a movement, and in connection with others selected a suburb of Chicago as the site for the school, and this suburb was afterward named Evanston in his honor. Within two years the university was established and his great sagacity in providing for the institution is shown in the fact that in connection with others he bought for the school property that is now in the heart of Chicago—and among the holdings of the university is the land which is today occupied by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and which with others, is still owned by the university. Dr. Evans endowed the chairs of Latin and of mental and moral philosophy with fifty thousand dollars and subsequently increased the endowment to one hundred thousand dollars. He became the first president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University and occupied that position for forty-two years. He always seemed to take an advanced stand upon any vital public question and ever looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and the needs of the future. In 1861, in a public controversy with Judge Scates of the supreme court of Illinois, he persistently advocated the emancipation of the slaves and their enlistment in the Union army as one of the most effective measures that could be adopted for crushing out the Rebellion. While a resident of Chicago he became a candidate for congress and was one of the most prominent speakers at the first republican convention, which was held in Aurora, Illinois. He was defeated, however, by the know-nothing or American party candidate. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and was a delegate to the state convention which nominated him as the state's candidate for the presidency. In 1861, President Lincoln offered Dr. Evans the governorship of Washington territory but this he declined. In 1862, however, he accepted the appointment of territorial governor of Colorado to succeed William Gilpin, and in this connection a contemporary writer has said: "Great as his work had been in Indiana and Illinois, the full consummation of his beneficent efforts appears in more than three decades of usefulness to the people of Colorado. The interested reader will find the impress of his genius for the organization and completion of great works on every page of our local history. He has but to look over the streets of Denver, out upon the broad plains and toward the snow-crested ranges of our everlasting hills to discover the vast schemes of well directed progress which he devised and put in operation. He was the first citizen of the territory and afterward of the state, the leader of men, of cities and of universal development. What he has builded lends renown to the commonwealth and covers his name with imperishable glory."

He had reached the age of eighty-three when the weary wheels of life at length stood still and Denver mourned the death of its foremost citizen—a man whose name ever reflected credit and honor upon the city that honored him. His work, however, was not limited by the confines of one city or of one state but was nation-wide in its scope and influence, and who can measure the beneficial results of his labors?



David Halliday Moffat

BANKER, miner, mine owner and railroad builder, the activities of David H. Moffat along these lines would alone entitle him to distinction as one of Colorado's most prominent, honored and representative citizens; but in other fields, too, he left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state, for he was a man of benevolent spirit, constantly extending a helping hand where assistance was needed, speaking an encouraging word and giving his friendship to all who were worthy of it. These things endeared him to his fellow townsmen, while his business activities constituted an important element in the upbuilding of the state and the advancement of growth and progress in the west.

David H. Moffat was born in Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, July 22, 1839, and had therefore passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten when he was called to his final rest, his death occurring in New York city, March 18, 1911. His parents, David H. and Kathleen (Gregg) Moffat, were also natives of the Empire state, the father being one of the largest mill owners of the east, widely known as a manufacturer and also prominent in legislative circles. The son attended the schools of his native town to the age of twelve years, when he secured employment in the New York Exchange Bank, now the Irving Exchange National Bank, of New York city. His initial position was a minor one—that of messenger boy, but he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to gain knowledge concerning the banking business and his interest and fidelity were noted by the president, Selah Van Duser, who advanced him to the position of assistant teller. In 1855 he received word from an elder brother that a new bank was to be opened in Des Moines, Iowa, and that he could have a position therein if he so desired. Accordingly he made his way to Des Moines and became teller in the banking house of A. J. Stevens & Company. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, a capitalist, who was planning to open a bank in Omaha, Nebraska, and who offered him a position in the institution. Mr.

Moffat accepted, becoming cashier of the Bank of Nebraska, and at the end of four years he closed the bank, paid its indebtedness in full and divided the surplus among the stockholders.

The lure of the west was upon him and with a supply of provisions loaded on a wagon drawn by mules he started for Denver. He found on reaching his destination a settlement of a few hundred people, mostly prospectors, on Cherry creek. Mr. Moffat entered into partnership with C. C. Woolworth, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they placed on sale in the new settlement a stock of books and stationery which they had purchased, Mr. Moffat to take charge of the selling end of the business, while Mr. Woolworth was to stay in St. Louis and attend to the buying. The stock was loaded on four wagons and three drivers were hired, while Mr. Moffat drove the fourth team on the journey across the plains. They arrived in Denver on the 17th of March, 1860, and the store was opened on Eleventh street, below Larimer street, on the other side of Cherry creek. Success attended the new undertaking and with the growth of the town the business was removed to a location on the north side of Larimer street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Mr. Moffat remained a partner in the business for a decade, but in the meantime was extending his interests and investments in other directions. On the 17th of April, 1865, the comptroller of the treasury department authorized the organization of the First National Bank of Denver, which was opened for business on the 9th of May, the original stockholders and directors being Austin M. and Milton E. Clark, Bela S. Buell, Jerome B. Chaffee, Henry J. Rogers, George T. Clark, Charles T. Cook and Eben Smith. Mr. Chaffee was elected the president, with H. J. Rogers as vice president and George T. Clark as cashier. The new banking institution took over the private bank of Clark & Company, which was located on Blake street, then the business center of the city. Little success attended the new institution, however, until 1867, when Mr. Moffat was elected cashier and an almost immediate change was noted in the business of the bank. He remained the controlling spirit in the institution until his death, being elected to the presidency in 1880, and the policy which he instituted and the progressive methods which he introduced were the salient features in the continued growth and success of the institution.

It was in 1869 that he became a directing factor in connection with railroad building and management in Colorado. He entered into association with Governor Evans and other prominent men of the state for the building of a railroad from Denver to Cheyenne, to connect with the Union Pacific at the latter place; and in 1870 a

locomotive christened the David H. Moffat steamed into Denver. The discovery of the wonderful ore deposits in the Leadville district resulted in his next venture in railroad building. He was the organizer of the syndicate which constructed the Denver & South Park Railroad line, one hundred and fifty miles in length, which connected Denver with the Cloud City. With the discovery of the Creede mineral field Mr. Moffat urged the directors of the Rio Grande to build a line through Wagon Wheel Gap to place the new camp on the map, and upon receiving a negative answer to the proposition Mr. Moffat, with characteristic energy, replied: "Very well, then I will build it myself." With him, to plan was to perform. He had a similar experience in the opening up of the Cripple Creek district, when other railroad directors refused to build into the new gold camp. He therefore undertook the work of constructing the Florence & Cripple Creek road, which proved a very profitable venture. With the building of the Boulder Valley Railroad he was selected as treasurer of the company and personally built the extension from Boulder to the Marshall coal banks. In 1885 he was elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande and continued at its head until 1891, when he resigned.

With his opportunity of acquiring broad and accurate knowledge of the mineral fields of the state, Mr. Moffat became the owner of some of the best mining properties in Colorado and became a multimillionaire through his operation of such mines as the Maid, Henriette, Resurrection and Little Pittsburg at Leadville, and the Victor, Anaconda and Golden Cycle at Cripple Creek. He naturally became interested in banks and had large holdings in the Fourth National and the Western National Banks of New York city and was also one of the large stockholders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He held a large amount of the stock of the Denver City Tramway Company and of the Denver Union Water Company. Perhaps no other single activity of his life brought him into such national prominence, however, as the building of the famous Moffat Road, which might well be termed the crowning achievement of his career. He had long hoped to place Denver on a direct transcontinental line of railway and he was sixty-three years of age when he announced his plans for the building of a road which should pierce the Rocky mountains on an air line, establishing a direct route to Salt Lake City. This dream became an actual realization ere death called him. Some of the most difficult engineering problems were solved in the building of the line, which attracted the attention of engineers and scientists throughout the world.

A contemporary writer has said of him: "Moffat was truly the 'Empire Builder.' His most daring dream, the construction of a railroad over the Continental Divide at sixty-three years of age, when most men are winding up the affairs of life, stamped him as a man of genius. He raised money where others would have failed; and when he failed he drew upon his own immense personal fortune to realize his dream. He came to Colorado first, intending to return east when he had made seventy-five thousand dollars but he remained in the state for fifty years and won a fortune estimated to be twenty million dollars. He 'found a wilderness and left an empire.' Of his temperament, the incidents, when meeting discouragement in the quest for support of his railroad ventures he remarked 'I'll build it,' illustrate the courage and tenacity of the man. There are three ways of making a fortune; by the great arteries of commerce which extend over the land, in other words, the railroads; by tracing the rich veins of minerals under the earth's surface; and by the great financial medium known as banking. Moffat amassed his fortunes by all three of these methods. He was quiet, unpretentious, lovable, a man of patience and courtesy, and never spoke ill of anyone. During the panic of 1893, when the banks of the country and the business firms were involved in the maelstrom of disaster, Moffat's First National Bank stood as a rock of Gibraltar, carrying through without a tremor and bringing with it numerous other institutions and business houses. It was the refuge which saved the fortunes of many men in that time of stress. His first venture in railroad building was when he assisted in the construction of the Denver Pacific, the first road into Denver. Before he died he had become interested in nine railroad undertakings, exclusive of his labors in building branches and in broad-gauging the Denver & Rio Grande system. He was preeminently a financier and in his plan to tunnel through James' Peak, thus throwing open to commerce the rich coal fields of Routt county, he proclaimed himself a master executive and man of initiative. The term 'Moffat interests' became a term commonly used. In other cities it would have been hard to find financial interests whose holdings were so largely in non-competitive enterprises. Moffat was regarded as severe and masterful in the direction of institutions and enterprises with which he was associated, and yet he had the happy fortune to escape practically all public criticism of painful character, when his institutions were involved in controversy with the people or the law. There was something about him which seemed to incline rebuke or reproach to stay its shafts. Perhaps this was an exhibition of that deep regard in the community for a man—

a builder—who, in uprearing his own fortune, also advanced the material progress of the state, developed new country and commerce, gave employment to human toil and kept his capital busy in enterprise."

On the 11th of December, 1861, Mr. Moffat was married in Saratoga county, New York, to Frances A. Buckhout and they became parents of a daughter, Marcia A. Moffat, now Mrs. James A. McClurg, who has one daughter, Frances Moffat. Mrs. Moffat is a daughter of Edward A. and Mary A. (Bradshaw) Buckhout, of Saratoga county, New York, born June 15, 1843, in Mechanicsville, New York, and is descended from one of the famous Knickerbocker families of the Empire state.

Mr. Moffat might have had any position within the gift of the people of the state had he so desired, but his ambition was not in the line of office holding. However, he served as adjutant general during the administration of Governor Evans and for four years was treasurer of Colorado during territorial days. He belonged to the Denver Club, the Union League Club of New York and the Chicago Club of Chicago. One who knew him well said of him: "His friendship takes not so much the smiling as the helping turn. I speak not of what he gives away in charity, but in a straight business way he has helped more men than any other man in the state. That would be little to say of him now because he is the richest man in the state, but it could have been truly said of him long before he became the richest man and actually was widely said." It may well be said that he was a man of genius and his record one of notable achievement, that the efforts of few have been so vital and dynamic a force in the upbuilding of the west; but it was his personal traits and the character of the man that so firmly established him in the affections and regard of his fellow citizens. He was not only honored but was loved by the people with whom he was associated and his democratic spirit rated men at their real worth. To count David H. Moffat as a friend was indeed an honor, but it was more—it was an intense joy.

Moritz Barth

Moritz Barth

WITH various phases of life in the west Moritz Barth was closely identified from pioneer times to the era of present prosperity and progress. He was for many years a prominent figure in connection with the shoe trade of Denver and was an extensive investor in Denver real estate. He also became connected with the directorate of banks and of the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company and thus his activities were of a character that contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of the city and state in which he made his home.

Moritz Barth was born in Dietz, Nassau, Germany, July 24, 1834, a son of George and Mina Barth. After attending the public schools and gymnasium of his native land until fourteen years of age he secured employment in the surveyor-general's office with the intention of devoting his time to mining, but changed his future plans upon resolving to locate in America. He then learned the shoemaker's trade and in 1852 left Havre on the sailing vessel William Nelson and after a voyage of fifty-four days reached New Orleans in December. There he worked at his trade for a few months but in the following May, with the other members of the family who had come to this country, he made his way up the Mississippi river and located at Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1854, however, he removed to Parkville, Platte county, Missouri, then a populous and flourishing steamboat landing town on the Missouri river, where he engaged in business with his brother William. The Civil war, however, changed all of their plans, for the Barth brothers were Union men and opposed to slavery and their opinions were therefore very unpleasing to the pro-slavery element which controlled that part of Missouri. Moreover, the tide of emigration was flowing toward Colorado, caused by the discovery of gold in that territory. The Barth brothers accordingly decided to leave Missouri and make their way to the Rocky mountains. They crossed the Missouri river on the 2d of June, 1861, and with a wagon drawn by ox-team started on the long journey across the plains. They traveled for a month before arriving at California Gulch, near the site of Leadville, then a placer mining district. There they began work at the shoemaker's trade but after

a few months William Barth returned to St. Louis while Moritz Barth went to Cañon City, Colorado, where he opened a general store. Conditions there did not look very favorable and accordingly Moritz Barth rejoined his brother William in the manufacture of boots and shoes in St. Louis. They made a specialty of manufacturing heavy-nailed boots for the Rocky Mountain trade, having become thoroughly familiar with the requirements of such trade when in Colorado. After remaining in St. Louis until 1862 they again started across the plains to Colorado with two wagons, William Barth locating at Fairplay, Park county, while Moritz Barth settled in Montgomery, at the head of South Park. In the following spring he went over the Snowy range to Gold Run, Colorado, where he engaged in business until the following autumn, when gold discoveries in Montana induced him to make his way to Virginia City. Three months later he returned to the Mississippi valley and purchased a large stock of goods which he took to Montana, there conducting business until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Denver, where he and his brother William established and successfully conducted an extensive shoe business. Their store was at first in small quarters on Blake street. They could obtain only a little space between two buildings, which space was roofed, but so narrow was the store that they could stand in the center and reach to either wall. Their patronage steadily increased, however, and they soon sought more commodious quarters at No. 232 Fifteenth street, between Market and Blake. The brothers established branch houses in Salt Lake City and at Corinne, Utah, and of these Moritz Barth took charge in 1868, after which he returned to Denver in 1870. The brothers then conducted business together in Denver until 1882, when they sold out. In the meantime they had built up a very extensive trade which made their business an extremely profitable one.

In the early days Moritz Barth invested quite largely in Denver real estate and with the increase in property values in the city Mr. Barth amassed a large fortune. From time to time he extended his business connections along other lines. He built the old Barth Block, which for a time was occupied by the City National Bank, at the corner of Sixteenth and Lawrence streets. He was a stockholder and one of the directors of the City National Bank and he also became interested in the organization of the Bank of San Juan at Del Norte, Colorado. He was likewise for some time a director of the Denver Tramway Company and of the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company.

On the 7th of January, 1880, Mr. Barth was united in marriage to Georgia A. Tulie Rhodus, of Kentucky, and to them was born a son, Moritz Allen Barth, born September 23, 1890, when his par-

Mrs. Moritz Barth

ents resided at 1773 Grant street, Denver. He is now an instructor in the marine training school at Mare Island, California. He married Josephine Hooper of Denver and has a daughter, Josephine.

Mr. Barth was a man of many admirable traits of character, his life being actuated by kindly motives and a generous spirit was manifest in all of his relations to his fellowmen. He contributed liberally to every worthy cause that benefitted the community or the commonwealth and never sought publicity in so doing. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Board of Trade and for some years was president of the Denver Maennerchor. He was also for ten years treasurer of the State School of Mines at Golden. He stood for progress and improvement in all things and contributed in substantial measure to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. A man of benevolent spirit, he was constantly reaching out a helping hand to those in need of assistance and there are many who have reason to revere his memory because of his kindness to them in an hour of need. He passed away in Denver on the 5th of June, 1918. The family home has been since September 13th at 1375 High street at the corner of Fourteenth street, where the widow now resides.

Mrs. Moritz Barth

AMONG the women of Denver who have contributed materially by their efforts to the development of the city in commercial as well as social lines is Mrs. Moritz Barth. Her activities have been numerous, particularly in the business and financial circles of Denver, and her strong principles of business conduct and individual theories of management have found expression in various properties which are rated as among the most valuable in the city. Among these may be mentioned the William Penn Hotel, formerly the Graymount, the Elk Hotel and the Volney Suites; these are architectural examples of the ability of one woman, as every detail of construction, planning and improvement contained in the buildings was under the supervision of Mrs. Barth.

A Kentuckian by birth, Mrs. Barth bore the maiden name of Georgia A. Tulie. She is the daughter of C. Volne and Lucia (More) Tulie, the father being a native of fair France. Early in life Georgia Tulie exhibited those traits of character which, in later years, were trained by assiduous study for the purpose of being an even greater

helpmate to the man whose life she shared. In the many and important business transactions conducted by Moritz Barth, Georgia Barth was ever cooperating fully, lending a guiding word or picking up the loose threads. Not alone were her abilities shown in business affairs but in the social life of Boston, in the musical world, and finally in the city of Denver her activities were as energetic and talented. Many years of their married life were passed in Boston and there Mrs. Barth, in addition to the musical studies and other duties which are the lot of the social favorite, found the opportunity to cultivate the knowledge calculated to fit herself for active participation in her husband's business affairs. The management of large properties is no small task, even for the trained man, but with characteristic thoroughness and enthusiasm Mrs. Barth mastered the intricacies of the game and, when deprived of her husband by the hand of death, continued under the handicap with the shrewdness, sagacity and capability of a veteran.

Samuel Nicholson

Samuel D. Nicholson

SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, president and general manager of the Western Mining Company, with offices in the First National Bank building of Denver, was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, February 22, 1859, a son of the late Donald M. Nicholson, who was a native of Scotland and in early manhood emigrated to Canada, where he arrived during the '40s. There he continued his residence throughout his remaining days and successfully followed agricultural pursuits. He was one of the pioneer residents of the section in which he settled and contributed much to its substantial development. A devout Christian, he held membership in the Presbyterian church and passed away in that faith in 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine McKenzie, was born in Prince Edward Island and was of Scotch lineage. She died at Bedford, Massachusetts, in September, 1917, at the age of eighty-four years. Their family numbered thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom nine are living.

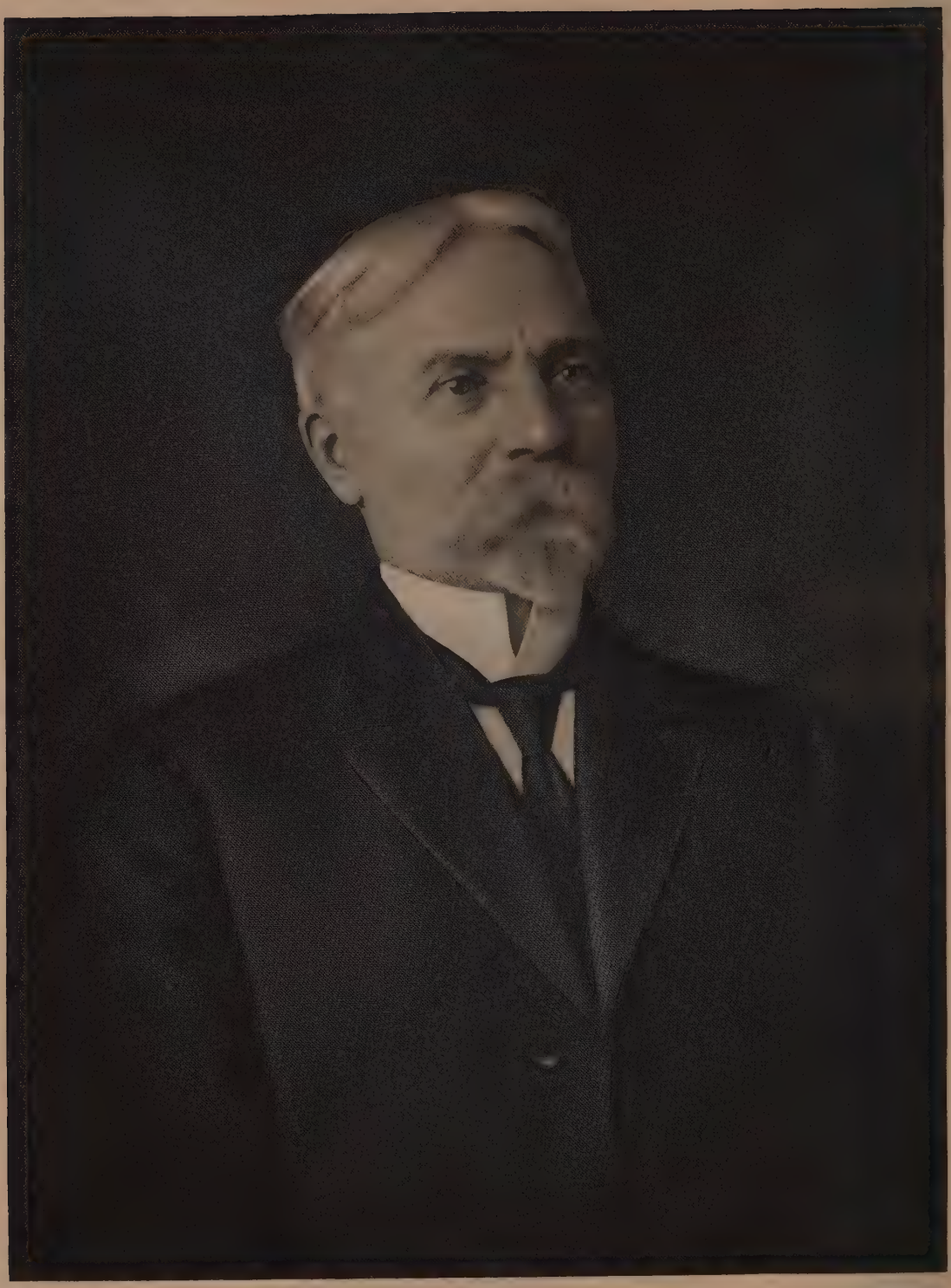
Samuel D. Nicholson, the eldest of the family, acquired his primary education in Prince Edward Island and completed his studies in Bay City, Michigan. At the age of twenty-two years he started out in the business world independently and in February, 1882, he came to Colorado, locating at Leadville. He was first employed as a snow shoveler by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and later he secured work as a miner. He devoted his attention to such hard labor for six years and during that period spent one year in Las Animas county, at Trinidad, working as a coal miner there in 1883. He was afterward advanced to the position of foreman, superintendent and manager of various well known metal mines of the state and entered the mining business on his own account in 1893. The first mine which he owned was in Lake county, Colorado, and came into his possession in 1882. He was associated with a Mr. Percival of Texas in the ownership of the property, which he purchased from his savings. It was operated by hand power and he put forth every effort in its development, but the venture proved a failure. The partners spent about a thousand dollars—all that they had—and when this

was gone Mr. Nicholson was forced to go back to work for others. This first claim was located in Little French Gulch, about eight miles from Leadville, where they proceeded to sink a shaft regardless of the geological formation. As time went on they found they were sinking in solid granite, the only indication of ore being the mica contained in the granite. They sunk the shaft about seventy-five feet in the solid granite and it goes without saying that the venture proved a complete failure. From this experience, however, the partners gathered knowledge which proved of great use to them in later years. Mr. Nicholson has since been connected with some of the largest mining and milling enterprises in the state and has also been prominently identified with banking and with the sugar industry. He is now a director of the Denver City Tramway Company and is serving on its executive committee. He is likewise a director of the Denver National Bank and a director of the American National Bank of Leadville. Though he has met with obstacles and difficulties in his path, he has by unfaltering perseverance, determination and energy worked his way upward and hardships have seemed to serve but as an impetus for renewed effort on his part. When he reached Leadville he had a cash capital of but twenty-five cents. What he has purposed he has accomplished. His plans have always been well defined and he has ever been ready to take a forward step when the way was open. Firm purpose and unfaltering determination have enabled him to steadily progress and he is today one of the prominent representatives of mining interests in Colorado.

Mr. Nicholson was married in Leadville in November, 1887, to Miss Annie Narey, a native of Clifton Springs, New York, who passed away in Denver in 1915, at the age of fifty-one years. She was the mother of three children, two of whom are living. Edward Nicholson, residing in Leadville, married Belle Dean Brooks, of Denver, and they have two children, Ruth Nicholson, and Samuel D. Nicholson, Jr., born in November, 1917. The daughter, Ruth Helen, is the wife of First Lieutenant Max Melville, of Denver, now with the colors in France, and they have a daughter, Ruth Anne, born October 15, 1918.

Mr. Nicholson has taken quite an active part in politics and during 1896 was a delegate at large from Colorado to the national populist convention at St. Louis, Missouri. He served for two terms, from 1893 until 1897, as mayor of Leadville and in 1894 he was elected as temporary and permanent chairman of the state populist convention and was a candidate for governor at the republican primaries in 1914 and 1916. He has exerted much influence over public thought

and action in connection with political affairs and has ever stood loyally for what he has believed to be right. Fraternally he is a Mason and a past master of Leadville Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Denver. He also belongs to the Elk lodge at Leadville. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he has membership in the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club, the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Motor Club. He also belongs to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare of the city or with the development of those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His has been a most active and useful life and the sterling worth of his character, as well as his business ability, is recognized by all with whom he has been associated.



Stephen Knight

Stephen Knight

FOR thirty-eight years Stephen Knight has figured in the business circles of Denver and has advanced from the position of bookkeeper to positions of managerial capacity, being widely known as the manager of the Eagle Milling & Elevator Company of Denver. His business connections are now of a most important character, ranking him with the leading and prominent business men of the city. While promoting his individual fortunes he has also contributed to the progress and prosperity of Denver through the upbuilding of its commercial and industrial activities.

Mr. Knight was born in Syracuse, New York, June 16, 1855, a son of James and Eliza (Martin) Knight, who were natives of England and emigrated to the new world in early life, becoming residents of Syracuse, New York. The family home was maintained in that city for several years and it was there, in 1858, that the mother's death occurred. She left three children: Mary, now Mrs. Morris Philbrook, of Lakeside, California; Harry, now residing at Littleton, Colorado; and Stephen, the youngest, of this review. For his second wife James Knight chose Elizabeth Beeney, of Syracuse, New York, and continued to reside in that city until 1870, when he removed to Colorado with his family. He was identified with the railroad industry in the east as an expert draftsman and in that connection came west. Soon after locating in Colorado, however, he turned his attention to the lumber business as draftsman. Later, on account of failing health, he became a resident of Littleton, Colorado, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was active in many ways aside from business, and his efforts and enterprise constituted an important element in the growth and development of the community in which he made his home. He died at Littleton in April, 1900, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife passed away in Littleton in 1901, at the notable old age of eighty-six years.

In his youthful days Stephen Knight attended the public schools of Denver and also studied in private schools. When his textbooks were put aside he made his initial step in the business world. In 1883 he became connected with the Eagle Milling & Elevator Company in the capacity of bookkeeper and for thirty-five years he has

been identified with this enterprise. He did not continue long, however, in his original position but has worked his way steadily upward, gaining knowledge and skill from each experience that have qualified him for further duties and responsibilities. At length he acquired an interest in the various branches of the flour milling business and is today not only manager of the Eagle Milling & Elevator Company but is also one of the directors and stockholders of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company, controlling one of the largest concerns of the kind in the west. For many years he has been the head of the Eagle Milling & Elevator Company as its manager and one of the directors and he is also director of many other large manufacturing interests in Colorado and other western states. His administrative ability, his executive force and keen discrimination have constituted important elements in the successful control of many interests. He is president and one of the directors of the Lindquist Cracker Company of Denver; also of the Purity Biscuit Company of Salt Lake City; of the Macklem Baking Company of Denver; and of the Campbell-Sell Baking Company of Denver. These constitute only a portion of his business connections, for he has continually broadened the scope of his interests and every enterprise with which he is associated has benefited by his cooperation and keen business judgment. He has ever seemed to readily discriminate between the essential and the non-essential in all business matters and, quickly discarding the latter, he has utilized the former to the benefit of every corporation with which he has been associated.

In December, 1881, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Kate Davis, of Denver, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Davis, a prominent pioneer family of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have become the parents of three children. Roger D., born in Denver in 1883, is a graduate of the West Denver high school and completed an electrical engineering course in the University of Colorado, receiving the degrees of B. S. and E. E. He married Miss Nell Hoop, of Denver, and they have two children, Elizabeth Jean and Roger Davis, Jr. Like his father, Roger D. Knight has become an active factor in the business circles of Denver, being now manager of the Macklem Baking Company, conducting a large wholesale bakery business. Stephen James Knight, born in Denver in 1887, supplemented his high school course by study in the civil engineering department of the University of Colorado, receiving the degree of B. S. in C. E., and is now manager for the Campbell-Sell Baking Company, also conducting an exclusive wholesale baking business of large proportions. He wedded Louise Carruth, of Denver, and

they have three children: Ruth, Marcia and Eleanor. Mr. Knight's only daughter, Evelyn Elizabeth Knight, born in Denver in 1892, is a Wolcott School graduate and also obtained the degree of B. A. from the University of Colorado.

Mr. Knight, aside from his business interests, has become an important factor in the public life of the community by reason of his valuable service in behalf of civic interests. For the past thirteen years he has been a member of the Denver Board of Education, of which he is now vice president, and is also a member of the public library board. He is now the only surviving member of the board of appraisers, composed of three men, who placed the value on the property that now comprises Denver's beautiful Civic Center and also the city's numerous boulevards. The Civic Center property included the ground and block facing the state capitol building, which was purchased by the city for conversion into probably the finest municipal property of the kind in the country and which when completed will also include an outdoor theatre. Mr. Knight has long been a very active and prominent member of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and of the Manufacturers Association of Denver. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with the First Congregational church. He is a splendid representative of that class into whose careers have entered the distinctive and unmistakable elements of greatness. Endowed with a rugged honesty of purpose, he has been a man of independent thought and action and one whose integrity of thought and honor have been so absolute as to compel the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. His life has been filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor" and his strength has been as the number of his days. His motives, too, have been of that ideal order that practically make his life a consecration to duty and to the measure of his possibilities for accomplishing good. His fine mind and public spirit have made him a leader of public thought and action, and while the attainment of wealth has never been the end and aim of his life, his activities have been so directed that a considerable measure of wealth is today his.

John Cuthbert

Lucius Montrose Cuthbert

THE legal profession of the state of Colorado, noted for its high ethical standards and uniform excellence of membership, is proud of the record made by Lucius M. Cuthbert, whose affiliation with the members of the profession and accomplishments in business and legal circles comprises a record of dignity, honor and energetic performance of duty. For the period of a quarter century Mr. Cuthbert was prominently identified with the development of his chosen state and city, holding a position of great esteem in legal spheres and as executive head of some of the largest corporations in the Rocky Mountain region. He was also active in all movements of a scientific and a philosophical nature, being connected with the American Archaeological Society in research work.

Lucius M. Cuthbert was born August 17, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Rev. James and Julia Elizabeth (Turpin) Cuthbert. He was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, the first of whom there is definite record being George Cuthbert of Castlehill, Inverness, Scotland. The family name was originally George, which, with the patronymic, became MacGeorge. Cuthbert (635-687), Bishop of Hexham, and later Bishop of Lindisfarne, and afterwards honored as Saint, was of this family. On account of his personal merit and excellence he acquired the name of Cuthbert; Cuth, in the Albanick or Erse language, signifying "skill" and Bert, meaning "illustrious." The family thus acquired the name of Cuthbert from the surname of the bishop. The family went to Inverness from the kingdom of Northumbria, in the north of England, about the year 700 A. D. On account of the services they rendered in the consolidation of the Albanicks and Picts into the Scottish nation, the lands of the Drakies, Muckovy and Castle Hill, Inverness, were granted them for military service in vassalage or fee, as a royal holding from the king, with a fortified castle.

George Cuthbert, the paternal ancestor mentioned above, commanded the royal forces of the Town of Inverness at the Battle of Harlow, A. D. 1411, against the rebellious Donald, Lord of the Isles. As a recognition of this meritorious service King James II

of Scotland granted to him "a fess gules in a field d'or" as an addition to the former armorial bearing of the family and for a crest a hand in a gauntlet and for a motto, "Nec minus fortiter," with two wild horses for supporters. The second in the ancestral line was John Cuthbert of Castlehill, 1458, and following him came William Cuthbert, also of Castlehill, 1478, to whom a charter was granted by King James III, July 23, 1478, of all the lands of Auld Castle Hill. The next in the line is George Cuthbert, 1548, the great-grandson of William. The fifth is John Cuthbert, Baron of Castlehill, 1592; a charter uniting all the lands of the family of Castlehill into a free Barony in favor of John Cuthbert was granted August 19, 1592, by James VI of Scotland, including the right of sitting in the Assembly of the States of the Kingdom. Next came William Cuthbert, Baron of Castlehill, 1624, who married Janet MacKenzie, and following him John Cuthbert, Baron of Castlehill, 1625, who married Mary, daughter of George Cuthbert of Drakies, and who received a charter from King Charles I of England dated August 1, 1625. In the order of descent the next was George Cuthbert, also Baron of Castlehill, who married Magdalen Fraser, daughter of Sir James Fraser of Brae. After him came John Cuthbert, who married Jean Hay, only child of Right Reverend H. Hay, last Episcopal bishop of Moray, Scotland. There were four children born to this union—George, Lachian, Alexander and James, the latter being the paternal ancestor.

James Cuthbert was born in 1716 and died in 1794. He came from Scotland to the American colonies in 1737, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, on October 20th. He resided at Edisto island, then at Beaufort, South Carolina. His first marriage was with Mrs. Patience Hamilton of Edisto, of which there was no issue, and his second union was with Mary Hazzard (1718-1794), daughter of Col. William Hazzard and widow of Edward Wigg of Beaufort. Of the three children born to the latter wife—John Alexander, Jean Hay and James Hazzard Cuthbert—the last-named was the great-grandfather of Lucius M. Cuthbert.

James Hazzard Cuthbert was first married to Sarah Barnwell and secondly to Fanny Furze. His children were: Edward, George and Lucius Cuthbert. The last was married twice; first to Anne Barnwell and secondly to Charlotte Fuller, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Middleton) Fuller, the mother being descended from the noted Middleton family of South Carolina. The children born to the second marriage were: Fanny, Elizabeth, Lucius, Thomas, Charlotte, Rosa and James Hazzard Cuthbert, the last named being the father of Lucius M.

James Hazzard Cuthbert was an eminent divine and was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1830 and died in 1894. He married Julia Elizabeth Turpin, daughter of William Henry and Marie Antoinette (d'Antignac) Turpin, the latter a daughter of Chevalier Jean Louis Baptiste Chamberon d'Antignac, a cadet of a noble French family, whose seat was in the neighborhood of Auvergne, France. The children born to this union were: James Hazzard, Mary d'Antignac, Middleton Fuller, Sophy d'Antignac, Jessie Lachian and Lucius Montrose Cuthbert.

Also, on the paternal side, Mr. Cuthbert was descended from Edward Middleton, member of the grand council of the province of South Carolina in 1678, and assistant judge of the province in 1682; Arthur Middleton, grandson of the latter, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Col. Thomas Fuller, member of the provincial congress from South Carolina in 1775. In the maternal line, Mr. Cuthbert's great-grandfather was Baron Jean Louis B. C. d'Antignac, an officer of the First Musqueteers of the King of France, who came to America in 1776 to assist the American forces in the Revolutionary war. He raised a regiment of light horse for the continental service, under special permission of the Continental congress and served throughout the war, at his own expense, with great distinction.

Lucius M. Cuthbert, after receiving his primary education in the usual fashion, entered the preparatory school of the Columbian University (now George Washington University), at Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the academic department in 1876 with the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; and from the law school of the same university in 1878 with the degree of LL. B. Having quickly acquired excellence in the knowledge of law and, recognized as singularly talented in the profession, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the same year of 1878. His first active legal work was done in Washington and there in the capital city he spent three years, becoming accustomed to his adopted vocation and perhaps unlearning many of the academical theories in favor of practicality.

Early in the year 1881 Mr. Cuthbert resolved to cast his lot among the hardy and democratic people of Colorado. His decision to make his home in the great west, on the edge of the Rockies, was actuated by many factors, not the least of which was the opportunity awaiting the trained mind and skilled hand in the new country.

In June, 1881, he arrived in Denver and until the autumn of the year practiced with Luther S. Dixon, of the firm of Dixon & Reed.

Then he became an assistant in the office of the late Sen. Edward O. Wolcott, under whose able tutelage he remained for two years. At this juncture, 1883, he formed a partnership with Henry T. Rogers, which partnership continued until July 1, 1908, when Mr. Cuthbert retired from the practice of his profession to assume other tasks. At the time of dissolution the firm was the oldest in the city of Denver.

Mr. Cuthbert was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Colorado in 1881 and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1898. He was a member of the American Bar Association and was a delegate to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. He was also a lecturer on Roman law in the legal department of the University of Colorado. Not only did he become a man of high reputation in his major profession, but, as mentioned before, in scientific and archaeological work he became widely known. In 1876 he was a member of the United States Geological Survey under Dr. Elliott Coues and in these interests he came to Colorado for the summer and autumn of that year. He was also vice president of the Colorado branch of the Archaeological Institute of America.

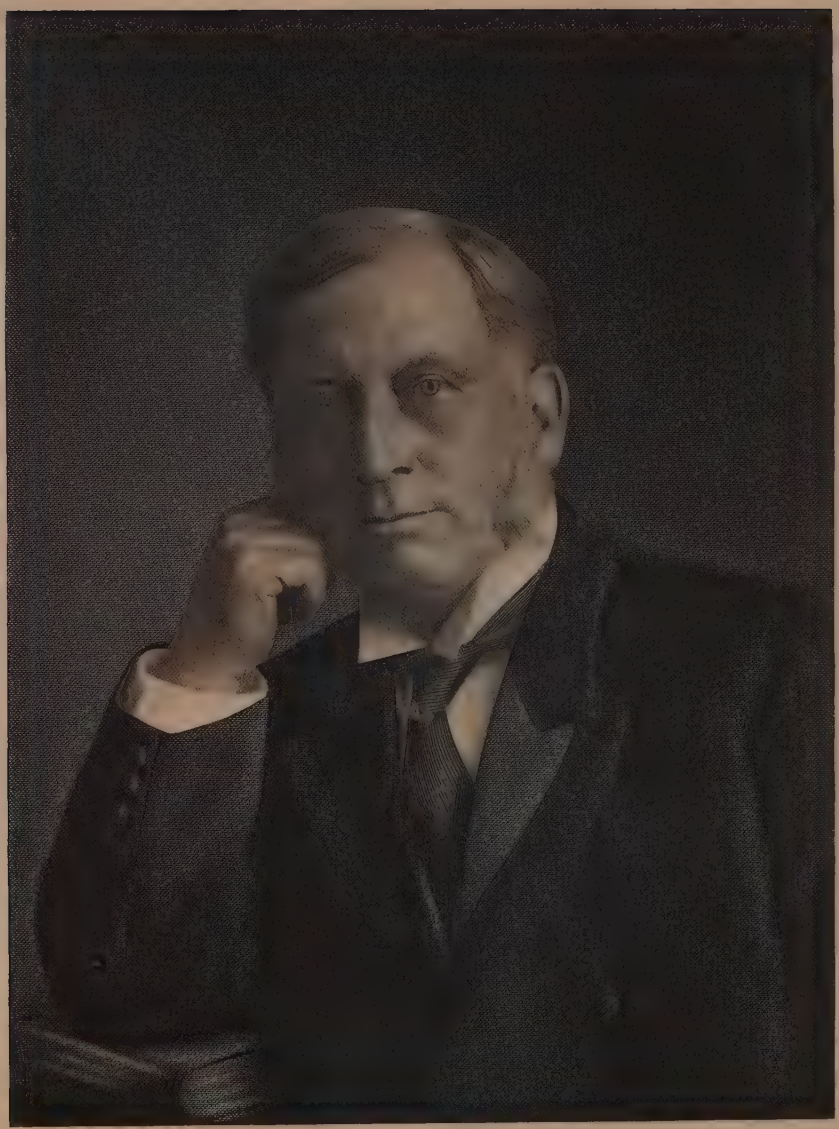
After his retirement from the practice of law, Mr. Cuthbert became interested in oil properties, which were at that time in the first stages of development in Colorado. In 1908 he was elected president of the United Oil Company and in 1909 was also elected the executive head of The Inland Oil & Refining Company, positions which he held until the time of his death. These two companies, with oil fields and refineries at Florence, in Fremont and Boulder counties, were among the largest incorporated in the Rocky Mountain region.

During his life Mr. Cuthbert's business success was closely paralleled by his happiness in family life. He was married October 24, 1900, to Gertrude Hill Berger, second daughter of the late Senator Nathaniel P. Hill, one of Colorado's foremost statesmen and citizens. Three children were born to this union, namely: Gertrude, born in Denver, July 25, 1901; Alice Middleton, born in Denver, August 25, 1902; and Lucius M., Jr., born April 6, 1904, who died August 16, 1906. In the maintenance of the home and in business as well Mrs. Cuthbert bore her part with characteristic dignity and sagacity and after the passing of Mr. Cuthbert has succeeded in carrying forward his wishes and ideals as expressed in his life.

In fraternal matters Mr. Cuthbert took a great interest. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and one of the organizers of the Pan-Hellenic Club. He was at one time president of the Denver Club and a member at the time of his death. He also held membership

in the Denver Athletic Club, University Club and Country Club; the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs; the Union and University Clubs, New York city; and the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C. In politics Mr. Cuthbert was accustomed to follow the republican party.

The death of Lucius M. Cuthbert occurred suddenly, on December 11, 1915, and in the passing of this man of sterling character, great accomplishments and distinguished pedigree the city and state suffered a distinct and irreparable loss—a loss, however, which to a certain extent was alleviated by the general and grateful acknowledgment of the valuable work he had performed and the beneficial influences of his life's activities upon community and commonwealth as well as his personal influence for good upon the individual.



J. F. Vail

Joel Frederick Vaile

JOEL FREDERICK VAILE was for many years a leading citizen of Denver, prominently known as a lawyer and orator. In his chosen profession he won distinguished honors by reason of his highly developed natural talents and ability. Indiana claimed him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Centerville, that state, on the 14th of March, 1848, while his last days were passed in Denver, where his death occurred April 3, 1916. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talent and in character Joel Frederick Vaile was a worthy scion of the race from which he sprung. He was descended through the maternal line from Elder William Brewster, who with intrepid spirit led the band of Pilgrim fathers to the new world and was their recognized leader as they disembarked from the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, remaining their spiritual and temporal adviser for many years. Among his descendants were those who exerted marked influence over public life and thought in their respective communities as the years passed on. One of the ancestors of Mr. Vaile was Colonel Benjamin Hammond, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in many other important engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the American arms in the Revolutionary war. The ancestral record of Joel Frederick Vaile was one of which he had every reason to be proud. His father, Rawson Vaile, was born May 20, 1812, and for nearly fifty years was a leading representative of the bar of Indiana in which state he spent nearly his entire life, passing away at Kokomo in December, 1888.

It was from his father that Joel F. Vaile inherited his love for the legal profession. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools of his native state and afterward continued his education in Oberlin College of Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1872. He then took up the study of law in his father's office and after two years' thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar and entered upon active practice in connection

with his father. He was never an aspirant for political office yet he ever took the keenest and deepest interest in public affairs and his opinions were of such soundness and his insight so keen that his ideas always carried weight with party leaders. Moreover, he possessed natural oratorical power and ability, which were developed in the course of his law practice and he ever had the faculty of holding the close attention of his hearers to any subject upon which he spoke. He was barely thirty years of age when he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the thirty-sixth judicial district of Indiana, which office he occupied during the years 1878 and 1879, making a most creditable record by the able and fearless manner in which he discharged his duties. Speaking of this period of his career, a contemporary writer said: "The next year, 1880, was held the historic convention of the republican party at Chicago, where the Stalwarts, under the leadership of Roscoe Conkling, sought to force the nomination of the beloved Grant for the third time. Although it was a distinction invariably conferred upon the older members of the party, yet the people of Vaile's district elected him a delegate to this memorable gathering. There, as a young man, he saw, and came into close personal contact with, the giants in intellect whose names are enrolled on the pages of national history. Although a great admirer of President Grant and warmly disposed toward the impetuous and commanding Conkling, Vaile could not support their program. He voted for the precedent established by Washington, and Garfield was nominated."

Mr. Vaile's residence in Colorado dated from 1882, at which time he took up his abode in Denver and entered upon the practice of law. He formed a partnership with John A. Bentley and not long afterward became a partner of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, the firm being accorded a very distinguished position in the ranks of the legal fraternity in the state. In fact they were connected with the most important litigation tried in the courts of Colorado. Upon the death of Senator Wolcott in January, 1905, Mr. Vaile became general counsel for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He was at different periods a partner in the law firm of Wolcott & Vaile, of Vaile, McAllister & Waterman and of Vaile, McAllister & Vaile. His course as a member of the bar was ever characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He was never surprised by an unexpected attack of the opposing counsel, for he studied his cases from every possible standpoint and was ready for defense as well as for attack. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in the citation of a legal principle and he most clearly recognized the relation between cause

Anna Wolcott Vaile

and effect. His reasoning was sound, his presentation of a cause clear and cogent and the court records bear testimony to the many favorable verdicts which he won.

Mr. Vaile was married twice. On the 10th of August, 1875, at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, he wedded Charlotte M. White and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: William N., an attorney of Denver; Gertrude, of Denver, who is a director of civilian relief of the Rocky Mountain division of the Red Cross; Louis Frederick, who is an officer of the Thirteenth Field Artillery, now in France; and Lucretia, who is head of the reference department of the Denver public library. Mr. Vaile was married a second time on the 4th of January, 1913, when Miss Anna L. Wolcott, at New York city, became his wife. She is of the noted Wolcott family, a sister of Edward O. and Henry R. Wolcott, and was the founder of The Wolcott School for Girls in Denver, mention of which is made elsewhere in this work.

During the period of his connection with Colorado, Mr. Vaile became a prominent and active worker in the republican party and was one who exercised the strongest influence over its activities. In recognition of his ability his name was suggested a number of times as the choice of his party for United States senator. He felt that the pursuits of private life, however, were in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and his ambition lay in the direction of attaining distinction in his chosen profession rather than in the political field. He held membership in the Denver Club, also in the University Club of Denver, the Denver Athletic Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York. He had attained the age of sixty-eight years when death called him on the 3d of April, 1916, while in Pasadena, California. A man of marked ability and personal worth, he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life and thought of Denver, where for many years he ranked as a leading lawyer. He was always called upon to meet where intelligent men were gathered in the discussion of important public questions and he held to high ideals in citizenship and in public affairs as well as in the life of the individual.

Mrs. Anna Wolcott Vaile

MRS. ANNA WOLCOTT VAILE, prominent in the educational field and as an active worker for interests having to do with the welfare and progress of community and state as well as with the uplift of the individual, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Harriet (Pope) Wolcott. Among the Wolcott ancestry and others from whom she traces her lineage were those who were most prominent in connection with the colonial history of New England. Her brother, Edward O. Wolcott, was United States senator from Colorado and another brother, Henry R. Wolcott, was for years one of the distinguished leaders of the republican party in this state and is a most highly esteemed citizen. By reason of his position as speaker pro tem of the state senate he was called upon to perform the duties of the chief executive as acting governor of Colorado.

On the 4th of January, 1913, Anna Wolcott became the wife of Joel F. Vaile, a former law partner of E. O. White and one of the eminent members of the American bar. He died in California, April 3, 1916.

Mrs. Vaile had been educated in Wellesley College, where she prepared for that broad sphere of usefulness that has rounded out her splendid career. She was principal of Wolfe Hall of Denver from 1892 until 1898 and in the latter year became the founder and the principal of The Wolcott School for Girls in Denver, so continuing until 1913. In 1910 she was elected a regent of the State University of Colorado, occupying that position until 1916. She has also been a director of the School of American Archæology and has at different periods served as vice president of the Colorado Society of the American Institute of Archæology, as a director from Colorado of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as state president of the Colorado Society of Colonial Dames, and as a member of the Civil Service Commission by appointment of the governor, besides various positions in local societies. She has been spoken of as "one of the most distinguished ladies of Colorado by reason of her own merit and as a representative of a broad culture and high ideals." A contemporary writer has said of her: "Anna Wolcott Vaile needs no mere recital of distinguished family connections, for her own life as a lady of gracious manner and prominence as an educator gives her an eminence that is her own."

John McNeil

John McNeil

JOHN McNEIL has figured prominently in connection with the development of the fuel and mining interests of Colorado and is now extensively engaged in the operation of coal property in Routt county under the name of the McNeil Coal Company and also near Grand Junction, Colorado, as president of the Grand Junction Mining & Fuel Company. He was born in Coatdyke, Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 2, 1853. At the tender age of ten years he began his career in coal mining, toiling for over ten hours each day in a coal pit and devoting his evenings to study in a night school. In this manner, being a diligent student, he acquired a very fair knowledge of the essential English branches. Later he attended mining classes and obtained a technical knowledge of ventilation and coal mine gases and became an underground foreman of a colliery at Slamannan, Stirlingshire, at the age of twenty-one years.

On the 31st of December, 1872, at Slamannan, Mr. McNeil was married to Miss Janet Allan Page and in August, 1876, with his wife and two baby boys, John, Jr., and David Page emigrated to America. He went to Ohio and a few weeks later removed to Collinsville, Illinois, where he worked as a miner and contractor in shaft sinking in the Collinsville coal field. In the fall of 1878, with a baby girl added to his family, he came to Colorado and entered the employ of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company in the coal mines at Coal Creek, Fremont county. In 1880 he was engaged by the Cañon City Coal Company, then owned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, as superintendent in sinking and timbering Nos. 3 and 4 shafts. In 1882-3, in order to finish his education, he attended the Collegiate Institute at Cañon City and in the class of 1884 was graduated as a mining engineer. Prior to his graduation, however, the legislature had created the office of state inspector of coal mines and Mr. McNeil was appointed to that position by Governor James B. Grant. As a test of fitness for the place, he with six other candidates passed a competitive examination before a state board of examiners appointed for that purpose, and having received the highest grade in this contest, captured the prize. He entered upon the duties of his office July 1,

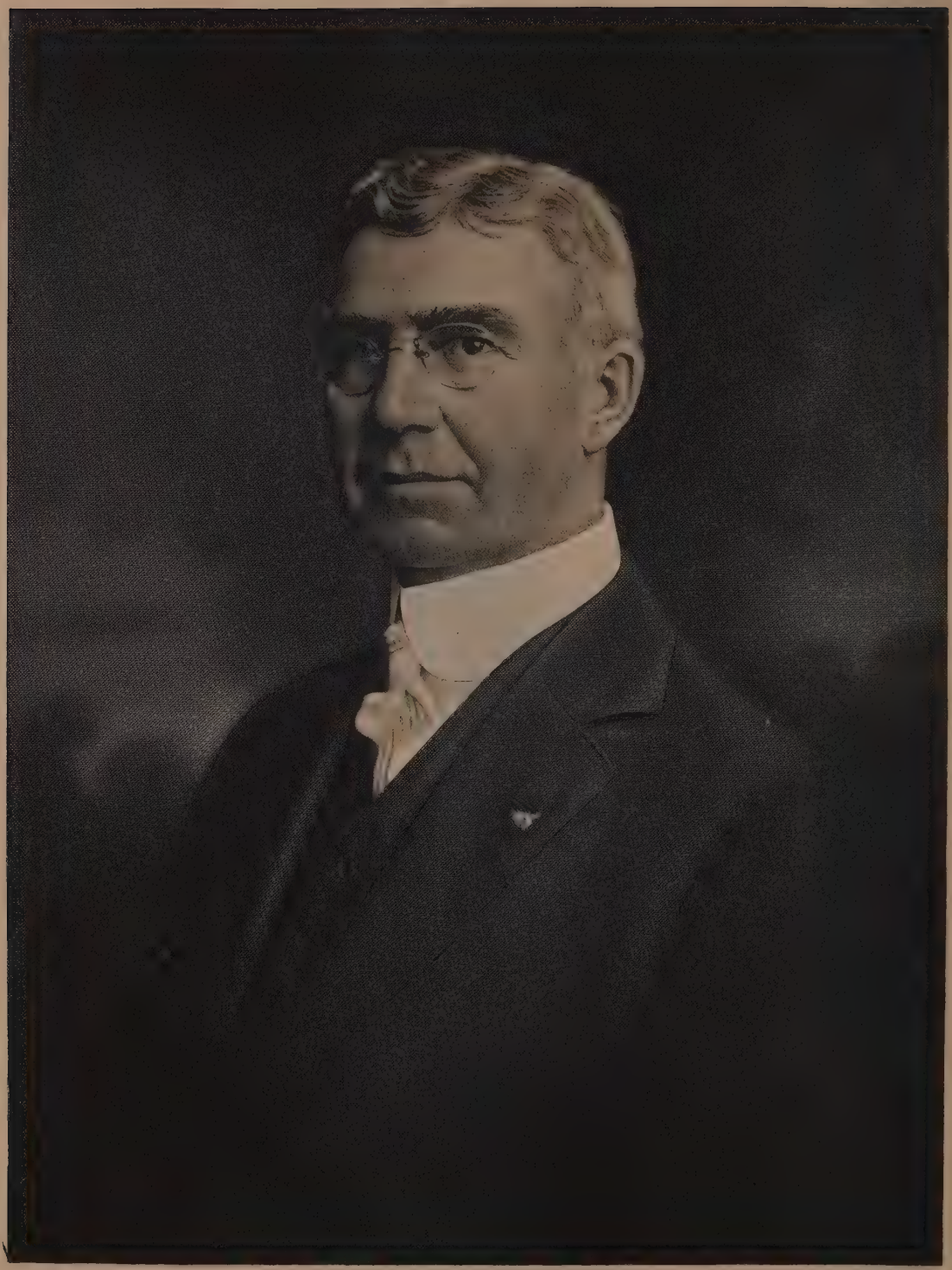
1883. With the consent of Governor Grant and by constant study during his leisure hours, Mr. McNeil was enabled and permitted to keep up with his class, and returning to the Collegiate Institute during the period of final examinations, he was graduated with honors on commencement day at the head of his class. Mr. McNeil was the first state inspector of coal mines in Colorado and held the office continuously from its inception until August, 1893, during the administrations of Governors Grant, Eaton, Adams, Cooper and Routt and also for six months under Governor Waite, the populist governor. He then resigned his position with eighteen months of his last appointment to run. By virtue of his office and the duties involved, Mr. McNeil was practically the general superintendent ex-officio of all the coal mines within the state for more than ten years. His annual reports exhibited both the wisdom and the importance of his supervision. They were thoroughly well prepared, terse and comprehensive, setting forth in detail, so that anyone who reads may readily understand the exact status of the coal mines of the state during that period.

Immediately after resigning the position of state inspector of mines Mr. McNeil, desiring to be a "free lance" in his profession, opened an office as a consulting mining engineer and from that date to the present his record has been exceptionally good. From the start he has been retained by the Union Pacific Coal Company and other large coal mining interests, and for many years he has enjoyed the distinction of being consulting engineer for the Phelps-Dodge Corporation of 99 John street, New York, of their coal properties, now producing approximately five thousand tons of coal and eight hundred tons of coke per day at Dawson, New Mexico.

To furnish employment for his four sons, John, Jr., David Page, Alexander McGregor and George Washington, in a business in which he was so very competent to guide them, Mr. McNeil purchased, from time to time, tracts of coal land, now comprising more than twelve hundred acres, at Cameo (in the vicinity of Grand Junction), Mesa county, during the past fifteen years, and opened thereon a coal mine with modern equipment, which produced during 1917 one hundred and forty thousand tons of bituminous coal. Three years ago Mr. McNeil and his sons formed The McNeil Coal Company and purchased valuable coal lands in Routt county and thereon opened a modern coal mine, from which was shipped over the Moffat Road during the past year (1917) seventy-two thousand tons of bituminous coal. The mine is located on the Bear river at MacGregor, ten miles west of Steamboat Springs. Mr. McNeil and his four sons are equally interested in the holdings of their respective coal companies.

Mr. McNeil is married for the third time. The wife of his youth died in November, 1888. A year later he married Miss Elizabeth C. Buchanan, a daughter of the late J. M. Buchanan, who, prior to his death, ten years ago, was in business with Mr. McNeil. Mrs. Elizabeth McNeil died June 21, 1910, and on the 22d of November, 1916, he married Miss Nellie T. Buchanan, a sister of his former wife. Mr. McNeil has seven children. His son, George W., has the distinction of having been appointed to war work by President Wilson on the board of appeals of exemption boards for the forty southern counties of Colorado, with headquarters at Pueblo. This is the final court of appeals in draft matters. John, Jr., is general superintendent of the mining interests of the family. Alexander M. is secretary-treasurer and is in charge of the general office in Denver, while David P., a machinist by trade, has charge of the machinery at the mines and George W. has charge of the mercantile company stores at the mines.

Mr. McNeil, though now in his sixty-sixth year, still enjoys excellent health with the vigor of younger years. He has been a resident of Denver since July, 1883, or for thirty-five years. In coal mining matters Mr. McNeil has examined more coal properties and purchased greater areas of coal lands probably than any other man in America. Not only has he acted for himself in this matter but also for many others and especially for the Union Pacific Railroad under the Harriman administration, who alone expended millions of dollars on coal lands through Mr. McNeil. He reported on coal properties from the Gulf of Mexico to the extreme northwestern coast and from California to Alabama and also on extensive coal fields in British Columbia, Canada. There is no feature of coal mining with which he is not thoroughly familiar and by reason of his prominence in the mining circles of the state he has contributed largely to the furtherance of its material interests and its development. At the meeting of The Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute of Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, held in the Broadmoor Hotel at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 3-6, 1918, Mr. McNeil was unanimously elected president of the Institute. Colorado numbers him among her most representative and honored citizens.



W. L. MacFarland

Finlay L. MacFarland

FINLAY L. MacFARLAND is accounted a most energetic and progressive business man of Denver and as president of the MacFarland Auto Company has developed a trade of extensive proportions. He is identified also with various other corporate interests, but these constitute only one phase of his life of intense and intelligently directed activity. He has labored untiringly for the benefit of Denver, is now the president of the Civic and Commercial Association and the recently appointed president and general manager of the Denver Union Water Company. Further proof that he is one hundred per cent American is found in an appointment of which he has every reason to be proud, for Governor Gunter chose him as one of three men to serve on the executive committee of the State Council of Defense and he was also selected by the Liberty Loan executive committee to head the Liberty Loan army of Denver and organize its selling force.

Mr. MacFarland was born in Richmond, Missouri, September 16, 1862, and comes of Scotch ancestry. The family was established on American soil during colonial days and the great-grandfather of Finlay L. MacFarland served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. The father, Oscar A. MacFarland, was a native of Virginia, where representatives of the family lived through several generations. He became a merchant and, removing westward, cast in his lot with the early settlers of Longmont, Colorado, in 1872. There he devoted his attention to merchandising and spent the greater part of his life, continuing his residence in Longmont until 1899. He passed away, however, in Denver in April, 1900, when seventy-one years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Katherine Hubbell and was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1832. She belongs to one of the old Connecticut families. The Hubbells were of English descent. Her grandfather and six of his brothers were all lost at sea while serving in the Revolutionary war. Her father, William D. Hubbell, was an old river captain on the Mississippi, sailing between New Orleans and St. Louis. He took Major Long up the Missouri river to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on his first memorable trip and at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition he took Captain Clark to the Little Mis-

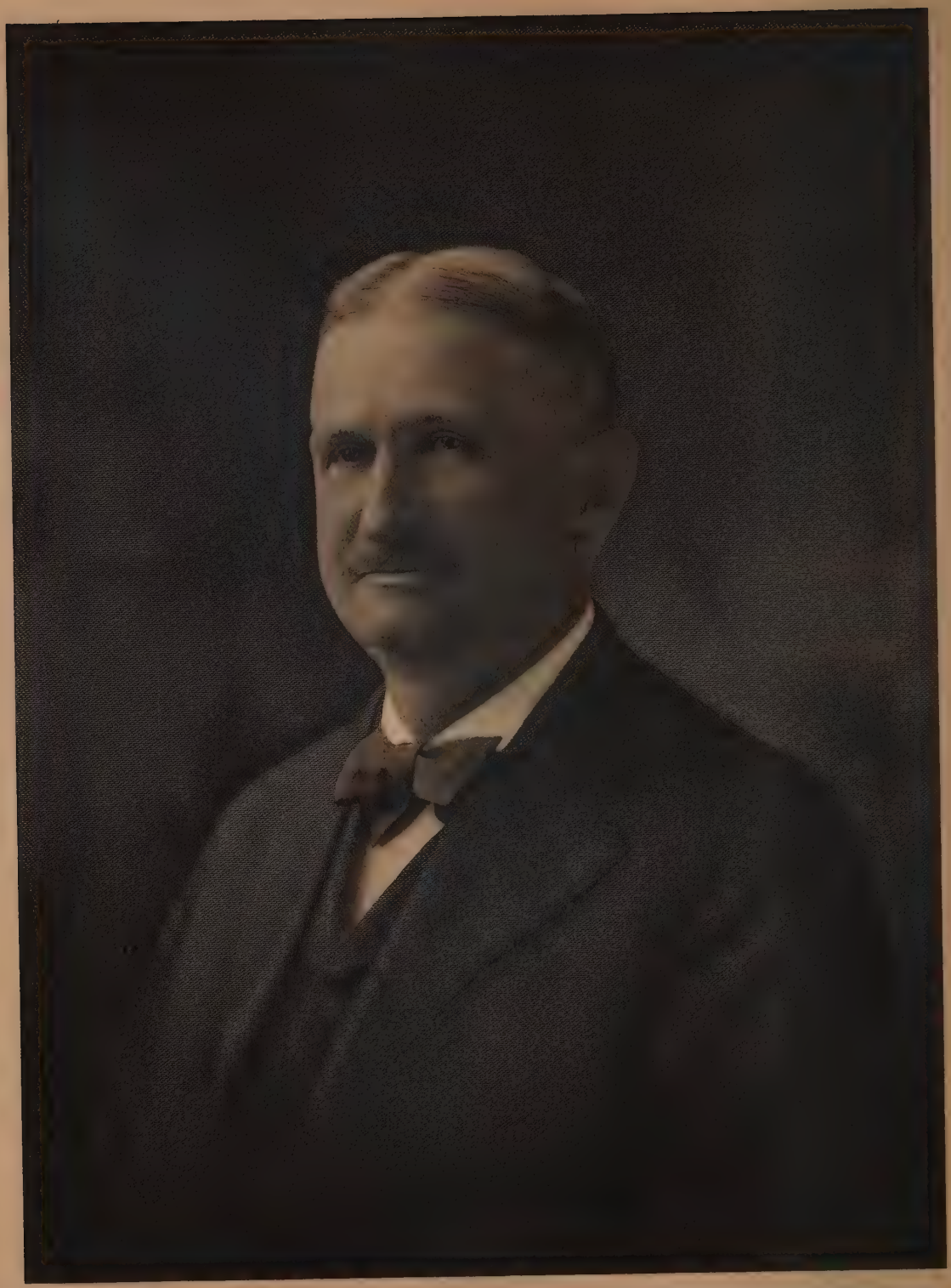
soula Falls. Five of his sons served in the Confederate army. His daughter, Katherine Hubbell, became the wife of Oscar A. MacFarland at Liberty, Missouri. She is still a resident of Denver and is enjoying excellent health for one of her years. She became the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom one son and three daughters are living. The daughters are: Sue T., the widow of Napoleon B. McCrary, who resides at No. 1545 Vine street, in Denver; Mrs. Katherine M. Howe, who is the widow of Henry W. Howe and is a resident of California; and Nan, who is the wife of Kent Robinson, of Denver.

The surviving son is Finlay L. MacFarland, who was educated in the graded schools at Richmond, Missouri, and in the high school at Longmont, Colorado. When sixteen years of age he started out in life on his own account and his first employment was that of clerk in his father's store. He was engaged in mercantile lines until he reached the age of twenty-one years and then came to Denver, where he entered the house of N. B. McCrary & Company as the junior partner. He became managing partner in the concern and continued active in the business until 1892, when his health failed and he went to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he was engaged in the development of a coffee and sugar plantation. He continued on the isthmus for ten years and after he had realized on but two crops a forest fire swept over the plantation, destroying everything, so that he suffered a loss approximating eighty-five thousand dollars—the result of ten years of labor. He then returned to Denver and established the Economic Asphalt Repairs Company and was engaged in the street paving business until 1911, when the city of Denver purchased the plant. In 1907 the present business, conducted under the name of the MacFarland Auto Company, was established and incorporated. Since disposing of his asphalt plant Mr. MacFarland has devoted his entire time to the automobile trade and is among the largest dealers in this line in the state. The company handles the Buick car exclusively and has built up a business of very substantial and gratifying proportions. Mr. MacFarland is president of the Lalley Western Farm Lighting Company, is also a director of the United States National Bank, vice president of the Pencolo Oil Company and the Victor Shale Oil Company. These interests, however, represent but a part of his activity in the field of business. He is the president of the Harriman Ditch Company, president of the South Platte Canal & Reservoir Company, president of the Littleton Milling & Water Power Company, a director of the Soda Lakes Reservoir & Mineral

Water Company and has been a most active and forceful factor in the development of the water interests of the state.

On the 11th of June, 1913, Mr. MacFarland was united in marriage at Castle Rock, Colorado, to Miss Ellen T. Phillips, a native of Canada and a daughter of James S. and Addie Victoria (Brown) Phillips, the latter of English birth. Both are now deceased.

Mr. MacFarland is well known through fraternal, club and public connections. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and member of El Jebel Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the United States Chamber of Commerce, to the Denver and Lakewood Clubs, of which he is a director, and also has membership in the Denver Country Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Motor Club, the Artists' Club, the City Park Golf Club and the Travel Club of America. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He belongs to the First Congregational church and for ten years served as one of its trustees and was active in the building of the present church edifice. That he is not unmindful of the duties of citizenship is indicated in the fact that he is president and one of the most earnest workers of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and in that connection is doing most important work for the development and progress of the city, for the extension of its trade relations and for the upbuilding of its civic and municipal interests. He was one of a committee of nine men who organized the Mountain Park system, has been on its advisory board from the beginning and has had erected at each entrance to the Mountain Park huge stone arches at his own expense. At the present time he is largely concentrating his efforts and attention upon his work as one of the three men appointed by Governor Gunter as the executive committee of the State Council of Defense. Here his splendid powers of organization are brought into full play and his initiative has enabled him to do excellent work in this connection. In charge of the Liberty Loans, he planned and organized the forces which had charge of the sales that put Denver over the top. In every public connection he has served with ability and marked success, reaching out along those lines which mean intellectual liberty for the masses and the democratization of the world.



J. E. Larrigue

Hon. James E. Garrigues

AMONG the famous lawyers and eminent jurists of Colorado is numbered Hon. James E. Garrigues, justice of the supreme court of the state, who was elected to that office in 1910. His career began on a farm, while he subsequently took up school teaching as a means of enabling him to study law. After coming to Colorado he occupied various important official positions until in 1910 he was elected to practically the highest office in the state—that of justice of the supreme court.

Judge Garrigues has a most interesting genealogical record, its history dating back to the middle ages. For this record there is largely used a genealogy compiled by Carl Henri Nicolai Garrigues, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Edmund Garrigues, of Massillon, Ohio, which was compiled in November, 1916. The progenitor of that branch of the Garrigues family to which Judge James E. Garrigues belongs was Jean Garrigues, from Périgord, France, a Huguenot, who married Marie de Franchimont, and both emigrated from France to The Netherlands, probably settling in The Hague in 1685 as a result of the St. Bartholomew massacre and attendant troubles due to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Another Jean Garrigues was in 1562 condemned by the parliament of Toulouse because of heresy. Pierre G. Garrigues, from Mazamet, brother of Jean G. Garrigues, the progenitor of the Philadelphia branch, was the progenitor of the old Brandenburg branch and the present Danish-American and Danish branches. The names of old French families such as "Garric," "Garrigues," "Lagarrigue," originated from the Roman words "garric," meaning oak tree, and "garriga," meaning oak forest. There were six coats of arms, all bearing oak trees, and the family to which Judge James E. Garrigues belongs bears a coat of arms with five oaks. Garrigues, as spelled in old Latin documents, means oak woods. The historian, Tollin, who lived in Magdeburg about one hundred years ago, wrote in his history of the French colony there of the "famous family Garrigues."

Jean Garrigues died a few years after his emigration to The Netherlands, being survived by his widow, and to this union three sons were born. François, born in France, was married at The

Hague to Marguerite du Quenet (Duguenois), emigrated in 1713 or 1714 with his wife and children to St. Christopher, West Indies, and at a later period to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but this branch (François) became extinct in Europe and the United States of America in the next generation. Pierre G., the second son, had no descendants, but is supposed to have emigrated to Philadelphia. Mattheu (Matthew) Garrigues, the third in the family, is the great great-great-grandfather of our subject.

Matthew Garrigues was born in France and in October, 1701, admitted as a member of the Reformed Communion at The Hague by testimony of the Church of Languedoc. On May 28, 1702, he was married at The Hague to Suzanne Rochet (Roche), who was also born in France and in 1713 or 1714 they emigrated with their children to St. Christopher, on the Isle of Martinique, West Indies, and at a later period removed from there to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the first half of the eighteenth century they kept the Prince Eugene Inn at Philadelphia. He died in 1743 and is buried in Christ Church Ground, Tenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Matthew Garrigues had the following children: Marguerite Jeanne; François, born in 1704; Pierre; Samuel, born in the United States later than 1714; and Jacob Garrigues, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of James E. Garrigues.

Jacob Garrigues, Sr., who was born in 1716, died May 12, 1798, in Morris county, New Jersey. There is some doubt as to whether he was born in St. Christopher, West Indies, or in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but it is known that he moved to Morris county, New Jersey, from Philadelphia. The ancestral home was near Rockaway, New Jersey. Jacob Garrigues, Sr., who died in Morris county, New Jersey, had the following children: David, Nancy, Isaac, Rebecca, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, and Jacob Garrigues, Jr., who was the great-grandfather of our subject. David, Isaac, Jacob and John of the above children were in Captain Gaston's Company and also in Captain Joshua Hall's Company in the Revolutionary war.

Jacob Garrigues, Jr., was born in 1753 and died May 1, 1830. He married Mary ————, who died March 1, 1824. He had the following children: Daniel, a farmer, who had several sons and daughters and died in New Jersey at the age of eighty years; Elias, who was a blacksmith and whose death occurred in New Jersey; John Purson, also a blacksmith, who moved to Illinois and died about 1854; and James, grandfather of Judge Garrigues.

James Garrigues, a school teacher by profession, was born and reared in New Jersey and died in Indiana at the age of sixty-four

years and eight days. He was buried back of the Baptist church at Hogan Hill, on Manchester state road. The church is now removed and the graveyard has been abandoned. He married Elizabeth Godding, who died February 22, 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years and fifteen days. James Garrigues had the following children, all born in New Jersey. Mabel, born July 8, 1812, first married ———— Jackson, by whom she had several children, and following his death she wedded Samuel Conger. They had a family of two children, Arthur and May, and resided at Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana. Jacob Henry was born December 25, 1813, and died April 7, 1838. James Miller is the father of our subject. Amzi G., born June 13, 1819, lived on a plantation in Winston county, Mississippi, having gone south when quite young. Mary, born April 8, 1821, married Austin Whitehead and her death occurred in Ripley county, Indiana. She was the mother of five children, Harriett, Theresa, William, Israel and Theodore, all of whom are deceased. Joseph, born February 29, 1824, followed teaching and later was a farmer near Trenton, Illinois, and is now deceased. Israel, born May 8, 1828, was also a farmer residing near Trenton, Illinois, and is deceased. Elmer, born January 21, 1830, married Dorothy Noyce at Manchester, Indiana, and died in Kansas. The family of Elmer, including some daughters and three sons, John, James and Byrd, resided in Kansas City, Missouri. Byrd Garrigues had already attained prominence in railroad circles although he died when quite young. James was Pullman agent at Denver and was killed by a street car. John married Jennie Garrigues, his cousin, a daughter of Israel Garrigues, and they removed from Kansas City to Los Angeles, California.

James Miller Garrigues, father of our subject, was born November 25, 1815, in Morris county, New Jersey. About 1836, when a young man, he settled on a farm at Manchester, in Dearborn county, Indiana. In his early youth he served an apprenticeship to the harness trade in Newark, New Jersey, and later was a farmer and also a school teacher, being secretary of the board of education of his community. He made his home at Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, until his death. His wife was Harriet Tuthill and they had the following children: Henry G., who was killed during the Civil war while serving as a member of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry; Amzi, an Indiana farmer; Dr. Israel Dayton, a practicing physician of Brookville, Indiana; Fannie, the widow of Charley Carpenter; Harriet, a school teacher, who is the widow of Frank Redmond and resides at Beaumont, California, with her two children, Frank and Katharine; and James Edward.

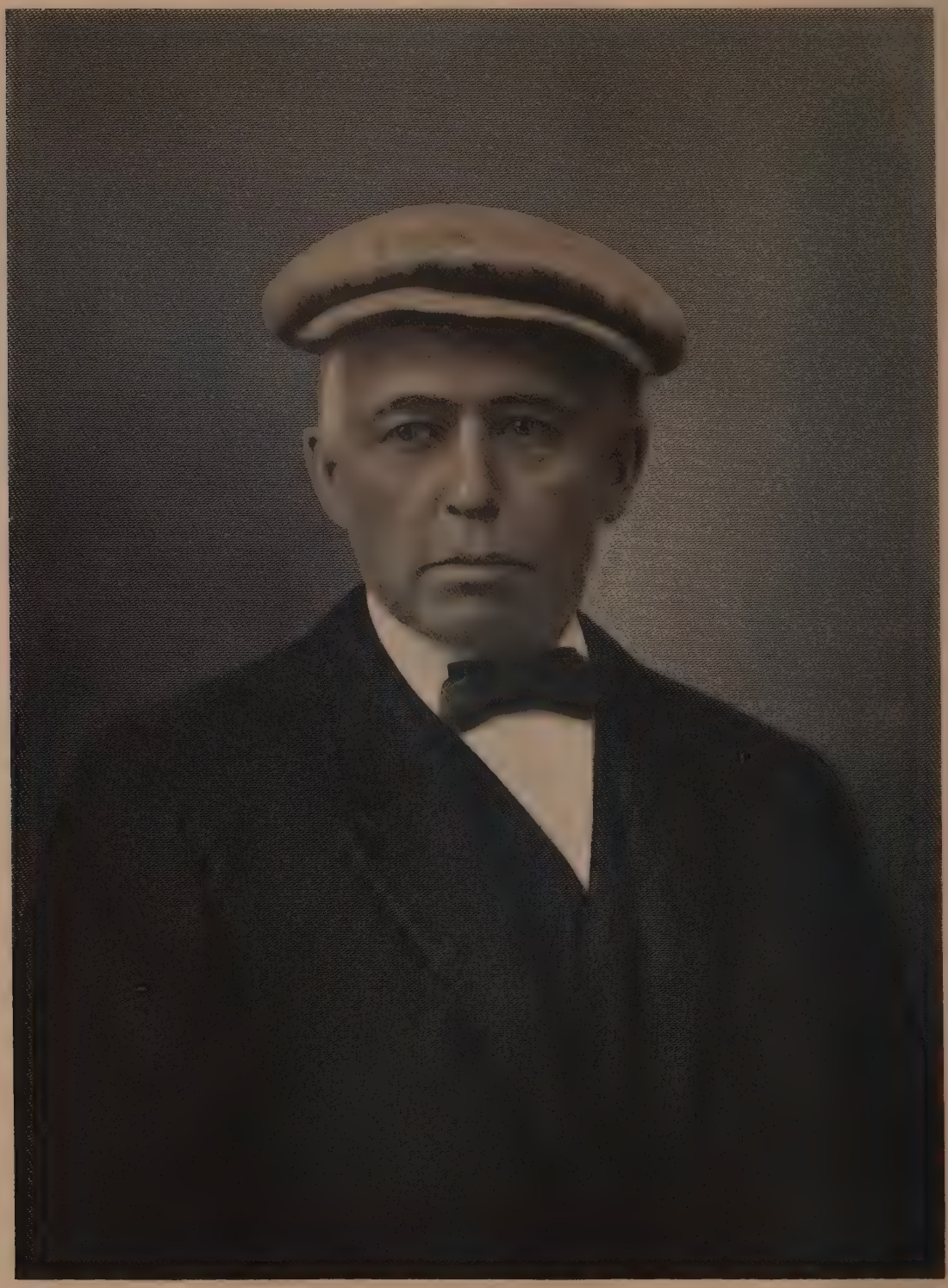
James E. Garrigues was born October 6, 1852, at Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana. He received his early education in the country schools, which he attended three months out of each year until he was eighteen years of age, working upon the farm during the other nine months. As farm work did not seem to hold for him sufficient interest to make it his life work, he then entered a Methodist college at Moores Hill, Indiana, pursuing his studies so ardently that he was able to complete three years' work in two. He then left college and began to teach school at Delaware, Ripley county, Indiana, where he remained for one year. From there he went to Trenton, Illinois, to the home of his uncle, Joseph Garrigues, and for six years he taught country schools in Illinois. During his vacations he read law in the office of G. Vanhoorebeeke at Carlisle, Clinton county, Illinois, who afterward located at Grand Junction, Colorado. In 1876 he removed to Malvern, Mills county, Iowa, where he was principal of the public schools. Another removal brought him to Glenwood, in the same state, where he continued his law reading in the office of D. H. Solomon, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he held a position in the general offices of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, continuing there until 1880, when he was appointed local counsel for the Wabash Road for southwest Iowa, his headquarters being at Malvern, that state. In this connection he gained wide and valuable experience in corporation law—experience which stood him in good stead later on. He remained in Malvern until February 22, 1883, when he removed to Greeley, Colorado, on account of his wife's health, and there he successfully continued in practice, readily demonstrating his ability and continually improving his opportunities. He became thoroughly experienced and as his knowledge grew his clientage increased and his standing among the men of his profession was more and more established. This may be readily recognized from the fact that he was elected district attorney for the eighth judicial district, continuing in that office until 1894 by reelection, serving two terms. He then again took up the private practice of law, forming a partnership with Elbert C. Smith, but on March 26, 1903, during the administration of Governor Peabody, he was appointed judge of the district court for the eighth district and served until the next general election, when he was chosen by popular suffrage to fill out an unexpired term. At the expiration of this term, in 1906, he was again nominated and elected for the full term. In 1910 Judge Garrigues was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of Colorado for a term of ten years and is therefore still serving in the position. His eminent fitness for the office, his

judicial, well trained mind and his general qualifications give weight to his opinions, rendered in the highest tribunal of the state. Step by step he has gained one of the highest legal positions in the state and his success is entirely attributable to his unswerving allegiance to the righteousness of the law. Many of the most important decisions of the supreme court have been rendered by Judge Garrigues in conjunction with his fellow judges and his impress upon the legal history of the state is indelibly written.

Judge Garrigues was married May 3, 1880, to Clara L. Boehner at Malvern, Iowa. She died March 25, 1896. Six children were born of this union. Helen Jeannette, the eldest, became the wife of L. W. McGrew, of Tabernash, Colorado, and has two sons, James and Mac McGrew. Georgia, the next of the family, is deceased. Dwight Stanley makes his home at Zamboanga, in the Philippine islands. Edith became the wife of David Painter, now residing at Telluride, Colorado, and they have two children, David Sievert and Dwight Painter. Grace married Ross Phillippi, resides at Portland, Oregon, and has a son, Ross Phillippi, Jr. Edna became the wife of Kenneth Luman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and their home is now in Big Piney, Wyoming, where he is engaged in the cattle business. They have one daughter, Phylis J. On January 19, 1911, Judge Garrigues married Alice Roberts, of Greeley, Colorado. Both take a most prominent part in the social life of Denver and their home is renowned for hospitality and good cheer. They take a deep interest in the moral, mental and material progress of the city and are connected with a number of movements which have to do with general uplift and the general welfare.

Judge Garrigues is very prominent fraternally, having membership with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks. He was made a Mason in Trenton Lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M., of Trenton, Illinois, in 1873, and after removing to Greeley joined Occidental Lodge, No. 20, in which he passed through all the chairs and served for two years as worshipful master. After removing to Denver to take his place on the supreme bench he took all the Scottish Rite degrees, thus becoming a thirty-second degree Consistory Mason. He is likewise a member of El Jebel Temple of the Mystic Shrine and he was elected the first exalted ruler of Greeley Lodge, No. 809, B. P. O. E., serving in the office for two terms. His military record covers three years as a member of the First Regiment of the Colorado National Guard. He enlisted on the 27th of July, 1885, and was honorably discharged on the expiration of his three years' term. There is much credit due him for what he has

achieved, for he has attained the high position which he occupies entirely through his own efforts. Coming of an ancient and distinguished family, he has again raised its escutcheon to a place of distinction and is an honor to a name which has been prominently connected with American and European history.



John B. Cosgriff

JOHN B. COSGRIFF, whose constantly broadening interests brought him prominently to the front as a merchant, sheepman and banker of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, was born September 17, 1860, in Colchester, Vermont, and passed away in Denver on the 15th of June, 1918. He was a son of John and Ellen (Barry) Cosgriff. The former was born March 4, 1826, and departed this life January 19, 1898, after devoting his life to the occupation of farming.

To the public and high schools of Burlington, Vermont, John B. Cosgriff was indebted for the educational advantages which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He dated his residence in Denver from 1879, at which time he began hauling freight between Denver and Leadville. He also assisted in building the Tabor Opera House, having a contract for its foundation excavation and also for the excavation work for the Union Depot. It is said that when the opera house was formally opened he had as his sole possession a fifty cent piece, which he was saving to attend the opening concert. Upon going to get his ticket he dropped the coin between two boards of the sidewalk and could not recover it. Consequently he missed the concert, which he often said was the keenest disappointment of his life.

It was in the early '80s that Mr. Cosgriff became interested in the sheep business in Carbon county, Wyoming, and with the development of his sheep industry he also became identified with commercial interests. He opened trading stores at Fort Steele and at Saratoga in connection with his brother, T. A. Cosgriff, and with the development of the business they were enabled to establish other stores at Rock Springs, Medicine Bow, Rock River, Opal and Granger, and banks at Rock Springs, Opal, Medicine Bow, Rock River, Larimer and Encampment, all of which were conducted under the name of the Cosgriff Brothers Company. In 1896, in association with his brother, Mr. Cosgriff purchased the First National Bank of Rawlins, Wyoming, and afterward organized the State Bank of Saratoga, Wyoming. In 1899 the brothers established a wholesale grocery house in Salt Lake City under the name of the Cosgriff-

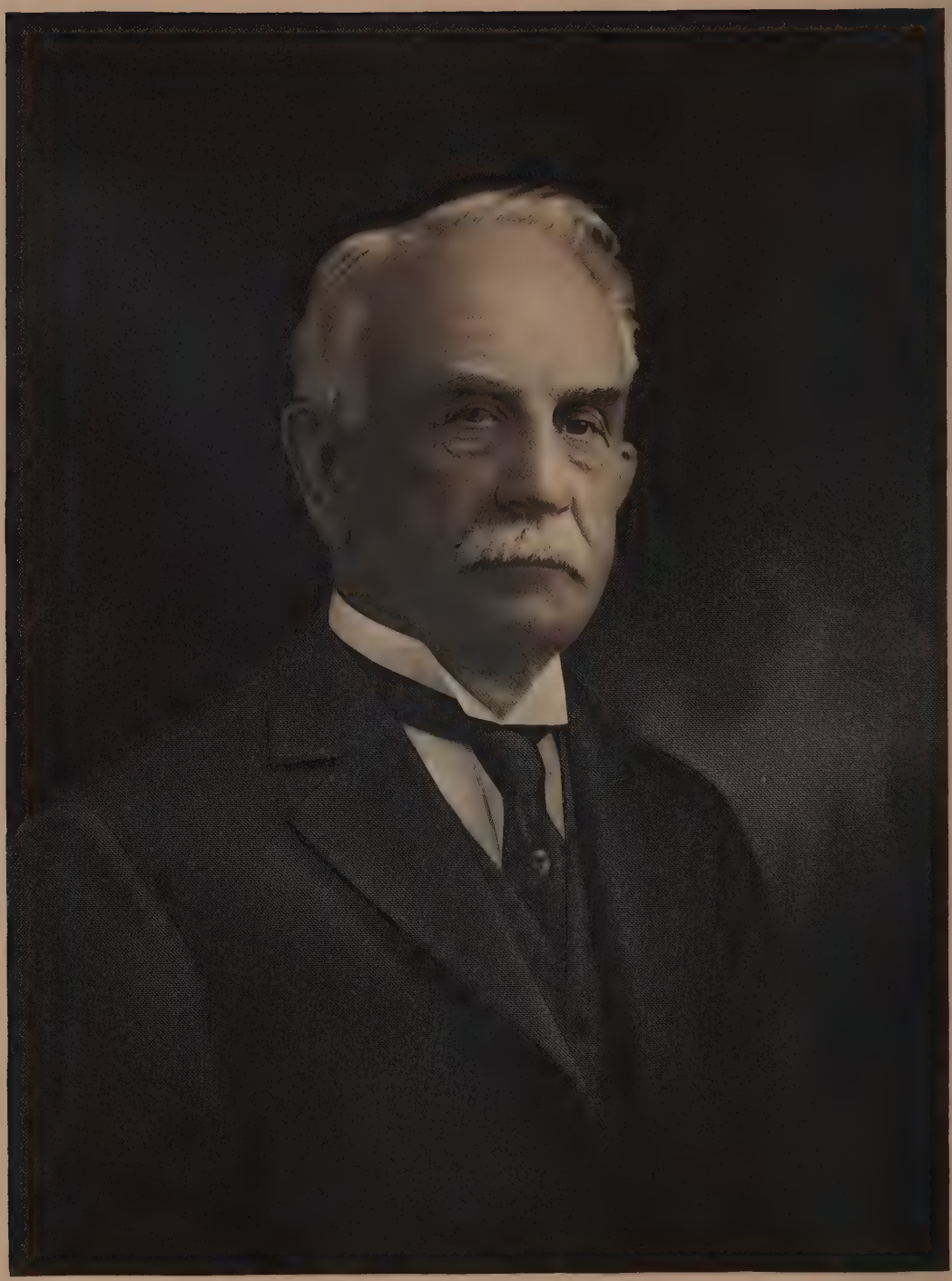
Enright Company and in the following year John B. Cosgriff and his younger brother, J. E. Cosgriff, purchased the control of the Commercial National Bank of Salt Lake City, afterward changing the name to the Continental National Bank. John B. Cosgriff was vice president and one of the directors of the bank to the time of his death. Wherever advantageous opportunity opened up he extended his business connections and his enterprise enabled him to readily recognize any favorable chance. He became a factor in the banking circles of Cheyenne when in 1903 he and his brother, Thomas A., purchased the First National Bank of that city, of which he continued a director and vice president until his life's labors were ended. He figured at other points in banking circles, becoming president of the Murray State Bank of Murray, Utah, of the Saratoga State Bank of Saratoga, Wyoming, and also as a director in banks at Caldwell, St. Anthony, Rexburg, Marysville and Soldier, all in Idaho, and in the Morrison-Merrill Lumber Company of Salt Lake City and the Miller Floral Company of Utah. He was also a director of the Mercantile Trust Company of Boulder. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Hamilton National Bank of Denver from 1909, when it was organized by himself and his brother, Thomas A., until his brother's death in 1915, when he succeeded to the presidency of the bank. He became a director of the First National Bank of Monte Vista, Colorado, and of the United States Bank & Trust Company of Grand Junction, Colorado. He furthermore extended his efforts into railroad circles by becoming president of the San Luis Central Railroad.

Moreover, in connection with the development of the sheep industry, the Cosgriff brothers bought vast tracts of land in Wyoming and became known as the most prominent authorities on sheep in the country. In Chicago, Omaha and New York the name of John Cosgriff guaranteed quality in sheep and the big firms bid higher prices for his shipments than for any other. At least once a week in the selling season shipments of from fifteen to twenty-five thousand sheep passed through Denver from the great Cosgriff ranches, one of which is near Fort Steele and another near Rawlins, Wyoming. When other men were forced from sheep raising by the invasion of farmers, Mr. Cosgriff adjusted himself and his business to the changed conditions and continued on almost as large a scale as in the most prosperous years of the industry. He was one of the country's greatest experts on sheep and in addition to his Wyoming interests he owned large sheep interests in southern Utah. There is an old adage that power grows through the exercise of effort and this finds

its exemplification in the life record of John B. Cosgriff, whose constantly expanding activities ever seemed to heighten his powers and broaden his opportunities.

On the 30th of July, 1900, Mr. Cosgriff was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Marion Stewart, a daughter of William Dewitt Stewart, of Fairfax, Vermont, who follows the profession of the law, and of Mary (Spofford) Stewart, a native of Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Cosgriff were born four children, Ellen, Stewart, John William and Edward Bailey.

Mr. Cosgriff turned for recreation to fishing and driving. He was a member of the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Country Club and he also held membership with the Knights of Columbus. The only political office he ever filled was that of a county commissioner while a resident of Salt Lake City, and he served on the grand jury. His was a notable example of the chance that lies before every American citizen. Coming to the west empty-handed, he early demonstrated the fact that he was not afraid of hard work and in his industry he laid broad and deep the foundation upon which he builded his later prosperity. Moreover, he eagerly learned the lessons which each experience of life contained and he carefully counted the cost of every business venture. His keen sagacity enabled him to readily discriminate concerning the worth of any opportunity and in the development of his business he studied the needs and demands of the growing country and was ready to meet these when occasion demanded. His success in the field of merchandising, or in sheep raising or in banking, along any one line would alone have entitled him to distinction as a representative business man of the west, but in each he carried forward his efforts to a notable conclusion, making his activities synonymous with the attainment of prosperity.



W. D. Thatcher

Mahlon D. Thatcher

THERE is always something inspiring in the struggle for ascendancy if the effort is based upon honorable principles and laudable purpose. The story of the life record of Mahlon D. Thatcher is one which is of intense interest to those who are thrilled by masterful achievement in the utilization of natural resources and opportunities. Conquering mountain and plain, he aided in planting civilization upon the western frontier and in marked measure contributed to the development and upbuilding of Colorado.

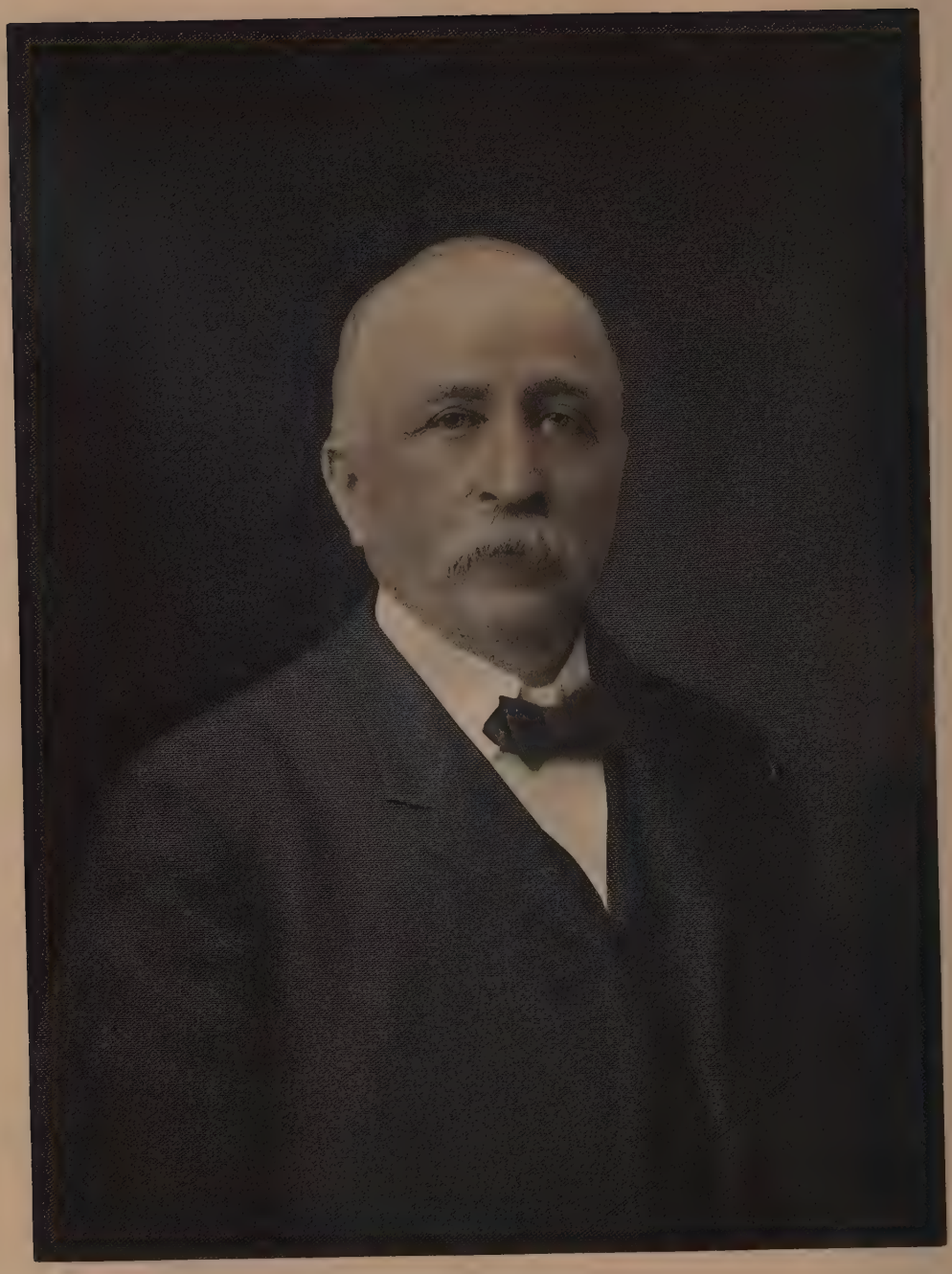
A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Thatcher was born in Perry county on the 6th of December, 1839, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 22d of February, 1916, when he passed away at his home, "Hillcrest," in Pueblo. His parents were Henry and Lydia Ann Thatcher, who after residing for a time near Buffalo, Pennsylvania, removed to Martinsburg, that state, and there Mahlon D. Thatcher acquired his early education. His elder brother, John A. Thatcher, removing to the west, settled first in Missouri and in 1863 made his way to the Rocky mountains, taking up his abode at Denver. After a brief period, however, he journeyed from that city with ox team and wagon, taking with him a small stock of merchandise, with which he established a pioneer store at Pueblo. In 1865 he was joined by Mahlon D. Thatcher, who entered into business relations with his brother under the firm style of Thatcher Brothers. From that point forward both continued prominent factors in the business development and substantial upbuilding of the state. Though the capital of Mahlon D. Thatcher backed scores of successful enterprises, his investments were never speculative. He was primarily a merchant and banker. The commercial interests of the firm were successfully conducted, the business steadily growing until it reached gratifying proportions. With the growth of their trade in that direction they turned their attention to the banking business and as the years passed became most prominent factors in the promotion of financial interests throughout the state. They made their initial step as bankers in 1869 and in January, 1871, organized Thatcher Brothers' Bank, which in June of the same year was reorganized as a national bank under the name of the First National Bank of Pueblo with a

capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, of which Mahlon D. Thatcher became first cashier and later president; and he and his brother were active in directing the interests of the institution for many years, making it one of the strong financial concerns of the state. From time to time Mahlon D. Thatcher with his brother extended his efforts and business connections and he became chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Denver, president of the International Trust Company, vice president of the Pueblo Savings & Trust Company, president of the First National Bank of Trinidad, president of the Minnequa Bank and an officer and stockholder of the Bent County Bank of Las Animas, the First National Bank of Lamar, the First National Bank of Rocky Ford, the First National Bank of Florence, the First National Bank of Silverton, the American National Bank of Alamosa, the Miners & Merchants Bank of Ouray and the Montrose National Bank, all of Colorado. Forceful and resourceful, he constantly broadened his activities and became secretary and treasurer as well as one of the organizers of the Pueblo Union Depot & Railroad Company. He was likewise a director of the American Smelting & Refining Company, treasurer of the Great Western Sugar Company, vice president of the Standard Fire Brick Company, a director of the Cement Securities Company and a director of the Nevada-California Electric Corporation. His faith in the beet sugar industry was great and he was a stockholder in several beet sugar companies. He also had heavy holdings in hydro-electric power projects in Nevada and California, also in coal mines and metal mines, and was also president of The Bloom Cattle Company and the Diamond A Cattle Company. He was a most active business man, found early and late at his desk, concentrating his efforts and attention at all times upon the development of his interests, which were ever of a character that contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. Moreover, his efforts were always of a constructive nature and his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's failures. In fact, he was constantly extending a helping hand to enable others to gain a start in life and many successful business men received material assistance from him at the outset of their careers. A contemporary historian said of him: "His influence among the capitalized forces and productive interests of the commonwealth was coextensive with the great financial triumph he achieved."

Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Luna A. Jordan and they became the parents of six children, of whom four survive: a son, Mahlon D. Thatcher, Jr., who is now president of the First National Bank of Pueblo; and three daughters, namely, Mrs.

Lydia T. Wheeler and Mrs. Lucia T. Waller, of Chicago; and Mrs. Ada T. Huntzinger, of New York city.

In his political views Mr. Thatcher was ever a stalwart republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, but he never sought or desired office. In matters of citizenship, however, he maintained a most progressive position and cooperated heartily in all well defined plans and measures for the general good. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. When he passed away the Pueblo Chieftain said of him: "With sincere sorrow Pueblo mourns today beside the bier of one who was in many important respects her foremost citizen. As a prominent figure in the group of pioneer state builders now rapidly passing from the scene of activity, as a successful banker in this and other cities of the state, as a man of success in large business enterprises, as a loyal citizen of Pueblo for many years during which there was a constant call to other fields of larger activity, as a man of high character, of spotless reputation and of extraordinary ability Mr. Thatcher occupied a place in Pueblo which no other man could have filled. The future historian of the state will give him a plaec forever in the foremost ranks of the men who came from the east in pioneer days, who laid in the wilderness the foundations of a great state and who made the great fortune that came into his hands an instrument of service according to his own judgment, and in the lines of his own activities, of immeasurable benefit to his business associates, to the city and to the state." With all his great success he remained a most modest and unassuming man, never taking to himself especial credit for what he achieved. He judged his fellowmen by worth and not by wealth and true worth on the part of any individual could win his regard. The universality of his friendships was an indication of the breadth of his character and of his thought.



Emile J. Richtmann

Emile Jacques Riethmann

EMILE JACQUES RIETHMANN, of Denver, was for many years actively engaged in the dairy business and he still holds valuable farming interests in Adams county. He was born in Switzerland, March 5, 1844, and comes of genuine Swiss parentage. His father was John Riethmann and his mother Mary (Hunzicher) Riethmann. The former was a butcher by trade, following that pursuit in the old country. He came to the United States in 1848 with his wife and four children and settled first in Utica, New York, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Switzerland county, Indiana, where he followed the business of a drover. He took stock to the Cincinnati market overland and after residing for a number of years in Indiana left that state in 1856 for Illinois. He remained, however, in the latter state for but two months and then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, while subsequently he established his home in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he continued until 1859. He afterward followed his sons to Colorado, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of the state and contributing to its early development and progress. He reared a family of six children, two of whom were born on this side of the Atlantic.

Emile J. Riethmann and his brother John left Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 19th of February, 1859, en route for the west. The former was then a youth of fifteen years. Up to that time he had been reared upon his father's farms in Indiana and in Iowa, with the usual experiences of the farm-bred boy. With his brother he crossed the Missouri river on the ice and thence traveled across the plains with a party numbering five members. They followed the Platte River trail and arrived in the newly laid-out settlement of Denver on the 23d of March, 1859. The trip across the country was made with two horses and two mules. The "outfit" built seven log houses on the site of Denver, living in the first one which was constructed. The brothers soon began to prospect for gold at Arvada, on Ralston creek, but found none there and were persuaded to go to the Deadwood "Diggin's," now Russellville. They remained there for a short time and then went to the famous Gregory "Diggin's," now Central City, where they discovered a lode on the mountain. Lack of facilities and

knowledge of quartz delayed their work greatly. The Riethmann brothers, however, were the first to get water up the mountains to the mines. They remained in the mining district until their father, John Riethmann, arrived in Denver on the 6th of June, 1859, and then sold out the mine, trading their share for two yoke of oxen and a wagon. In this way they traveled to Denver. The father took up his abode on a farm at the mouth of Sand creek, in Adams county, and the property is still in possession of his son Emile, who continued upon the home place until he reached the age of twenty-two years, assisting materially in its early development and improvement. He drove the first milk wagon in Denver, using a team of oxen. When twenty-two years of age he established the Pioneer Dairy and continued in the dairy business in Denver for twenty-two years, on the expiration of which period he sold the business to the Cook Brothers, but he still retains his farms, all of which are in Adams county and are valuable properties, returning to him a most gratifying annual income.

On the 28th of March, 1871, in Denver, Mr. Riethmann was united in marriage to Miss Mary Yesley, a native of Ohio, who came to Denver in the autumn of 1869. Her father was of Pennsylvania birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Riethmann have been born four children, but all have passed away. Cora, the eldest, became the wife of W. C. Gram, of Denver, and had one child, Lucille, who was reared by her grandfather. Nora died at the age of eighteen years, while William Luther passed away in infancy and John F. died at the age of twenty-five years.

In his political views Mr. Riethmann has always maintained an independent course. His religious faith in the past years has been that of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he also belongs to the Swiss Gruetli Verein. In 1864 he was a member of the Home Guard Militia, which in that year went out to meet the Indians who were upon the warpath. He has at different times been called upon for public service. He was county commissioner of Arapahoe county from 1886 until 1889, at which time the county included the district that now constitutes Arapahoe, Denver and Adams counties. He was also Swiss consul for the states of Colorado and Utah and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, being appointed during the Cleveland administration on the 29th of October, 1896, and serving until 1902. He has been the president of the Fulton Ditch and is now president of the Burlington Ditch. In other words he has been closely associated with the development of irrigation interests and at

all times he has been a student of conditions in this section of the country bearing upon the development of its material resources. He has contributed to the work of progress along that line as well as through his activity in public office and his worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged.

R. W. Speer

Robert Walter Speer

ROBERT WALTER SPEER was a man of vision and the vision crystallized in Denver's civic greatness. The great and beautiful city of today, with its broad thoroughfares, its magnificent boulevard and park systems, its splendid playgrounds, its great municipal auditorium, is the monument to his labors. He was a dreamer of dreams but the dreams took form in practical effort that placed Denver in many respects in a point of leadership among the great cities on the American continent. It was his absorbing passion to make it a city for all the people—a city of high physical, mental and moral attainments, and while many of his plans came to a tangible realization, he was engaged in the development of still other projects for Denver's improvement at the time of his death on May 14, 1918, but most of all in an effort to make Denver one hundred per cent in its efficiency in connection with the world war. A modern philosopher has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success." And judged by this standard, few men have attained the success of Robert W. Speer, who was known through the United States as the foremost municipal executive in America. For thirty years he was connected with the public life of Denver as an officer—years in which he closely studied every problem of the city, and when he came to be the head of the city government, his theories and his plans were not ill advised but were the outcome of sound judgment, broad experience and keen insight.

A native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, Robert W. Speer was born on the 1st of December, 1855, a son of George W. Speer, who won distinction for gallantry while serving as an officer in the Union army during the Civil war. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Ann Brewster, belonged to one of the leading families of the community. After completing a public school education Robert W. Speer continued his studies in the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and although this ended his school training, he remained throughout his life a close student of men, measures, problems and affairs and came to be regarded as a man of most

scholarly attainments when judged by the breadth of his knowledge. It was not the learning that one gains merely from books but the learning that qualifies the individual for every duty as it comes successively to him. He was ever recognized as a man of most courageous spirit and early gave manifestation of this characteristic. When quite young, or about the time he attained his majority, he leaped into a lake and saved from drowning the lady who afterwards became his wife. At this time his health failed and he came west, seeking a drier climate. So greatly had his health been undermined that when he reached Colorado he was too ill to walk. He courageously took up the fight for life, just as in later years he took up the fight for principles which led to civic betterment and civic greatness. The outdoor life of the cattleman on the ranch restored his health, and when he felt it safe to take up indoor occupation again, he secured a clerkship in the carpet department of the Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, where he was paid a salary of eight dollars per week. In the meantime his love of the west grew and in 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he wedded Miss Kate A. Thrush, of Lewiston, that state, whose life he had previously saved, and they entered upon an ideal married relation that covered thirty-six years. With his bride Mr. Speer returned to Denver. He had previously given up his position as clerk to enter the real estate business and, his ability becoming recognized by his fellow townsmen, he was elected to the office of city clerk two years prior to his marriage. This constituted his initial step in Denver's public life and for thirty years he remained a most active and influential factor in municipal affairs.

In 1885 Mr. Speer was appointed by President Grover Cleveland to the position of postmaster of Denver and in 1891 Governor Routt appointed him president of the Denver fire and police board. From Governor Adams he received appointment to the position of president of the board of public works and became thereby ex officio member of the fire and police board. He was also appointed to the same position by Governor Thomas and so continued to serve until 1904. All through this period of officeholding Mr. Speer was a diligent student of municipal government. He searched out the best principles utilized in the government of larger cities, read every authority upon municipal problems and when he was called to the mayoralty in 1904, he entered upon the duties of his position with high ideas and ideals, many of which were regarded as revolutionary but which through his practical efforts became tangible assets in the city's development and upbuilding. He was an indefatigable worker and he eagerly grasped his first real opportunity to carry out his vision. For two consecutive

terms he continued as Denver's mayor and transformed a straggly and somewhat unsightly western town into a city beautiful. Utility, sanitation, comfort and beauty all figured as dominant features in his plans. His labors resulted in the building of the Twentieth Street viaduct and he was the first to suggest construction of the Colfax-Larimer viaduct. His efforts led to the paving and graveling of many of Denver's streets and his initiative brought about the building of extensive sanitary and storm sewer systems. He established the boulevard and parkway systems and he felt that not only utility but beauty must be considered and that the city's development should be upon a plan that would produce a harmonious whole. He therefore created and planned the civic center, regarded as one of the most beautiful and inspiring works of man. He carried forward a system of tree culture that won the plaudits of artists and horticulturists throughout the world. An unsightly dumping ground was transformed into beautiful sunken gardens and Cherry creek, which for years had remained an unsolved problem of other city heads, was curbed by him through the building of a great retaining wall, along one side of which was constructed a beautiful driveway that the city fathers named in his honor. Beauty entered into his plan for city lighting and unsightly telephone and telegraph poles were placed in alleys. He opposed the construction of buildings more than twelve stories in height because such would obstruct a view of the mountains; and to Denver's parks he turned his attention, establishing new parks and boulevards, from which he discarded the signs "keep off the grass." He also opened many playgrounds, especially in the more congested districts, that the children might have opportunity for healthful fun. He was also instrumental in establishing the Museum at City park, one of the finest and most complete in the world, and also in establishing the public bathhouses. His initiative resulted in the building of the Welcome arch and one of the public improvements in which he personally took greatest delight was the Auditorium, which will ever stand as a monument to his public spirit. "His greatest pleasure," said the Denver Times, "was had when the big building was thrown open free to the public for some great concert or other entertainment. Then, always, Mayor Speer, his expansive and genial smile spreading over his face and his eyes aglow with the joy he could not conceal had he tried, was to be found hastening here and there about the entrances, seeing that none was turned away." Free Sunday afternoon concerts were inaugurated at the Auditorum, held through the winter season, with summer concerts in the parks during the summer, and one of his chief delights was the fact that he per-

suaded Madame Schumann-Heink to give a free concert in the building, singing to fourteen thousand persons who otherwise could not have afforded to hear her. His orders on such occasions were that the boxes were to be reserved for the old and the feeble, the crippled and the ill, and he personally saw to it that such orders were carried out and that such guests were made comfortable. The story is told of him that on the occasion of the holding of a municipal Christmas tree and celebration at the Auditorium in 1916 the place had already become filled with a crowd of happy children and that the mayor surreptitiously slipped several through the entrances after the doors had been closed. Fearing for the safety of the little ones, the fire chief complained of this, whereupon the mayor acquiesced, promising not to open the doors again, but it is said that a few moments later a friend of his found him on the outside distributing dollars to thirty or more disappointed youngsters whom he had called into the alley for the purpose, instructing them to "spend it all for candy." With the building of the Auditorium he felt, too, that a great pipe organ should be installed and ere he had completed his second term in office he had seen fifty thousand dollars set aside for that purpose, but after his retirement from the mayoralty the money was used in other ways. For four years he was out of office and then at the demand of his fellow townsmen was recalled to the position, and still with the determination to have that organ for Denver, he personally raised more than thirty thousand dollars toward its purchase, after which the Rotary Club took up the work and raised the rest of the money needed, the city paying only for the installation of the organ. He built Inspiration Point in order that citizens might study nature in a three-hundred-mile view of the Rockies. He encouraged land and water sports and proposed Mount Evans as a national park so the worker might enjoy Sunday outings. He also looked to the most practical phases of life and established a bureau whereby coal was furnished at cost when fuel prices soared and brought hardships to the consumer. It was Mr. Speer who originated the phrase "Give while you live," inducing many of Denver's wealthy men to bestow gifts upon the city that have resulted greatly in civic betterment.

With the outbreak of the World war Mr. Speer recognized how closely his city should cooperate with the national government and put forth every effort to that end. He it was who originated the plan of paying the premium on a thousand dollars insurance for every boy who enlisted and it was his constant aim and purpose to have the city do its full duty in every respect in relation to the war. It was therefore in keeping with his views and purpose that when he passed away

Mrs. Speer requested that no flowers be sent but that the money be given instead to the Red Cross. It was after a brief illness that Mr. Speer passed away. Almost to his last hour he was planning and working for the city. Civic improvements were not his sole achievement, however. He systematized the municipal business of Denver and brought the city's government to the highest state of efficiency. It is seldom that such absolute recognition of one's worth comes to the individual as did to Mr. Speer. In 1912, after two terms' service as mayor, he retired from the office without asking reelection and went abroad. While in Europe he closely studied every form of municipal government, but during his absence commission government in Denver had become a chaotic thing and it was a universal feeling that a mistake had been made. The business men, the political leaders and in fact the whole city felt that desirable conditions could be restored only by one man and that was Robert W. Speer. It was therefore with the support of both parties that he was returned to the office in 1916. When he felt that he would have to accede to the public demand for reelection he undertook to draw up the present city charter, embodying all that he believed best of the many kinds of government he had studied. This resulted in giving Denver a charter that allows the mayor or city manager greater power than is had by the chief executive in any other city, but at the same time checks his public acts and makes him responsible for the work of every city department. In choosing his coworkers Mr. Speer did not regard party lines. The members of his cabinet were chosen two from the democratic ranks and two from the republican ranks. With his return to office he again took up the plans for the civic center which he had formulated in his second term and it was then that he said: "What finer use could wealthy citizens of Denver make of their money than to spend it making Denver more beautiful, in erecting monuments to themselves that will be of benefit and bring joy and light into the lives of others?" And with this thought in mind he at once approached numerous philanthropic and wealthy citizens, many of whom he found eager to cooperate with him, with the result that Denver secured statues and art works worth hundreds and hundreds of thousands.

It is said that Mr. Speer was an authority upon the laws of the city and the state and that he could quote legal decisions upon any point that came up for debate. It was his custom to spend an hour or more each evening at his home reading books on municipal affairs or studying the city and state statutes. He was as mayor a strict disciplinarian with his assistants and held the head of a department

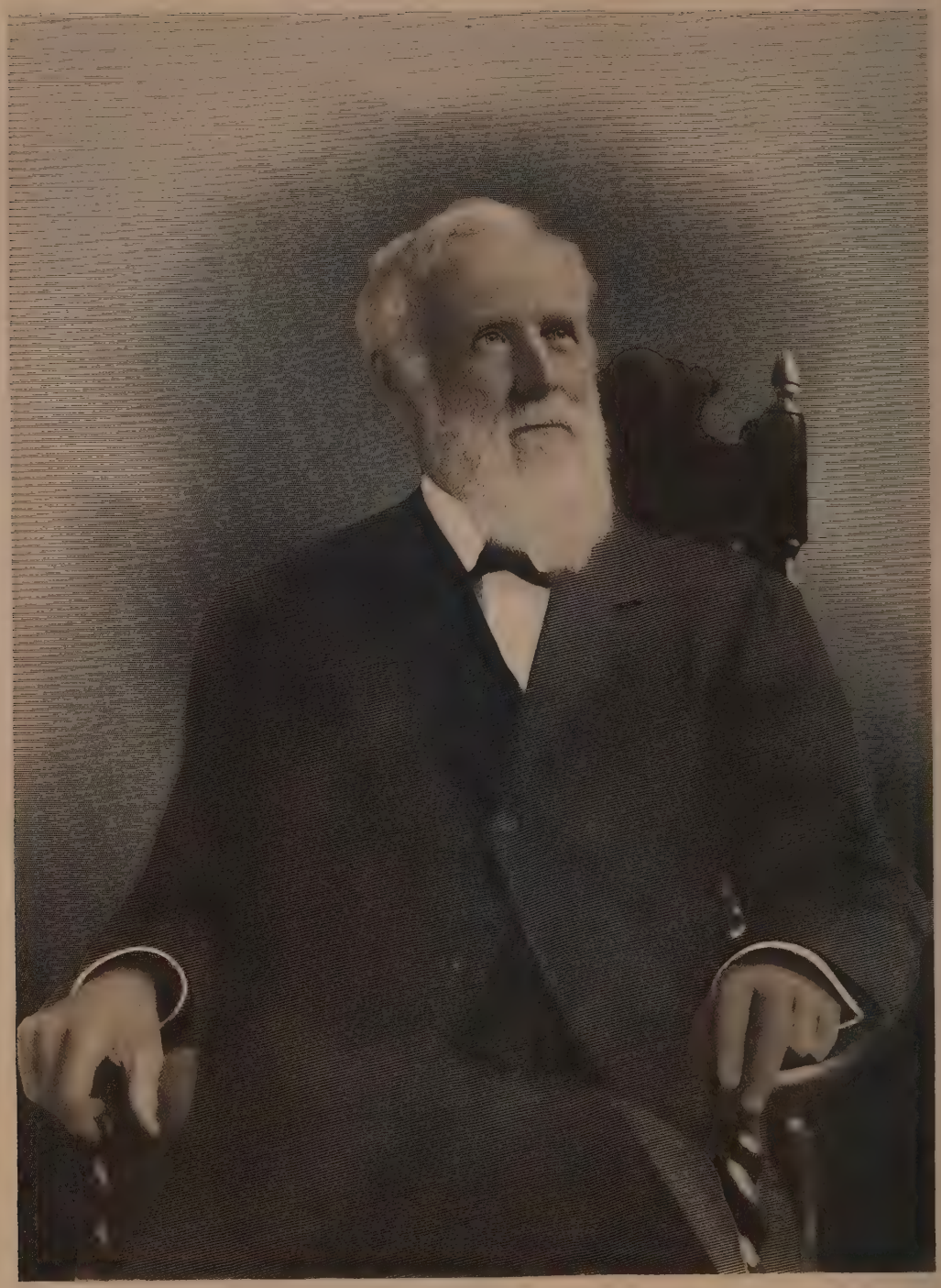
more closely to his tasks than any subordinate because of the fact that more responsibility devolved upon him. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was also most genial and it was his wish that every member of his cabinet should speak freely upon any subject under discussion, desiring that each should express his individual thought. Speaking of his personal characteristics, one who knew him well said: "Mr. Speer never forgot a friend, and I prefer to remember him as that kind of a man. His was a personal magnetism seldom seen in this world. In the words of Shakespeare, 'he grappled his friends to him with hoops of steel,' and where you found a friend of his you found a man who would die for him. If he was your friend he'd go to the utmost limit for you, and the more you met with adversity, the more you were attacked, the more you were condemned, the more trouble you were in, the tighter he clung to you and the harder he worked to help you. He was a leader of men. It was this loyalty and steadfastness that made him a leader. There never has been a man in Colorado who held his party in so firm a grip, and never a man who so succeeded in drawing the two great parties together for the common good of the city."

In an editorial the Rocky Mountain News said: "This community has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mayor Robert W. Speer. He made service to the city his life work. Denver's present commanding place with the outer world is due to his incessant labors for its upbuilding. He was childless. What he might have given to a family he gave to Denver. No other interest, outside of his devotion to his wife, was permitted to interfere with his life work—in truth his absorption in Denver's civic affairs for many years crowded out business and money making and political preferment. Money he cared nothing for so long as it left him free to work out his plans. Time and again he refused offers of high place away from here so that he might be free to live and work for the city that gave him a longer life than he was led to expect when a young man, for he, too, was one of the number that came here to seek health. Mayor Speer was known throughout the United States as the foremost municipal executive in America. He was a student of municipal affairs and was also a man of exceptional executive ability. Besides, he had a magnetic, persuasive personality, initiative and unlimited courage. Those who came to meet him in public affairs and in politics learned to love him as well as to admire him and were bound to him by chains of steel. * * * Mayor Speer's place in Denver and Colorado is not to be filled today or tomorrow. He towered above his contemporaries. He died as he lived, thinking of his city and planning to

the last moment to make Denver count in the great national undertaking."

The Denver Times said: "Two qualities were outstanding in Mayor Speer—modesty and faithfulness to his friends. As he came more and more into the limelight as an authority on municipal affairs, he bent more humbly to his work. The things that had been done were not worth talking about—it was the bigger things just ahead that occupied his attention. All the detail of city management, in addition to the broad planning which occupied most of his hours, could not have been attended to if Mayor Speer had not had the faculty of picking the right men for his assistants. When once a man had won his confidence, and had proved himself to Mayor Speer's own satisfaction, all the outside criticism in the world could not make the mayor abandon that friend. He saw the good in men from all walks of life. His appointees stepped into office in overalls and in broadcloth. But first they had to convince this shrewd judge of human nature that they were animated, like himself, with an honest desire to serve the people. 'Service' in fact was the Speer motto. He never grew so absorbed in his work that he drifted far from the everyday folk for whom his most ambitious plans were made. Mayor Speer could have done for any other city what he has done for Denver. There is no municipality in the country that would not have been the better for his directing influence. It is fortunate for Denver that, in its hour of need, it found such a man to lay the foundations for future progress. On the things that Mayor Speer has built, and along the plans that he has laid out, Denver cannot help but advance. The people of this city will never be content with a man who does not measure up in some degree at least to the Speer ideals. In the power of his example, as well as in the wonderful things he built for us in a material way, Mayor Robert W. Speer will live on in Denver."

No more fitting epitaph could be written of Robert W. Speer than the words of one of his lifetime friends, "Denver is and always will be his monument."



D. C. Gilman

Colonel David Child Dodge

THE close of a most useful, active and honorable career came on the 19th of July, 1918, when Colonel David C. Dodge passed from this life. He had been one of the builders of Denver; one of the promoters of Colorado's development and greatness. For many years he had figured most prominently in connection with railroad construction throughout the west and his labors were far-reaching and most beneficial in their results. The attainment of wealth was not the end and aim of his work. He was actuated by a patriotic purpose of doing the best that he possibly could for the state and for the great western empire and he was continually striving to promote Colorado's welfare along many lines. His title was a complimentary one. His friends, recognizing his ability for leadership and the qualities that placed him above the great majority of his fellows, called him Colonel. He remained an active factor in the world's work to the last, although he had passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. His keen mentality was undimmed and to the end he gave out of the rich stores of his wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. He had for years figured prominently in connection with railway building, with agricultural interests and with other business projects in Denver and the west. His interests long kept him a central figure on the stage of activity in Colorado's capital, where he was numbered among her most honored residents.

Colonel Dodge was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, November 17, 1837, and was a descendant in the eighth generation of the first American settler of the name. Two brothers, Richard and William Dodge, came from England and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1638. From them are descended almost all the Dodges in America, David C. Dodge among the rest. His parents were Levy and Susanna Ann (Woolley) Dodge, both natives of New England, their entire lives having been passed near Ayer, in the Old Bay state. The mother was a descendant of Joshua Bentley, one of the two American patriots who rowed Paul Revere across the Charles river on the memorable night when he made his famous ride in 1775 and "spread the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm" that the countryfolk might be up and to arms. His great-uncle was Dr.

William Bentley, a noted scholar and linguist and a minister of the Unitarian faith at Salem, Massachusetts. His father was for many years actively engaged in farming. In the family were six children, Colonel Dodge being the youngest and the last survivor.

Colonel Dodge was a little lad of but three summers when he became a pupil in a country school taught by his oldest sister. Later he specialized in mathematics and physics as a student in the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts. Although his textbooks were put aside when he was but fifteen years of age he had already acquired a thorough knowledge of algebra, trigonometry, theoretical surveying and other advanced branches of mathematics that proved of great worth to him in his later career as a railroad builder. In 1853, when a youth of fifteen years and three months, he left home and made his way westward to central Illinois. Here he remained until 1856, during which period he was employed in the engineering department of the Fox River Valley Railroad at Elgin, Illinois, and also was connected with the Wisconsin Central Railroad. In March, 1856, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he became connected with the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad in the position of general freight and passenger agent and also acted as paymaster for the road from 1857 until 1862. In January, 1864, he was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and spent several months in the commissary department of the Union army during the Civil war. From June until October, 1864, he was in the quartermaster's department at Memphis, and there narrowly escaped being taken prisoner when the house in which he was quartered, was raided by the Confederate General Forrest's cavalry. During his connection with the army, he was brought into close personal contact with General Thomas and the acquaintance thus founded, ripened into a warm personal friendship and mutual regard. Returning to Iowa in October, 1864, he became general agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at Nevada, Iowa, which town was at that time, the western terminus of the road. Later, upon the completion of the road to Council Bluffs, and the extension of the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, Nebraska, he was made general agent for the Northwestern lines, with headquarters in Denver, arriving in that city in June, 1865. He occupied that position until 1870, when he resigned and accepted a similar appointment with the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, which had completed its line to Denver, in August of that year.

When the Denver & Rio Grande was completed, and opened for traffic to Colorado Springs, in 1871, Colonel Dodge became its first general freight and ticket agent. This position brought him into close

association with General William J. Palmer, then president of the road, and the two men became fast friends—personal, as well as in a business sense, and this mutual attachment became a potent factor in the upbuilding of the west. To this personal partnership, if such it may be termed, General Palmer brought financial sagacity and ability, and Colonel Dodge a practical knowledge of the details of railroad building, and a rare executive capacity. These two men constructed the Rio Grande system, extended it to Ogden, Utah, and made it an important factor in the development of Colorado and the west, as well as in transcontinental traffic. The Rio Grande Western furnishes another striking example of the constructive genius, and efficient management, of Colonel Dodge, for many years its vice president and general manager. This road was later sold to, and consolidated with, the Denver & Rio Grande, and with one or both of these lines, Colonel Dodge had been continuously connected for thirty years.

In 1885 he went to Mexico to manage the affairs of the Mexican National Railway. He became its second vice president in 1887. By the completion of long links and much extension the road developed into one of the two main trunk lines between Mexico City and the United States border. With his return to Colorado he entered upon the work of improving and making the Rio Grande Western a standard gauge road and lived to see the fulfilment of his dreams through the extension of railway lines into all sections of the state. An incident in connection with the retirement of Colonel Dodge from his many years of railroad building and management may here be cited as an interesting sidelight showing the character and fairness of the man, and his willingness to share the fruits of his success with those who aided in bringing about a realization of his business ideals. When the sale of the Denver & Rio Grande had been consummated, one million dollars of the amount received was, at the wish and suggestion of General Palmer, cheerfully approved of by George Foster Peabody and Colonel Dodge, divided among the former employes of the system, from the humblest to the most exalted, and in amounts proportionate with the years of service and the importance of the service rendered—a just and generous recognition of loyal assistance, a graceful acknowledgment too often withheld by our successful men.

In 1901, Colonel Dodge concluded to retire from active life and for some time was not identified with any railway enterprises, but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and in 1902 he began the erection of the magnificent Shirley Hotel, which is one

of the finest hostelries of the west. He was afterward the head of the Shirley Investment Company and devoted much of his time to the hotel business. He also became active in the construction of the plant of the Great Western Sugar Company at Loveland, the plant of the Western Packing Company at Denver and of the Denver Union Water Company. He also owned extensive and valuable realty holdings not only in Denver but throughout Colorado, his possessions including the Shirley stock farm, adjacent to Fort Logan and not far from Denver. This is one of the most valuable and splendidly equipped dairy farms in the state. In 1908 Mr. Dodge became associated with the extension of the Moffat Railroad from Denver to Steamboat Springs, Colorado, one of the most important engineering feats ever accomplished in the mountain regions of the American continent and one of the most beautiful scenic railroads in the world. He was planning for the reconstruction of the Moffat Road and for tunnel building almost with his last breath. The Denver Times said of him: "An adequate delineation of Colonel Dodge's Colorado career cannot be written in a few lines, nor can his value to Colorado and to Denver be summed up. Interested in everything that stood for the west and its good, he spent his entire life in laying the foundation of the great prosperity now enjoyed by the Rocky Mountain section. His fight for fair rates was only one of the great struggles he began for the benefit of Colorado—it will be the only one he did not complete, however, Colonel Dodge's strength of character, his world views on all subjects, his kindness, his intense Americanism made him a power felt and revered throughout the country. Quiet, undemonstrative, shunning the frivolous and bending every effort always toward the common good of his state and his fellow citizens, he had a circle of friends that spread around the globe. Among them he numbered famous generals, pioneers and frontiersmen, bankers and leaders in every walk of life."

Colonel Dodge cared nothing for society in the generally accepted sense of the term. He was a lover of home and his interest centered there. In New York city, in 1859, Colonel Dodge was married to Miss Emily K. Oatman, who passed away in Denver in 1897, and to them were born two children, Mary, deceased, and a son, George B. Dodge, who was born in Iowa and passed away in Denver, leaving three children: Lieutenant D. C. Dodge, who is now with the American army in France; John B. Dodge; and Mrs. Carroll T. Brown. In 1899, in Normal, Illinois, Colonel Dodge was again married, his second union being with Miss Nannie O. Smith, who was long a successful teacher in the East Denver high school and who survives

him. A highly cultured woman of keen mentality and innate refinement, this union proved a most happy one and Colonel Dodge found in her a willing helpmate in full sympathy with his hopes and aspirations. Her years of labor in educational work had developed in her a broadness of vision and the ability to visualize the details of complex business problems, with the result that during their entire wedded life, he made her his closest confidant. His business plans and undertakings were discussed with her, and it is difficult, if not wholly impossible, to correctly gauge the exact extent to which her sound judgment and counsel may have had part in aiding his success, even as it is likewise difficult to measure the extent of her influence in shaping the mind and moulding the character of the students under her guidance during her school work, and who have become the active men and women of today. A further exemplification of perfect confidence in her business judgment and sagacity was given by Colonel Dodge when he named her, in his will, executrix of his estate.

Mrs. Dodge has also taken a quiet, though none the less earnest, interest in literary work and other activities of the day. As a writer, she has contributed articles to the press, on subjects of interest, that have attracted favorable notice. She is the author of a most interesting treatise on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy—(published by The Wahlgreen Press, Denver, 1916)—which for careful analysis and sound reasoning, coupled with lucid expression, shows a comprehensive grasp of a perplexing cryptogram.

Colonel Dodge held membership in the Unity church. He was deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare and upbuilding of the west and there are few who have contributed in greater measure to advancement and development in Colorado and that section of the country than he. The importance of his labors cannot be overestimated, for railroad building is the one indispensable feature in opening up vast areas to development and settlement. His work cannot be adequately measured until the projects which he instituted have reached their full fruition in the state's development. Colonel Dodge passed away in Denver after an illness of only four days, on which occasion the Rocky Mountain News of July 20, 1918, wrote: "Amid the hills which kindled the fire of lifelong enthusiasm in the heart of a master builder, whose material accomplishments were the fulfilment of great dreams, spun for the commonwealth he loved as he loved no other, Denver will say farewell today to a devoted friend. For Colonel David Child Dodge, patriarch of big accomplishments, is dead. At the hour of four o'clock the last rites over the earthly body of this man who has spanned the ravines and climbed the steep

mountain sides of the Rockies with railroads, and in whose shadow he is to lie, will be held. But the man of life, vigor and friendship will not die. His friends, who through pure affection for his sterling views of life christened him 'Colonel' Dodge, will carry his memory. The miles of railroads that stretch across the state will long remain a monument to a true vision and a sound judgment."

When the history is written,
Of the good state Colorado,
With the names of Hunt and Palmer,
Men who gave the state its greatness,
D. C. Dodge's name will ever
Stand among them for his wisdom;
For his worth so quiet, useful,
For his judgment, sane, impartial,
For his kindness, strong and manly.
And if in the distant future
Men should cease his name to mention,
Still the work he did so wisely,
Will remain to bless the people.
Better far than shaft or statue
Made of bronze, and raised for glory.
For it helps mankind, his brothers,
Blesses state and town and city.

Delph E. Carpenter

DELPH E. CARPENTER, who is a member of the Greeley bar and has aided in framing the laws of the state as a member of the general assembly, was born on the Carpenter homestead, near Greeley, Colorado, May 13, 1877. He is the second son of Leroy S. and Martha A. (Bennett) Carpenter, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. He spent his early life upon the farm and in active connection with the live stock business, attending the Greeley public schools and graduating from the Greeley high school with the class of 1896. He then entered the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Denver and in 1899 graduated from the School of Law of that institution with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of Colorado immediately thereafter. Prior to his admission he was the trial attorney in justice court work for the office in Denver, in which he was serving his clerkship and upon admission he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Greeley, where he has since remained. Immediately after his admission he devoted the first year of his professional career to litigation involving the famous Currier estate of Weld county, and thereafter engaged in a general practice but became more and more identified with irrigation litigation and in June, 1911, was engaged as directing counsel in the case of Wyoming vs. Colorado, involving the waters of the Laramie river, and since that time his practice has been devoted almost exclusively to irrigation litigaton. He has been the managing and directing counsel on interstate litigation between Nebraska and Colorado appropriators involving the waters of the South Platte river since the commencement of that litigation and is identified as counsel with a large number of irrigation enterprises of the South Platte drainage and somewhat with enterprises on the upper Arkansas river. He was identified with the Wyoming litigation through four political administrations, wrote the major portion of the 1916 brief and Volume One of the 1917 brief presented to the United States supreme court in that case and participated in the oral argument.

Notwithstanding his professional career he has always been identified with the farming and live stock interests of Weld county and is

the owner of a considerable tract of agricultural and grazing lands in the Crow Creek valley fifteen miles east of Greeley and was the moving spirit in the construction of The North Side Extension Canal built for the irrigation of that valley. During the past ten years he has built up one of the finest herds of pure Bates or Milking Shorthorn cattle in the west, which are run in connection with his ranch. He has always been identified both in profession and business with the agricultural and irrigation interests of northern Colorado.

On June 5, 1901, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Michaela Hogarty, the youngest daughter of Captain Michael J. Hogarty, U. S. A., and Sarah (Carr) Hogarty, who were natives of Ireland and of New York respectively. The Carpenter and Hogarty families were both identified with the Union colony and came to Colorado with that organization and invested and were largely, financially and otherwise, interested in the development of the Greeley district, contributing in a marked measure to its early progress and improvement. Captain Hogarty served throughout the Civil war, entering the army as a private, and at the close of the war was a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. He was then transferred into the regular army service with the same rank, serving in New York and Indian Territory until 1870, when he was retired from active service on account of a gun shot wound received in the eye during the Civil war. He joined the Union colony and located in Colorado, where he engaged in farming near Greeley for many years and finally in 1904 moved to National City, California, where he now resides and is actively identified with the affairs of that community. Mrs. Hogarty died at National City, California, January 10, 1918.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have been born four children: Michaela, Donald, Sarah and Martha.

Mr. Carpenter has always been identified with the republican party. He served as county attorney and as the first counsel of the town of Ault and also the town attorney for Eaton, Evans and other municipalities in Weld county. In 1908 he was elected as senator for the seventh senatorial district and served through the 1909, 1910, and 1911 sessions of the Colorado legislature and was the accredited republican leader of the senate during the 1911 session. During the 1909 session he was placed in charge of the affairs and work of the senate committee on agriculture and irrigation as well as serving as a member on the judiciary and other committees of that body. Before the close of the session he was appointed chairman of a special committee of three senators on irrigation investigation, particularly in

relation to interstate streams, ad interim, and compiled the report written by that committee and included in the senate journal of the 1911 session. His appointment as chairman of this committee was made by a democratic senate and during a general democratic administration. During the 1911 session he championed the cause of the protection of the great irrigation reservoir interests of the farmers of Colorado in what came to be known as the "Carpenter Reservoir Bill," which caused protracted and bitter debate not only in both houses of the legislature, but later before the people when one of the sentences included in the bill as a compromise amendment was placed upon the ballot under the recently adopted referendum by the Direct Election League of Denver, who particularly desired to try out their reform on some agricultural measure. He was from the close of the 1911 session of the legislature until the 1912 general election, almost weekly engaged, upon invitation, in addressing various farmers' gatherings, business meetings and bar associations upon the question of the protection of the appropriations of water made by means of irrigation reservoirs as involved in the measure under consideration and concluded his efforts in behalf of the interests of the irrigation farmers by preparing and presenting an elaborate brief upon the subject before the Colorado supreme court in a case then pending, where counsel for both sides conceded the correctness of the doctrine urged by Mr. Carpenter. The result of the referendum was the elimination of the compromise amendment to the original "Carpenter Reservoir Bill," thereby leaving the act as the law of the state without the encumbrance of the amendment. By the close of the campaign in favor of the general doctrine of protection of reservoir appropriations the public sentiment had become moulded in their favor and the law has since remained upon the statute books. Since the 1912 session, Mr. Carpenter has been called each session as an impartial adviser by the senate committee on agriculture and irrigation and has thereby exerted a continuing influence in behalf of legislation of benefit to the state and against revolutionary measures by means of which the agricultural and irrigation interests would have been injured or thrown into confusion. He has also during the past years acted as the confidential adviser from time to time of all the departments of state, and irrespective of the political conditions obtaining, and has held the confidence of state officials of all parties.

Mr. Carpenter was the first native-born citizen of Colorado to be elected to the senate of the state. At thirty-six years of age he was made directing counsel on interstate litigation and recently at the age of forty-one has been unanimously endorsed, without his solicitation,

by the republican assembly of his county as their choice for a candidate for the United States senate.

He is a member of the local and State Bar associations, is admitted to practice before all the courts of the United States as well as the courts of his own and adjoining states and the various departments of the national government. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Royal Arcanum, of which organization he was grand regent for a number of years. Although a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is a supporter of religious institutions in general. He is the secretary of the Union colony of Colorado and is identified with several live stock and agricultural organizations of the state.

Frank D. Baldwin
Major General U.S. Army

Legend: Medals presented by the U.S. Government, The two medals on the left. Medals of Honor from "The Congress. Left breast, left to right; Civil War 1861-1865, Indian Wars, 1867-1891, Philippine Insurrection. 1900-1903.

General Frank Dwight Baldwin

FRANK DWIGHT BALDWIN is a direct descendant of Joseph Baldwin, who first settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. The record and names of the Baldwins that appear in all important events in connection with the protection of the colonies, both in war and commerce against the French and Indians, and during the great war against the mother country for the independence of this nation, is a long one, as shown in the Baldwin genealogy, compiled by Judge C. C. Baldwin of Cleveland, Ohio, where much of interest is chronicled, that space here will not permit of reciting.

Francis Leonard Baldwin, the father of General Baldwin, was born March 14, 1814, in Hope, New York. On the 26th of September, 1841, he was married to Betsy Ann Richards, of Michigan, to which state he had removed with his father in 1835. He died February 28, 1842. On the 26th of June, 1842, Frank Dwight Baldwin was born at Manchester, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools of Constantine, Michigan, and at Hillsdale College in that state, an institution which in 1904 conferred upon its distinguished student the degree of Doctor of Laws.

General Baldwin was married on January 10, 1867, to Alice Blackwood, of Northville, Wayne county, Michigan. Their only child Juanita Mary, was born October 12, 1867, as the genealogy has it, "under canvas at Trinidad, Colorado, while the parents were on the march from Kansas to Fort Wingate, New Mexico." A grandson, Baldwin Williams-Foote, is now serving in our army in France, as a captain of infantry, on duty with the Fifty-eighth Regulars. His military service finds inspiration in the record of his grandfather.

Frank Dwight Baldwin entered the United States Volunteer Army as a second lieutenant of the Michigan Horse Guards, September 19, 1861, and was honorably mustered out with his company on the 22d of November following. He reentered the service as a first lieutenant of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, the 5th of September, 1862. He was in the engagement at Brentwood, Tennessee, March 25, 1863, which command was captured by General Forrest. After the regiment was exchanged and reorganized in August, 1863,

it went to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. On the 5th of October, 1863, General Wheeler's division captured Company D of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Baldwin, while they were guarding the railroad bridge three miles south of Murfreesboro; but Lieutenant Baldwin and his men were set at liberty the same evening, returning to Murfreesboro the following day. His service there afterward led to his being recommended for a medal of honor by congress, the recommendation being made by Colonel John Coburn, who was commanding the brigade at the time. Lieutenant Baldwin spent the winter of 1863-4 at McMinnville, Tennessee. He was promoted to a captaincy January 23, 1864, and in April of that year proceeded with his regiment to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, of Sherman's army, participating in the great campaign under Sherman from Chattanooga, Tennessee, through Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah, Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C. During that period he participated in many of the hotly contested engagements of the campaign and was awarded a medal of honor "for distinguished bravery in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, while serving as captain, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry." He led his company in a countercharge, under a galling fire, being ahead of his own men, and singlely entered the enemy's line, capturing and bringing back two commissioned officers, fully armed, besides a guidon of a Georgia regiment. At the close of the war, with his command, he proceeded to Detroit, Michigan, where he was finally discharged as captain June 10, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel but owing to the depleted condition of the regiment was not mustered.

Mr. Baldwin, commissioned February 23, 1866, as a second lieutenant of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant February 23, 1866. He was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, May 19, 1869, was stationed at Fort Hays, acting as quartermaster and commissary, and at Fort Larned in the same capacity, until December, 1872. He was then on recruiting service at Detroit, Michigan, and Newport, Kentucky, until June, 1874, when he was relieved to join the Indian Territory expedition at Fort Dodge, Kansas, under command of General Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry. As chief of scouts he was on duty during the campaign against confederated bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and southern Comanches, and went through all of the experiences of Indian warfare, participating in various engagements with the red men. He was brevetted captain "for gallant service in actions against Indians

on the Salt Fork of Red River, Texas, August 30, 1874, and on McClellan's Creek, Texas, November 8, 1874," and was awarded a congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action against Indians on McClellan's Creek, Texas, November 8, 1874, in attacking the Indians with two companies, D, Sixth Cavalry, and D, Fifth Infantry, forcing them from their strong position and pursuing them until they were utterly routed; while first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry." The citation continues: "Rescued, with two companies, two white girls, by a voluntary attack upon Indians whose superior numbers and strong position would have warranted delay for reinforcements, but which delay would have permitted the Indians to escape and kill their captives." After the successful termination of Indian warfare, resulting in the utter defeat and surrender of all the hostile Indians in that region, Captain Baldwin commanded the escort to Lieutenant E. Ruffner of the Engineer Corps during the summer of 1875 and in September of that year returned to Fort Leavenworth. He was next engaged in successfully settling the threatened troubles with a band of Apache Indians in New Mexico, under General Nelson A. Miles and later under command of General Miles as acting adjutant of six companies of the Fifth Infantry, started for the Yellowstone, where he participated in operations against Sitting Bull and confederated bands, under General Terry, until he left the field, when the District of the Yellowstone was organized, with General Miles in command. Captain Baldwin participated in various engagements during the Indian campaign in that region, resulting in the capture or surrender of the Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, and the Nez Perces and Bannocks. He was brevetted major "for gallant and successful attack on Sitting Bull's camp of Indians on Red Water River, Montana, December 18, 1876, and conspicuous gallantry in action against the Indians at Wolf Mountain, Montana, January 8, 1877." He was promoted captain, March 20, 1879, and from 1881 until November, 1885, was judge advocate of the Department of the Columbia and during that time, in 1884, consummated a successful and satisfactory settlement of the then seriously threatened disturbances with the Indians of the Moses and Colville reservations in Washington territory. He was with his regiment from the winter of 1885 until November, 1890, when he was ordered to the scene of hostilities near Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where, as acting inspector general of the Division of the Missouri, he served until the Indians surrendered in January, 1891. He next became inspector of small arms practice of the department in Chicago, where he continued until 1894, when he was ordered to duty as

Indian agent at Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he remained until May, 1898. On the 26th of April of that year he was promoted to major. He was appointed inspector general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers May 9, 1898, serving at Chickamauga Park as inspector general of the Third Army Corps and afterwards of the separate army there; at Lexington as inspector general of the First Army Corps; and in Cuba as inspector general of the Department of Mantanzas. In 1899, he was assigned to duty as acting inspector general of the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, where he remained until December, 1899, when he was relieved, at his own request, to join his regiment in the Philippines. His service there was of an important character and resulted in the surrender of Lieutenant General Trias "next to Aguinaldo the most important and influential leader in the islands." In this connection we quote from the annual report of the lieutenant general commanding the army. "During the past year there have been no serious engagements except that of the troops under General Frank D. Baldwin in Mindanao, P. I., with the Moros. For the number of men engaged, this was a very spirited and desperate engagement. Our forces were commanded by one of the most experienced and efficient officers of the army, whose record has always been of the highest order, and his achievement, together with that of his troops, in this engagement, made another chapter of fortitude, tenacity and heroic sacrifice in the history of American arms." In the report of the secretary of war appears the following: "The Moros of the Sulu archipelago and Palawan, and those living upon, or in immediate communication with, the sea coast of Mindanao, have been as a rule friendly and well behaved. Some of the Malano Moros who inhabit the borders of Lake Lanao, in the interior of Mindanao, resented attempts made by Americans to examine the interior of the country, and in the spring of this year entered upon a regular system of attacking our men when found alone or in small parties, and stealing our horses and mules. Several of our men were murdered, and in April a demand was made for the return of the property and the surrender of the murderers. This demand was met by defiance, and after long continued and repeated efforts to secure redress and a discontinuance of the practice by peaceable means, an expedition was organized under Colonel (now brigadier general) Frank D. Baldwin, which on the 2d and 3d of May attacked and captured the strongholds of the sultan of Bayang and the datto of Binidian on Lake Lanao, with a loss of seven killed and forty-four wounded. A part of the Twenty-seventh Infantry and the Twenty-fifth Mountain

Battery were engaged. It was a brilliant affair, and the conduct of officers and men merited the high praise conveyed in the following dispatch from the president:

'Washington, D. C., May 5, 1902.

'Chaffee, Manila.

'Accept for the army under your command, and express to General Davis and Colonel Baldwin especially, my congratulations and thanks for the splendid courage and fidelity which have again carried our flag to victory. Your fellow countrymen at home will ever reverence the memory of the fallen, and be faithful to the survivors, who have themselves been faithful unto death for their country's sake.

'Theodore Roosevelt.' "

On being relieved from duty in the Philippine islands, on account of illness, General Baldwin was assigned to duty as commanding general of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, where he arrived April 1, 1903, retaining that command until ordered to the command of the Southwest Division.

General Baldwin was retired from active service June 26, 1906, by operation of law, at which time he was in command of the Southwest Military Division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City.

In every branch of the service in which General Baldwin has been engaged he has received the highest commendation and indorsement of his superiors. His promotions have come as the merited reward of loyalty, ability and thorough knowledge of military science.

On the 4th of March, 1915, Frank Dwight Baldwin was appointed major general, U. S. A., and placed upon the retired list by act of congress, approved that date. This promotion and retirement with increase of rank, was the nation's tribute to a hero of the Civil war, the Indian wars, the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection, a military record of bravery which has few parallels. On the 1st of April, 1917, the state of Colorado, his adopted state, called him out of his retirement, when he was appointed and commissioned the adjutant general of the state by Governor Julius C. Gunter, and he is now on duty in one of the most critical periods of American history. This was his state's tribute to his military knowledge and skill and to the active and alert mind which seems to set age at defiance.

General Baldwin's first glimpse of Colorado occurred during the latter part of June, 1867, when in command of the escort to Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, which had left Fort Harker, Kansas, the early part of the month. General Baldwin's command camped in the cottonwood grove, where now is located the Country Club of

Denver, and while resting there the beauty of the Colorado country so impressed him that he then made the decision to make this his home state in later years.

General Baldwin became a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., at Constantine, Michigan, in 1863 and in 1892 was made a member of Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was admitted to the National Geographic Society at Washington, D. C., in 1916; in 1897 he was made a member of the Order of Indian Wars, joining the National Commandery at Washington; was made a member of the Army & Navy Club of Washington in 1913, and at various other places in the country has received distinguished honors of similar character. He was made an honorary member of the Denver Club in 1903, of the Commercial Club of Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the same year, and of the Yavapai Club of Prescott, Arizona, in 1903, in which year he also became a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Colorado Commandery. He is likewise an honorary member of Camp General Henry W. Lawton, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, with which he has thus been identified since January 12, 1905. The military records and reports of the country continuously bear testimony to his splendid service from the time of his enlistment as a second lieutenant in the Michigan Horse Guards to the present hour, in which he is bearing his part in defending the interests and honor of the nation as adjutant general of the state of Colorado.

Arthur D. Quaintance

Arthur D. Quaintance

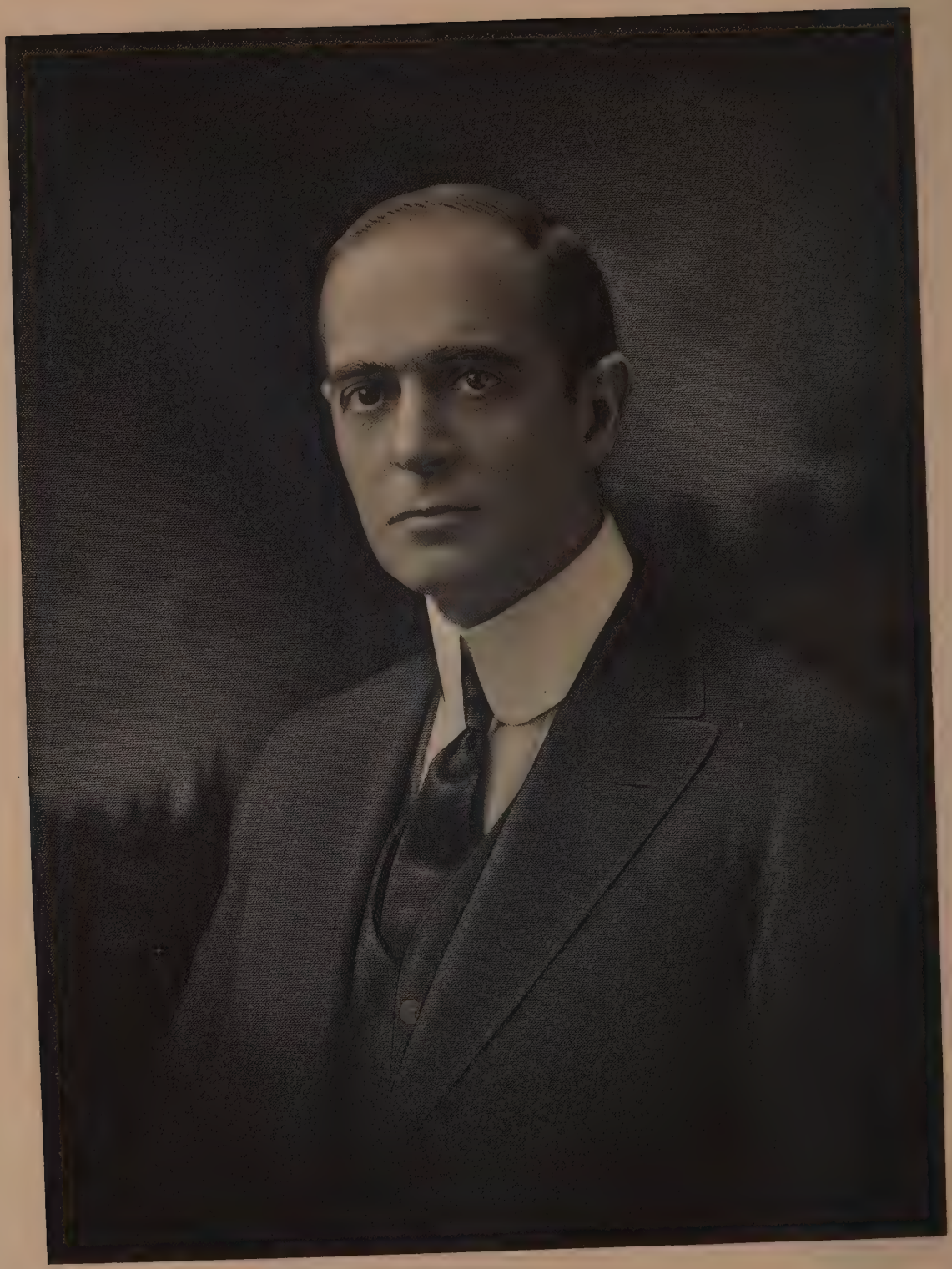
FROM pioneer times the name of Quaintance has figured upon the pages of Colorado's history and through the intervening years has stood as a synonym for progress and advancement in public affairs. The family is of English origin and was originally of the Quaker faith. The first representative of the name in America came to the new world from England many generations ago. The grandfather, Jesse Quaintance, was a pioneer of Colorado who removed to the west after living originally in Ohio. He arrived in this state in the latter '60s and established one of the first flour mills within the borders of Colorado, conducting business at Golden, where he continued to reside until called to his final home. He was the father of Brough P. Quaintance, who was born in Ohio and who accompanied his parents to Colorado during the pioneer epoch in the history of the state. When the family made the trip the grandfather brought with him across the plains, with an ox team, two large stones for crushing ore in Clear Creek and Black Hawk canyon and was engaged in that business in early days but subsequently established his flour mill. After the death of the grandfather B. P. Quaintance conducted the mill for a number of years and was also postmaster at Golden for sixteen years, while for two years he filled the office of county treasurer there. In a word he has been a prominent and influential resident of that locality, where he is still engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is in charge of the Golden Building & Loan Association. In his business career he has ever been actuated by a spirit of advancement that has enabled him to utilize all the means at hand and to take advantage of opportunities that others have passed heedlessly by. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office and in each position that he has filled he has rendered valuable service to the community. For some time he was city clerk and city treasurer as well as county treasurer. In politics he has ever been a stanch republican, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In early manhood he wedded Annie Belmore, a native of Maine and a descendant of one of the old families of Calais, Maine, of English

and Scotch lineage. Mrs. Quaintance also survives and she has reared a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: Charles F., now a resident of Golden, president of the Golden Chamber of Commerce and Improvement Association, secretary of the Golden Building & Loan Association, and secretary of the Herold China & Pottery Company, now the leading manufacturers of chemical porcelain in this country; Arthur D., who was born in Golden, Colorado, October 17, 1884; Cregar B., who is an attorney at law practicing in Denver; and Caroline, now the wife of R. S. Ransom, a prominent mining engineer of Newark, New Jersey, and New York city.

Arthur D. Quaintance, whose name introduces this review, at the usual age became a public school pupil. After leaving the high school of Golden he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for preparation for the bar and won his LL. B. degree there upon graduation with the class of 1906. In the meantime, however, he had started out in the business world, being first employed in construction work on the Moffat Railroad, and it was in that way that he provided the means that enabled him to pursue his university course. He was ambitious to enter professional life and immediately after his graduation from law school he established himself in the practice of his profession in Denver, where he has since remained. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow yet within a comparatively short space of time Mr. Quaintance had won recognition as an able young lawyer whose powers were rapidly developing and who was proving his ability to successfully cope with intricate legal problems. He belongs to the Denver Bar Association and to the Colorado State Bar Association and the former has honored him with election to a vice presidency. Aside from his law practice he is a director of the White Automobile Company of Colorado.

Mr. Quaintance gives his political support to the republican party and at the primary election, 1916, was presented as a candidate for district attorney for the first judicial district of Colorado. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, loyally adhering to the teachings and purposes of the craft. A member of Denver Consistory, No. 2, he has been a close student of the mysteries of Masonic lore and has been honored with official position as grand orator, the duties of which he is especially well qualified to perform. As a public speaker, he is forceful and pleasing and, in this connection it may be noted that during his course of study at the University of Michigan, he was honored with the presidency of the Jefferson Society, the well known oratorical and debating society of the university. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Golden, in which he has served as treasurer for several years. That he is much interested in the welfare and progress of his adopted city is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and cooperates in all of its plans and purposes to upbuild the city, to extend its trade relations and uphold its civic standards. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished since starting out in life unaided, his persistency of purpose, his laudable ambition and his indefatigable energy gaining for him the place that he now occupies as a valued representative of the legal profession in Denver.



Bradley Wells

Bulkeley Wells, A. B.

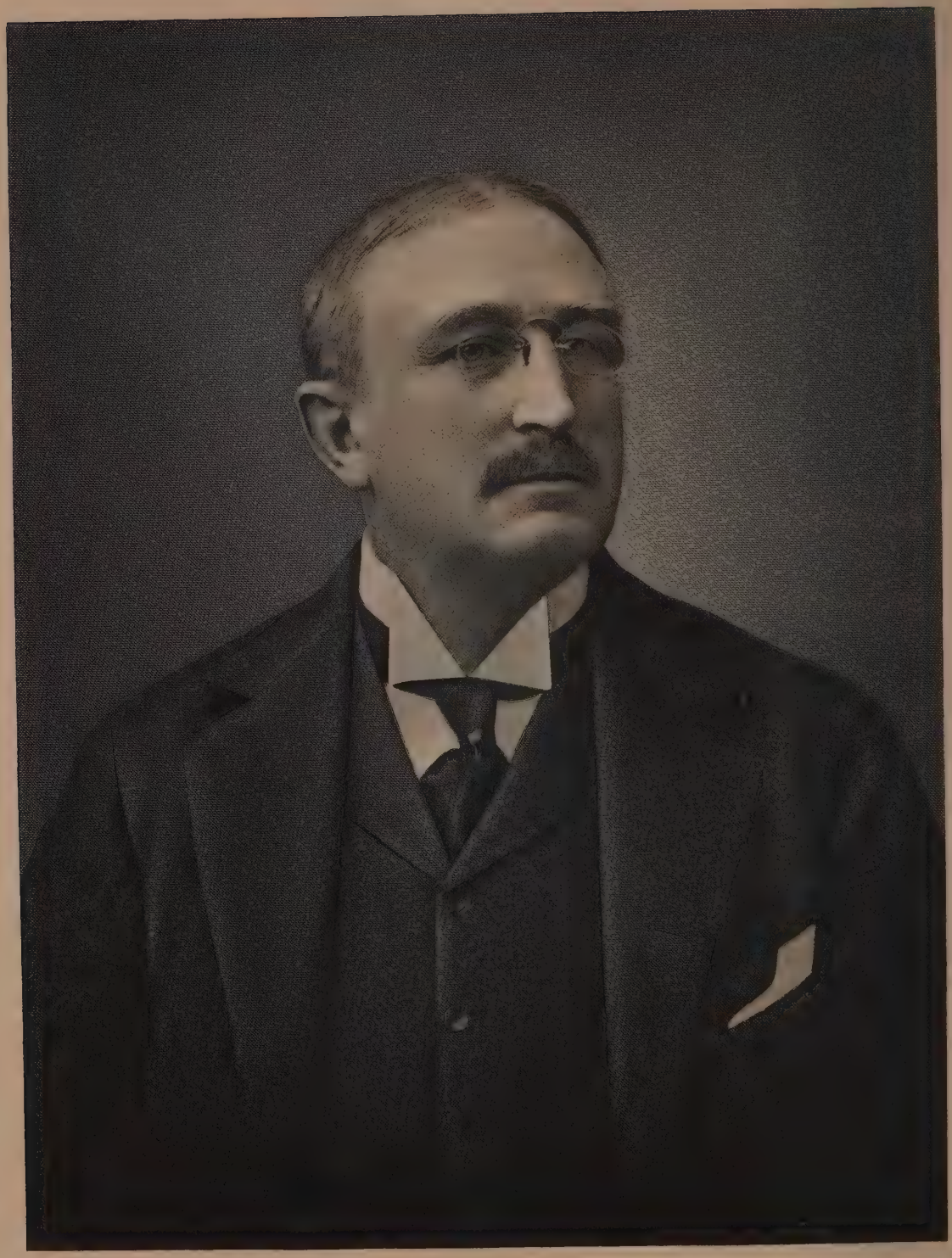
MINING constituted the first potent force in Colorado's wonderful development and has remained a strong element in the growth and progress of the state through all the intervening years. With the passing of time splendid organization has been introduced into the development of the rich mineral resources of the state and controlling these interests are men of master minds and executive force whose labors have been most resultant. To this class belongs Bulkeley Wells, who is connected with many important mining companies of the west. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 10, 1872, a son of Samuel Edgar and Mary Agnes (Bulkeley) Wells. After pursuing a course in the Roxbury Latin School he attended Harvard University and won his A. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1894. The following year was spent as a machinist with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire, and in 1895 he entered the employ of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company of Boston, continuing in that connection until 1896. Since the latter year he has been interested in metal mining and during the intervening years has operated extensively over the United States and Mexico in connection with the construction and operation of hydro-electric power plants at various points in the west. Something of the extent and value of his services in the material development of the state and the utilization of its natural resources and his force as a factor in the upbuilding of various districts in the west is indicated in the fact that he is now the president of the Western Colorado Power Company, president of the First National Bank of Telluride and president and managing director of sixteen metal mining properties, operating from Alaska to Oklahoma, while the Utah Power & Light Company and the Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Company number him as a representative of their directorates. Thus from point to point he has extended his efforts and investments; his business connections constantly broadening in scope and importance until his work is of the utmost value to the state and to the west at large.

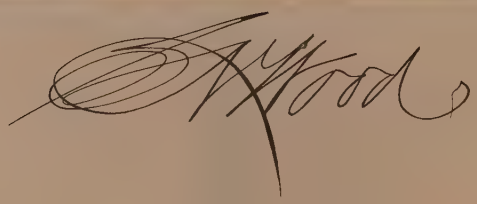
On the 16th of October, 1895, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Grace Daniels Livermore, a daughter of Colonel Thomas L. Liver-

more, of Boston, and they are now parents of two sons and two daughters: Bulkeley L., born July 15, 1896, now an ensign in the United States navy; Barbara, born April 10, 1898; Dorothy L., January 15, 1900; and Thomas L., August 14, 1902.

Mr. Wells' military record covers service as captain of Troop A of the First Squadron of the Colorado National Guard from February, 1904, until 1905; as adjutant general from April, 1905, until 1907; as colonel on the governor's staff from 1907 until 1909; as colonel of the First Cavalry Regiment of the National Guard of Colorado from June, 1917, until August 4, 1917, at which time he was placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general. He has served on the Colorado board of correction but resigned in 1918. He is well known, too, in club circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having membership in the Alta Club of Salt Lake City; in the Sutter of Sacramento; the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco; the El Paso and Cheyenne Mountain Country Clubs of Colorado Springs; the Denver and the Denver Country Clubs of Denver; the Knickerbocker Club of New York; the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York; the Rocky Mountain Club of New York; and the Harvard Clubs of New York, Boston and Colorado. His record is the embodiment of those characteristics which in this country constitute what we call a square man. In a word, there has been nothing sinister and nothing to conceal in all of his career. Placing a correct valuation upon his talents, he so directed his efforts that the utilization of opportunities has brought him to the fore, making him a dynamic force in mining circles and an influencing factor in relation to many important problems and conditions which have to do with the welfare and upbuilding of city and state. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He likewise belongs to the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Moreover, he has membership relations with the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Colorado Scientific Society, the Navy League of the United States, the American Mining Congress, the Colorado Metal Mining Association, the United States Cavalry Association, the United States Infantry Association and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America. He finds recreation in polo, tennis, hunting and shooting. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Colorado has been particularly fortunate in having among its great mine owners men to whom law and order in

every nook and corner of the state is an essential to prosperity. Bulkeley Wells is possessed of rare courage, which, added to a keen sense of justice, is largely responsible for his success in dealing with great bodies of men.





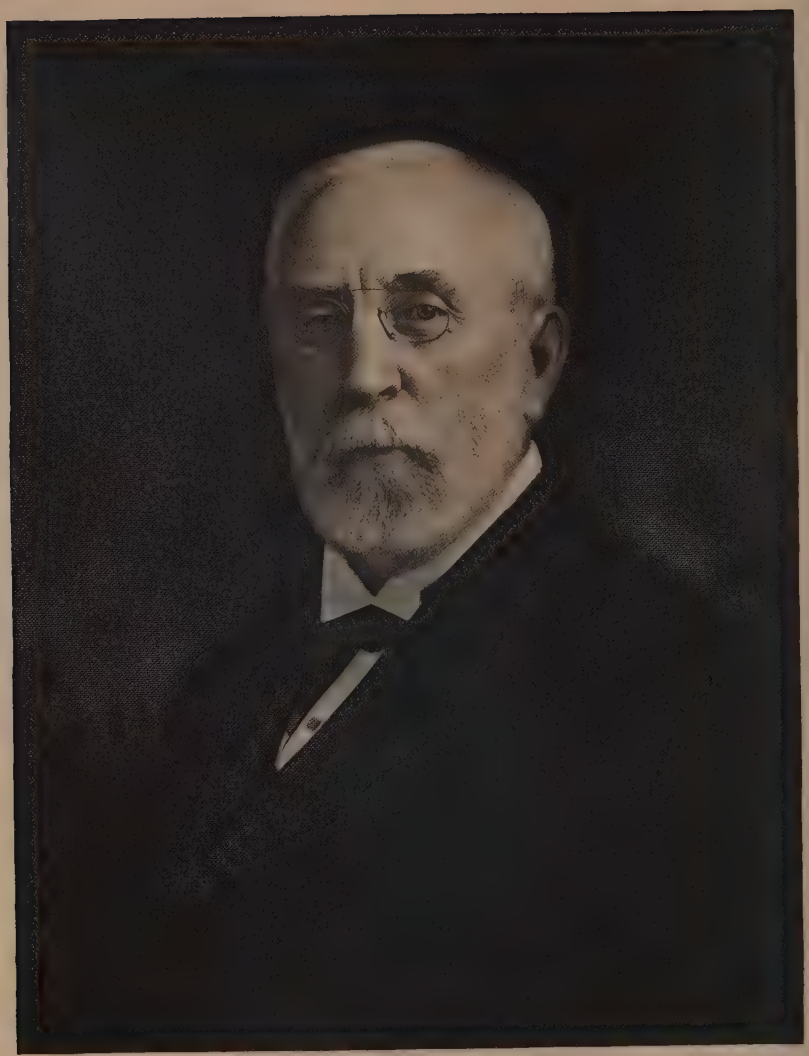
Samuel N. Wood

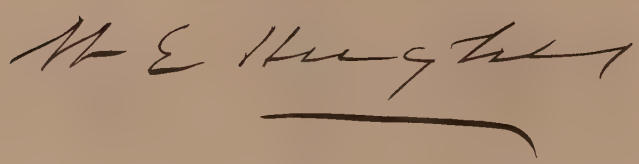
THE honorable career of Samuel N. Wood is indeed an enviable one. While he has figured prominently in business and in connection with public affairs in Denver for many years, his course has at all times been actuated by the highest standards of right and justice, and while he has won a considerable fortune, he has also made for himself a most creditable name and his career proves that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously. Mr. Wood was born in Jordan, New York, May 2, 1844, a son of Smith and Rhoda (Hungerford) Wood. The father was also a native of the Empire state and belonged to one of its old families of English lineage. The mother was born in New York and her people were also early settlers there. Mr. and Mrs. Wood became the parents of two children.

Samuel N. Wood was educated in the academy at Jordan, New York, and when sixteen years of age started out to earn his own livelihood. He was first employed as a bank clerk in Syracuse, New York, where he remained for several years and then entered upon a correspondence with Kountze Brothers of Denver, which led in 1870 to his removal to this city. He became assistant cashier of the Colorado National Bank, owned by the Kountze brothers, and there continued for seven years. Upon resigning that position he removed to Deadwood, North Dakota, being among the first settlers of that place, and there he organized the First National Bank of Deadwood, of which he was cashier and the principal stockholder. He continued to reside in that city for three years, on the expiration of which period he sold the bank and returned to Denver, purchasing a controlling interest in the First National Bank, which was then located at the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets. He continued with the First National as its cashier for twenty years and largely formulated its policy and promoted its success. Since that time he has lived retired, enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Wood was married in Denver on the 1st of September, 1903, to Miss Louella Frisell, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Dr. Frisell, of Butler, that state.

In his political views Mr. Wood has always been a republican and has served as president of the board of public works. During his term of office he was instrumental in securing the building of the Fourteenth Street viaduct and also a large amount of street building and paving. He is a member of a number of the most important clubs of Denver, including the Denver Club and the Denver Athletic Club, and he belongs also to the Chicago Club and to the Union League Club of New York, with which he has been identified for the past thirty-one years. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and its teachings have guided him in all of the relations of life, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor. He has now passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey and his entire career has commended him to the confidence and goodwill of those with whom he has been associated.





Colonel William Edgar Hughes

RETURNING a ready response to every call of opportunity, Colonel William Edgar Hughes found that every step in his business career brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He never hesitated to take a forward step if the way was opened and his activities were of a character that contributed to public progress as well as to individual success. He instituted important business enterprises, became a leading stockman of Texas and, moreover, was known as one of the leading philanthropists of this state. Death called him on July 29, 1918, when he had traveled life's journey for seventy-eight years, four months and fifteen days.

Colonel Hughes was born in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, March 15, 1840, a son of John and Eliza (Rutherford) Hughes. The father was a progressive business man of Scotch-Irish descent. He always cultivated his own land and his sole delight was his fine farm, his horses and his cattle. He was a devout churchman serving as an elder in the Presbyterian church. His wife was of Kentucky birth and of Scotch lineage, the Rutherford family coming from Jedburgh, Scotland, near the English border in Sir Walter Scott's country. The Rutherfords were among the largest of the Scotch Highland clans and to this clan the mother of Sir Walter Scott belonged.

William E. Hughes began his education in the country schools "kept in a little frame schoolhouse of one room, distant not over a half mile from the modest brick and wooden farmhouse in which we lived." Upon leaving Illinois College where his scholastic success was somewhat marred by his love of life and outdoor action, he began the study of law. It was while loitering about the courthouse of Jacksonville prior to the Civil war that he listened in most interested manner to the arguments of the eminent attorneys of the day and this led him to choose the law as a profession. He also heard the debates of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 and adopted the principles of Lincoln as his own despite the fact that he was reared in a democratic atmosphere. His estimate of Lincoln was that he was "the one great American" and that had he survived the years follow-

ing the Civil war, his great heart would have found a way by which the south would have been spared the horrors of the reconstruction. In the winter of 1859 Colonel Hughes received a letter from a distant cousin stating that the latter's father was building a quartz mill and asking William E. Hughes to accompany him to Pike's Peak. Colonel Hughes obtained his father's consent and started. He reached Kansas City by stage but lost his baggage en route. Arriving there, from which point the materials and equipment for the quartz mill were to be taken to Colorado, he found that the idea had proved a failure and his dream of reaching Pike's Peak had vanished. He then assisted his cousin in driving a flock of three thousand sheep from Missouri to Texas and for three months followed the flocks through a country into which railroads had not yet penetrated. During the winter of 1860 he herded sheep on a range near Dallas and devoted his evenings to the study of law until after the outbreak of the Civil war. Before entering the army, however, he made a trip to his old home in Illinois, where he remained for three months. After the capture of Fort Sumter he started back to the southland and enlisted with forces under General Price in southern Missouri. He asked, however, to be transferred to a Texas artillery regiment. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge just after meeting the Texas troops, being transferred to the First Texas Artillery as private. Later, however, he was offered the captaincy of the artillery company, which he accepted, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of colonel of the Sixteenth Texas Regiment of Cavalry. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Nashville, Richmond and several of lesser importance.

When the war was over Colonel Hughes settled at Weatherford, Texas, where he engaged in teaching school for a few months, and during the same period continued his studies for the bar, being admitted to practice in Weatherford, where he remained for eight years. The place was a frontier town in one of the richest counties of the state. At the close of the Civil war it was nothing but a frontier trading post. In the untrodden western Texas it was first necessary to get rid of the buffaloes and then the Indians. For years western Texas was terrorized by roving bands of Indians and more than once Colonel Hughes pursued the intruders or was pursued by them. Many times he drove over the road at night with his wife to avoid possible attack in the daytime.

It was on the 21st of November, 1867, that Colonel Hughes was married to Miss Annie C. Peete, of Fort Worth, Texas. To them was born a daughter, Eliza Clifton, who later became the wife of

John W. Springer. Her death in 1904 was a great shock to Colonel Hughes, but the sting of his grief was alleviated somewhat when his granddaughter, now Mrs. Lafayette M. Hughes, came to live with him.

It was while engaged in the practice of law in Weatherford that the opportunity to enter the banking business presented itself to Colonel Hughes. In the spring of 1871 a wagon train was attacked by a band of Indians and the train burned. The owner of the train was indebted to the banking firm of Couts & Fain, of Weatherford, who immediately sought the services of the young attorney in collecting the money due. So successfully did he acquit himself that he was offered the position of handling the affairs of the bank. He accepted and remained with the bank until 1873, when he removed to Dallas. With his wife and five year old daughter he made the trip to Dallas in a buggy, carrying with him seventeen thousand dollars and also an additional sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, belonging to two of his friends. A private banker of Dallas agreed to put in twelve thousand, five hundred dollars with Mr. Hughes and his friends and the City Bank of Dallas, now the City National Bank, was incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. It has become the largest financial institution of that city and its success is attributable in substantial measure to the broad and safe foundation upon which Colonel Hughes founded the institution. After seven years' connection therewith he retired from the bank and removed in 1880, to St. Louis, where he made his home until 1885. In that year he returned to Dallas and again entered the banking field as president of the Exchange National Bank, but the growth of his business interests necessitated his spending much time in St. Louis, where he practiced law and a few years later he formed and became president of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, one of the largest organizations of the kind in the world. He was a most prominent representative of the cattle industry for many years, remaining president of the Continental company for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time he saw the business grow in a manner that has never been equalled by any large stock organization. He figured actively along other lines as well. In 1891 he was elected president of the Union Trust Company of St. Louis, being the second in that office since the existence of that institution.

Colonel Hughes established his home in Denver in 1898 and in 1902 became the organizer of the Continental Trust Company of this city. He afterward spent a great portion of his time in Denver mak-

ing occasional trips to Texas and to other points to superintend his business interests, which had grown to mammoth proportions.

Colonel Hughes was a great lover of coaching, the chase, dogs and horses and won many coaching prizes at horse shows. He was also a skilled wing-shot. A most generous man in spirit, his benevolences were many and he became known as one of the leading philanthropists of Denver. He was particularly interested in the Clifton Hughes Training School for Girls, conducted by the City Temple Institutional Society. In 1907 Colonel Hughes sold his splendid Montclair home, to be used as a home school for girls, at a sacrifice, for thirty thousand dollars, although he had previously refused fifty thousand dollars for the property. In order that the payments might be more easily made he sold on the deferred plan, allowing ten years in which to complete payment. In order to assist the school he later donated two thousand dollars to it and still later, when the institution failed to pay the interest on the indebtedness, Colonel Hughes made a donation of the whole sum to the school. When the people of the neighborhood protested against the establishment of the school he said: "I have never before learned of schools, the bulwark of American liberty and happiness, when of good character and properly conducted, producing depreciation in the value of property." He remained a patron of the school to the time of his demise.

On November 21, 1917, was celebrated the golden wedding of Colonel and Mrs. Hughes, the notable event being the occasion of the warmest congratulations and wishes from their many friends. Although Colonel Hughes was never a citizen of Denver in the strict sense of the word and always retained his home in Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Hughes still remains at the Denver residence. Outside of the school above referred to many other public interests of Denver were recipients of gifts from Colonel Hughes and his philanthropies were many. One of the local papers at the time of his demise spoke of him as "a retired Denver business man, a widely known stockman and a national authority on banking. * * * A constructive builder of big businesses and a philanthropist, Colonel Hughes won for himself a name throughout the United States that few men possess. In his passing Colorado's grief is shared throughout the nation, for with his acquaintance extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast and records of his achievements standing as mute evidence of his greatness, the nation must feel his loss."

M. D. McEniry

Matthew D. McEniry

MATTHEW D. McENIRY in April, 1907, was appointed chief of the Denver field division of the United States General Land Office, a position which he has since continuously filled. He was born in Alliance, Ohio, January 15, 1868, and is the eldest of a family of four children born to Thomas and Julia (Quinn) McEniry, both of whom are natives of Ireland.

The parents came to America in the early '50s settling with their respective families in Oswego county, New York. In 1859 Thomas McEniry removed to Wisconsin, and following the outbreak of the Civil war, responded to the call of his adopted country for military aid, and joined the Seventeenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in October, 1861. He was in command of Company K of that regiment practically throughout the war period. He was wounded in action at Vicksburg, and lost part of one of his hands.

After the close of hostilities Thomas McEniry removed to Ohio, where he was married in 1866, and where he remained until 1881. At that time he came to Colorado settling in Custer county, and engaged in mining at Silver Cliff and Rosita for a number of years. Later on he followed this pursuit in various parts of this state, New Mexico and Arizona. In 1905 the elder McEniry went into Mexico, where he continued in mining in the state of Sonora until the Mexican troubles commenced and he was finally driven out of there by Villa's insurgent army in 1914. At the present time, although seventy-nine years of age, he is engaged in mining operations, residing in New York city.

Matthew D. McEniry's mother at the present time is residing in South Pasadena, California, and is seventy-two years old. The subject of this sketch has a brother, Michael S., residing there with her, and also a sister, Margaret. Another sister, Mrs. Mary E. Lockhart, now deceased, was married in Denver twenty-three years ago.

In early life Matthew D. McEniry was a pupil in the public schools of Alliance, Ohio, and when sixteen years old took a position with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, as a telegraph operator at Alliance. Subsequently, for some eight or ten years, while with the railroad company, he engaged in newspaper reportorial

work, and was a special correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Chicago Herald, and a number of New York papers. While engaged in this newspaper work, he assisted Robert P. Skinner, of Massillon, Ohio, who is at present consul general of the United States at London, and who at that time owned the Massillon Independent, in creating the publicity for Coxey's schemes, which eventually led to Coxey's Army. On its march on Washington Mr. McEniry accompanied this army as special correspondent for a number of metropolitan papers, and also as a telegrapher, wherever the army camped.

During these years, in the '90s, Mr. McEniry was actively engaged in politics in eastern Ohio. Upon the election of President McKinley, he was tendered the appointment of consul general to the Azores islands at St. Michael, which he declined. Subsequently he was appointed by President McKinley as a special agent of the General Land Office, and upon his acceptance of this position was stationed at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Crookston, Minnesota, where he remained for five years. In the winter of 1904-05 he was appointed chief of field division and assigned to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained that winter, then being transferred to a similar post at Fargo, North Dakota, in charge of the work of the General Land Office in North and South Dakota. He remained there until his appointment as chief of the Denver field division. In this latter position he has constantly had from fifteen to forty employes under his personal supervision. The work of his office pertains to the disposal of the public land of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nevada, and everything that has to do with fraud in the acquisition of these lands comes under his observation and action.

Through his efforts the Colorado National Monument at Grand Junction was created, and he also made the initial report on the proposed Mount Evans National Park to the government at Washington. He is a close student of the involved and complex problems which have to do with the control and use of the public lands of the west, and with getting it into the hands of citizens. His sympathies have always been with the homesteader and the citizen who is trying to get a start by making a homestead entry or desert land entry on the public domain; and an important rule of his office is to look after and assist the financially poor homesteader who is unable to cope with certain unscrupulous citizens familiarly known as "land hogs," who attempt in various ways to beat the poor citizen out of his lawful rights.

On February 17, 1896, Mr. McEniry was united in marriage with

Miss Eva M. Roach, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jason B. Roach, of Alliance, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Matthew D., who was born in Alliance in 1900 and is now a senior in East Denver high school, and John J., who was born at Crookston, Minnesota, in 1903, and is also a pupil in East Denver high school.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. McEniry is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Wm Otterill

Tom Botterill

TOM BOTTERILL, president of Tom Botterill Incorporated, is numbered among the most progressive, popular and public-spirited citizens of Denver and among his friends is termed a "prince of good fellows." Moreover, his friends are found from coast to coast among automobile men. His business career has been characterized by steady progression and enterprise and his rise to his present position is the result of honest dealing, indefatigable energy and straightforwardness in every business transaction. He was born in Beverly, England, February 26, 1873, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Clarkson) Botterill, who crossed the Atlantic to Canada. The father engaged in the hardware business in Winnipeg for some time but eventually sold out there and removed to Denver in 1889. In the latter city he turned his attention to the grocery business, in which he built up a large and gratifying trade, which he conducted to the time of his death in 1910. His wife survived him for a number of years passing away in Denver, September 17, 1917. They had a family of four children: Frank, who is now living in Salt Lake City, Utah; Tom, of this review; Mrs. L. K. Reynolds, of Denver; and Mrs. D. J. Wylie, residing in Winnipeg.

In his youthful days Tom Botterill was a pupil in the schools of Grimsby, England, and later he attended St. John's College in Winnipeg, Canada, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. After leaving school he had ambitions to become a physician and therefore secured a position in a drug store at Medicine Hat, in Saskatchewan, Canada, to better fit himself for his chosen profession by training in that connection. He remained in that position for two years and by that time had lost all desire to enter upon the practice of medicine and surgery. He then came to Denver and secured a position with the Hendy-Meyer Machine Company, with which he was connected for a year. He afterward secured a position as a draftsman in an architect's office and at the same time he eked out his meager salary by delivering papers, establishing a newspaper route in connection with the Denver Times. He was thus engaged until the widespread financial panic of 1893. He afterward became a bookkeeper for a bicycle house and from that position rose steadily until he became

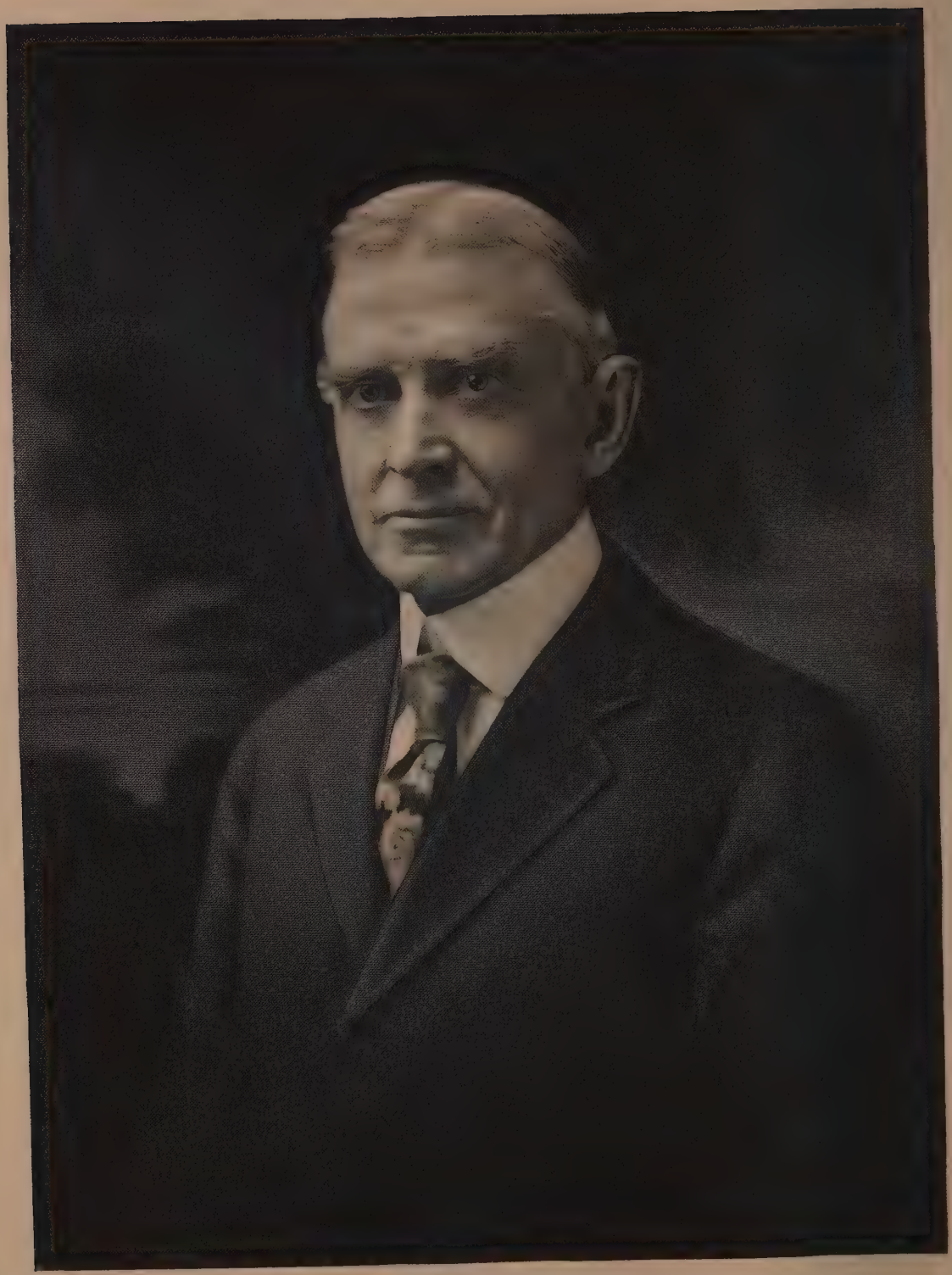
proprietor of the establishment and won a very substantial measure of success. In 1907 he bought out the George M. Pierce Automobile Company and from that beginning developed a notably successful business conducted under the name of Tom Botterill Incorporated, of which he is president. This company has one of the finest show rooms and offices in the west. The building was erected by Mr. Botterill and is a two-story structure, facing on Broadway and covering a quarter of an entire block. On Thirteenth street the building extends a half block. The rear part of the building is used as the repair department, which is the most thoroughly efficient in the state as regards modern machinery, floor space and expert mechanical skill. They do any and all classes of automobile repair work and the department is most liberally patronized. In 1917 Tom Botterill Incorporated was organized, with Mr. Botterill as president, Frank Botterill, of Salt Lake City, as vice president, and W. D. Wright, Jr., of Denver, as secretary and treasurer. The company has the exclusive agency for handling in this district the Pierce-Arrow, Hudson and Dodge cars and their business has grown year by year until it is one of extensive and gratifying proportions. Mr. Botterill is president of the Wind River Petroleum Company, also of the Wind River Refining Company of the Lander oil district of Wyoming. These companies are close corporations, the stock being sold only among the officers. They own and control a large body of oil lands in the Lander oil fields of Wyoming and have four wells now about ready for operation. The prospects indicate a very valuable oil property and the business promises substantial and gratifying results.

On the 12th of January, 1907, Mr. Botterill was united in marriage in Vancouver, British Columbia, to Miss Gertrude Clarkson, a daughter of William and Jane Clarkson, and they have become parents of two children: Thomas, Jr., who was born in Denver on September 17, 1908, and John, born March 9, 1911. Both are now attending school.

In politics Mr. Botterill maintains an independent course, nor has he ever sought office. He renders, however, patriotic service as chairman of the Highways Transport Committee of the State Council of Defense.

He is prominently known in club and social circles, holding membership in the Denver Athletic Club, of which he is a director, in the Rotary Club, in the Civic and Commercial Association, in the Merchants' Association, in the Automobile Dealers' Association, in the Lakewood Country Club and several others, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. He is one

of the public-spirited citizens of Denver, interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the city and cooperating heartily in every movement that tends to advance the general good. His social nature has made him very popular and his unfeigned cordiality wins him friends wherever he goes. He may well be proud of what he has accomplished in a business way, but he may be prouder still of the fact that everyone is glad to call Tom Botterill a friend.



William H. Malone

Hon. William H. Malone

HON. WILLIAM H. MALONE, attorney at law and public trustee of Denver, was born July 10, 1855, in Benton county, Mississippi, a son of the late Richard H. Malone, who was a native of Alabama and a descendant of an old Virginia family of Scotch-Irish lineage. The founder of the family in the new world came to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia. The grandfather, Booth Malone, was a Methodist minister of Virginia who became prominently known in that connection in both his native state and in Alabama. Richard H. Malone was a successful planter and slaveholder, who died in Virginia in 1859, at the age of thirty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Cole Cossitt, was a native of Connecticut and her ancestors were of French descent and became pioneer residents of Connecticut, where they located during the early part of the seventeenth century. The death of Mrs. Malone occurred in Denver in 1912, when she had attained the very advanced age of eighty-three years. She was the mother of five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom William H. Malone of this review was the third in order of birth. There was a half brother. Her children are: Helen M., now the wife of Frank W. Crocker, who since 1872 has been a resident of Denver; Booth M., former district attorney and district judge of the city and county of Denver; William H., of this review; and Richard H., who is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of the tenth district and was formerly a well known cracker manufacturer of Denver. Robert E. MacCracken, the half brother, is engaged in the real estate business and is local representative of five western states in the American Exchange National Bank of New York city.

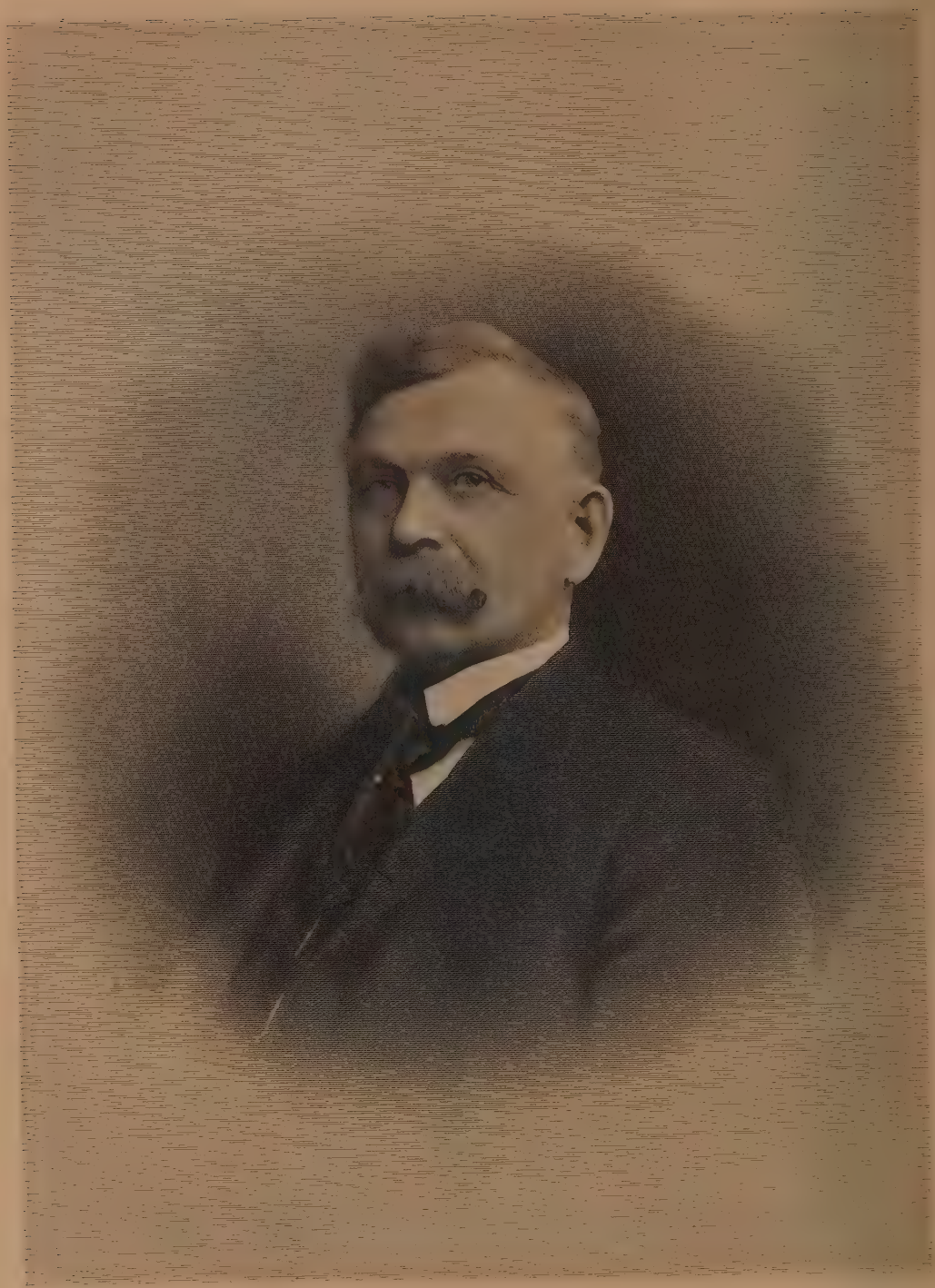
William H. Malone pursued his early education in the public schools of Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, and afterward attended Beloit College of Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He then took up the study of law in the office of Lyman & Jackson, prominent attorneys of Chicago. He later continued his law reading in the office of Wells, Smith & Macon of Denver and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He came to this city in the summer of 1878 and immediately after his admission to the bar he entered upon

active practice, so that he has been a representative of the legal profession in this city for thirty-eight years. He has always concentrated his efforts and attention upon general practice and he is today one of the oldest attorneys actively connected with the profession in Denver. His experience was that which usually falls to the lot of a lawyer, who, unlike the merchant, cannot take up a business already established but must commence at the initial point, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability, gaining his reputation and success by merit. His present prominence has come to him as the reward of earnest endeavor, fidelity to trust and recognized ability. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States in 1886. He belongs to the Denver Bar Association and enjoys the regard of professional colleagues and contemporaries, who recognize his marked fidelity to the highest professional standards and ethics.

On the 17th of April, 1890, Mr. Malone was united in marriage to Miss Anne R. Sullivan, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Sullivan and Eliza Sullivan, representatives of a prominent old family of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Malone have become parents of three children: Anne, William H., Jr., and Mary Margaret. The first two were born in Denver and the last named in Yonkers, New York.

In politics Mr. Malone has always been a stanch democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was appointed to the office of public trustee in 1909 and served for four years, while in 1917 he was again appointed to the position and is now the incumbent therein, his later appointment coming to him in recognition of the capable service which he rendered during his first term in office. His family holds membership with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Malone started out in the business world a poor boy, and like Lincoln, attributes much of his success to his mother, saying that he had one of the best mothers that any man could have had, and that her teachings had marked influence upon his life. He has always been a close student of vital questions and issues of the day and has kept well informed on leading political, economic and social problems. He has ever worked in the interests of the masses, especially for the poor in order to better their condition and ameliorate hard conditions of life. Mr. Malone was the author of the law on the initiative and referendum, recall of officers and recall of judicial decisions, and other laws of value and importance that are found on the statute books of the state. His entire career has been characterized by a spirit of progress that has brought splendid results for the individual, the community and the commonwealth, and in his public service he has looked far

beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future and his labors have brought results which are of value not only to the present generation but which will remain of great worth to the state for years to come.



Hon. James W. McCreery

AT the bar of Greeley have been found many able men, capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with leading lawyers of any section of the state. Active in the trial of cases for many years, Hon. James W. McCreery has made for himself a creditable position among the strong members of the Greeley bar, carefully conducting the interests entrusted to his care and at all times proving most loyal to his clients.

James W. McCreery was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1849, a son of William G. and Mary H. McCreery. He was graduated from the State Normal School of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and then took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the late Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, who at the time of his death in 1893 was state supreme judge. Justice Clark directed his reading until Mr. McCreery was admitted to the bar of his native state in the year 1880. Feeling that he would have better opportunities for professional advancement in the west, he came to Colorado in 1881, making his way to Greeley, Weld county, where he was admitted to practice. He has since remained an active member of the bar of this district and is numbered among the able lawyers who hold to high professional standards and ethics. He occupies offices in the First National Bank building, utilizing the same suite of rooms for thirty-two years. He has long made a specialty of irrigation and corporation law and few members of the bar are more thoroughly informed concerning this branch of jurisprudence than Mr. McCreery.

In August, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Mary M. Arbuckle and James W. McCreery and to them were born four children.

In public affairs Mr. McCreery has figured prominently and his aid and influence have been potent forces for progress and for good. He served as state senator from 1888 until 1892 and gave most thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. That his record was a commendable one is indicated in the fact that he was recalled to that position in 1896 and continued a member of the upper house of the Colorado legis-

lature until 1900. His interest in the cause of education has always been deep and lasting and he was the author of the bill, and was instrumental in carrying it through the state legislature, establishing the State Teachers' College. This was in 1889 and the institution at that time was known as the State Normal School. He gave evidence of his continued interest by becoming a member of the board of trustees and for many succeeding years he was president of the board. Mr. McCreery is prominent and well known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. At the present he is especially active in war work, having taken up with great vigor the causes of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross Society. In fact, during the past year he has devoted most of his time to these causes and has made numerous effective addresses in order to secure the largest possible public cooperation with these societies which do such untold good for our soldiers. His service as president of the board of the State Teachers' College, however, did not exhaust Mr. McCreery's activities along this line, for he has also been a member of the board of education of Greeley, serving from 1910 until 1915 and doing much to further local educational standards. He is a lecturer on irrigation law in the University of Colorado and has the distinction of having written the article on irrigation and water rights in the "Modern American Law," and is a worthy and valued member of the Weld County Bar Association, the Colorado State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been honored with the presidency of the state organization, which office he filled in 1907 and 1908.

Mr. McCreery enjoys a large and lucrative practice and has one of the most extensive and complete law libraries in the state. His son, Donald C., is associated with him in practice and the firm has a most extensive clientele that has connected it with leading interests heard in the courts. For the past thirty-three years Mr. McCreery has also been extensively engaged in farming, being the owner of six hundred and forty acres of highly cultivated and productive land in Morgan county, Colorado. Along political lines he has always been a republican and throughout his entire life has been a stalwart champion of interests and measures which work for public improvement.

Edwin M. Burgess

SINCE 1881 Edwin M. Burgess has been a resident of Colorado. He arrived in the state when a youth of eighteen years and through the intervening period he has made steady advancement in a business way, the steps in his orderly progression being easily discernible. Promotion after promotion has come to him in recognition of his faithfulness and capability until he is today vice president and general manager of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, with offices in Denver. A native of New York, he was born in Hensonville on the 28th of October, 1863, and is a son of Sayres F. and Leva (Eggleston) Burgess. The father was a native of Middletown, New York, while the mother was born in Unadilla, that state. Mr. Burgess devoted his life to furniture manufacturing and in 1859 he removed westward to Colorado, making the journey with an ox team. In 1860, however, he returned to New York becoming a resident of Hensonville. Both Sayres F. Burgess and his wife, have passed away, their deaths occurring at Marlborough, New York. In their family were two daughters and Edwin M. Burgess, the only son.

The last named acquired his education in the public schools of Hunter and remained a resident of the east until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he heard and heeded the call of the west, making his way to Pueblo, Colorado. There he entered the employ of the Colorado Telephone Company, his duty being the installation of phones. From that point in his career he has steadily worked his way upward, continually gaining broader knowledge of the business through study and experience, each promotion bringing him added responsibilities, at the same time giving him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. At length he reached the position of general manager and in 1913 he was elected vice president of the company and continues in the dual office.

On September 7, 1885, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage at Central City, Colorado, to Miss Bessie Lake, of that city, a daughter of David Lake, one of the pioneers of this state. They have become the parents of two children: Ralph L., born at Central City, Colorado, April 26, 1889, who is first lieutenant with the American Expedi-

tionary Forces, doing special duty in France; and Elsa Leva, the wife of Dr. R. F. Lamberton, who is a physician of Denver.

Fraternally Mr. Burgess is a Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Country Club and the Lakewood Country Club and he is a devotee of golf, this healthful and interesting sport being his greatest recreation. A capable executive, he has come up through all the departments of telephone business to his present place of responsibility. At the same time he has maintained ever a courteous, affable manner and kindly disposition that has been the means of bringing to him a constantly increasing number of friends as the circle of his acquaintance has broadened. There are no spectacular phases in his career and no esoteric chapters in his life history. His course has been marked by a persistency of purpose that has had its root in a laudable ambition and today he occupies an enviable place in the regard of his fellow citizens and his colleagues in the business world.

A. J. Spengel

August John Spengel

THE life of August John Spengel, which ended March 13, 1917, was not lived in vain. Its fruits were many and constituted important features in the upbuilding and development of the communities with which he was associated. He was a public man in the sense of contributions to the public good; he was a business man of marked enterprise, initiative and progressiveness; and, more than all, he was a faithful and devoted friend, possessed of many lovable qualities and characteristics.

His birth occurred in Highland, Madison county, Illinois, on the 29th of December, 1856, and he was the eldest son of Carl and Francis Spengel. Carl Spengel died at the early age of twenty-eight years and his widow then removed with the family to St. Louis, Missouri, where August J. Spengel soon afterward secured a position in a large grocery house, where he was a coworker with David R. Francis, who later became governor of Missouri and in recent years United States ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Spengel of this review was a young man of twenty-four years when, his health failing, in 1880 he sought the restoring climate of Colorado and took up his abode at Gunnison. There he resided for seven years, having been much benefited in his health, and at the end of that period started to return to Missouri but in Wichita, Kansas, met friends who persuaded him to settle in that city. This was in 1887 and there he made his home until the lands in Oklahoma were open for settlement. He then made his way to that district and had not long been a resident of Oklahoma before he was elected mayor of Guthrie, becoming the first executive of the town. He continued there to make his home until 1896, when he returned to Colorado, settling in Denver. He then established a house furnishing business near the corner of Twenty-second and Larimer streets and later removed his stock to a point "just around the corner from the post-office," which was the slogan that he used in advertising. He was also the originator of another slogan, "A little at a time," for he inaugurated the installment plan of purchase, and still another slogan which made his house well known was "You furnish the girl and we'll furnish the house." He built up an extensive business in the han-

dling of house furnishings and continued active along that line until 1916, when he disposed of the business, which had long been conducted under his own name, and became the head of the Kilpatrick-Spengel Furniture Store on California street. In this connection he remained until his death on March 13, 1917. His business career was characterized by a marked spirit of progressiveness and enterprise and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. He studied the needs and wishes of the people and anticipated their demands and through his foresight won a place among the most prominent merchants of the city.

On the 27th of September, 1887, Mr. Spengel was married to Miss Ella Cary Newcomb, whom he had met in Wichita, Kansas, where she was visiting. Their wedding was celebrated in Eastport, Maine. She is a daughter of George H. and Mary C. (Meaton) Newcomb and a representative of one of the old New England families, whose ancestry is traced back to Mayflower times. Her grandfather was Henry Newcomb, while John Newcomb, the great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father was Robert Newcomb, while the great-great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Spengel, Andrew Newcomb, came to this country during early colonial times and married Mercy Olden, whose father was one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. The Newcomb family settled in Massachusetts and later in Maine. Mrs. Spengel is a member of the Peace Pipe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Denver. To Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Spengel were born two daughters, Margaret and Pauline. Both were educated in Miss Wolcott's School for Girls in Denver and Miss Margaret is now attending Sweet Briar College of Sweet Briar, Virginia.

At the time of Mr. Spengel's death one who had long known him wrote: "In the death of 'Gus' Spengel Colorado loses one of her best citizens. He was a road blazer, a pioneer; never in all my experience in studying human nature have I met a more lovable character. He knew the life of the frontier better than any man I ever met. The most lovable trait of 'Gus' Spengel was his dogged constancy in his love for and devotion to his pioneer friends and neighbors. He was absolutely and inherently honest in his commercial and political life. Some great writer has defined right and wrong as: 'The right is the devotion of self to good. The wrong is the devotion of good to self.' 'Gus' Spengel, from my own personal knowledge of his life, inherited the former of these definitions. His whole life was devoted to the good of the community in which he lived. As mayor of Guthrie, Oklahoma, in the formative and wild days of that city,

and also of the empire of Oklahoma, he had the entire confidence of the community, good citizens as well as bad. His fairness and broad-mindedness endeared him to the bad men, the outlaws of Oklahoma. I remember in the early days of Oklahoma one particular instance when his own influence and his good traits of character prevented the Dalton gang from looting the Guthrie banks. The Daltons lived near Guthrie. Mayor Spengel's chief of police of Guthrie, Ed Kelly, now general agent of the Rock Island Railroad at El Reno, knows that but for 'Gus' Spengel, the Daltons would have raided and robbed the banks at Guthrie."

During the period of his residence in Oklahoma Mr. Spengel served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, in fact, was the first to occupy that position. After he had removed to Denver, as a recognition of his service there was presented to him by the members of the Masonic order in Oklahoma a magnificent jewel, valued at fifteen hundred dollars. One of his most pronounced traits was his philanthropy. Possessing a most benevolent spirit, he did much in a quiet way to distribute aid to the poor and needy of Denver and during his term as director of the Federation of Charities he largely upbuilt the charity funds from which the poor of the city received help. Upon his arrival in Denver he soon became identified with the organization and the men who were seeking to upbuild the city. He was a member of the board of directors of the old Chamber of Commerce, now the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, and continued to serve in that capacity. During his presidency the San Francisco earthquake occurred and, realizing that something should be done immediately to relieve the suffering of that stricken city and supply food for the destitute people, he headed a movement to gather needed supplies and within twelve hours after the disaster he had filled a baggage car with foodstuffs and sent it on its way to San Francisco. As a business man he was of the most progressive type and when the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad began the construction of its line he was chosen treasurer of the Northwestern Land & Iron Company, the executives of which were interested in the construction of the road. His business activities, however, constituted but one phase of his work and character. He never forgot his obligations to his fellowmen nor ceased to realize his duties to the community and the country in which he lived. He stood at all times for development and progress and aided in every possible way in furthering improvements. He was known as a political leader and served as supervisor of Denver under the old form of government and during his second term was president of the board. His business

enterprise, his public spirit, the integrity of his character, his devotion to the welfare of others and his many likable qualities placed him high in public regard and all who knew him were proud to claim him as a friend.

Richard Wellesley

Richard Wensley

OCCUPYING a central place on the stage of commercial activity in Denver is Richard Wensley, president and sole owner of the business which is conducted under the name of the Bogue-Wensley Lead Company. In this connection he has become one of the foremost manufacturers of lead pipe and plumbers' supplies, heating apparatus and tinners' tools and supplies in the west. His business is located at Eighteenth and Blake streets, where he has a most modern and substantial manufacturing plant and office building, housing a business whose growing importance has placed it among the foremost commercial concerns of the city. Mr. Wensley is likewise well known as a representative citizen, deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Denver and cooperating heartily in many well defined plans for its further promotion. He was born in Albany, New York, on the 12th of August, 1872, and is a son of Richard and Emeline (Schoonmaker) Wensley, who were likewise natives of the Empire state, where they spent their entire lives. The father engaged in contracting and building and was for a long period actively and prominently identified with building operations in New York, where he is still living at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, however, died in Albany in 1877, when but twenty-six years of age.

Richard Wensley, their only child, spent his early life in Albany and supplemented his public school education by a course in a business college. He afterward secured a position in connection with the lumber business in Albany, where he remained for several years. On the expiration of that period he removed to New York city, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoe blacking, but eventually he decided to try his fortune in the west, which had had strong attractions for him from his early boyhood. He arrived in Denver in January, 1893, and after looking around secured a position with L. M. Bogue, who was then engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' lead pipe and similar products. He obtained the position of office boy and from that minor position steadily worked his way upward, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He gained valuable experience, winning promotion, and learned thoroughly the lessons which each new position brought. At one time he

drove a delivery wagon for the firm, but his responsibilities were increased from time to time and finally he was able to purchase an interest in the business and later took over the entire plant, which as the result of his able management and progressive spirit has been enlarged and rebuilt. This is a close corporation. Mr. Wensley is now the sole owner of the Bogue-Wensley Lead Company and is its president. This business has grown to large proportions under his wise direction and as the result of his indefatigable energy. Something of the growth of the trade is indicated in the fact that he now has forty-five employes. In the conduct of the business he manufactures plumbers' lead pipe, heating apparatus, tinners' supplies and hardware specialties and the worth of his output ensures a ready sale on the market. He is thoroughly progressive, is persistent in purpose, straightforward in his dealings and indefatigable in energy.

On the 1st of July, 1903, Mr. Wensley was united in marriage to Miss Maude Beauchamp Walker, of Denver, a daughter of Dr. Joseph R. Walker, a well known physician, who is now in the government service and is the oldest member of the Red Cross Society. Mr. and Mrs. Wensley have one child, Maude Emeline, who was born in Denver in 1904 and is now attending the Wolcott School for Girls.

Mr. Wensley is a republican in his political views. He belongs to the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club and the Civic and Commercial Association. He likewise has membership in the Rotary Club and the Denver Motor Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in Masonry he has taken the degrees of the York Rite and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and the manly course which he has followed has gained for him the unqualified confidence and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Moreover, his career should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

Emma J. Wilkins.

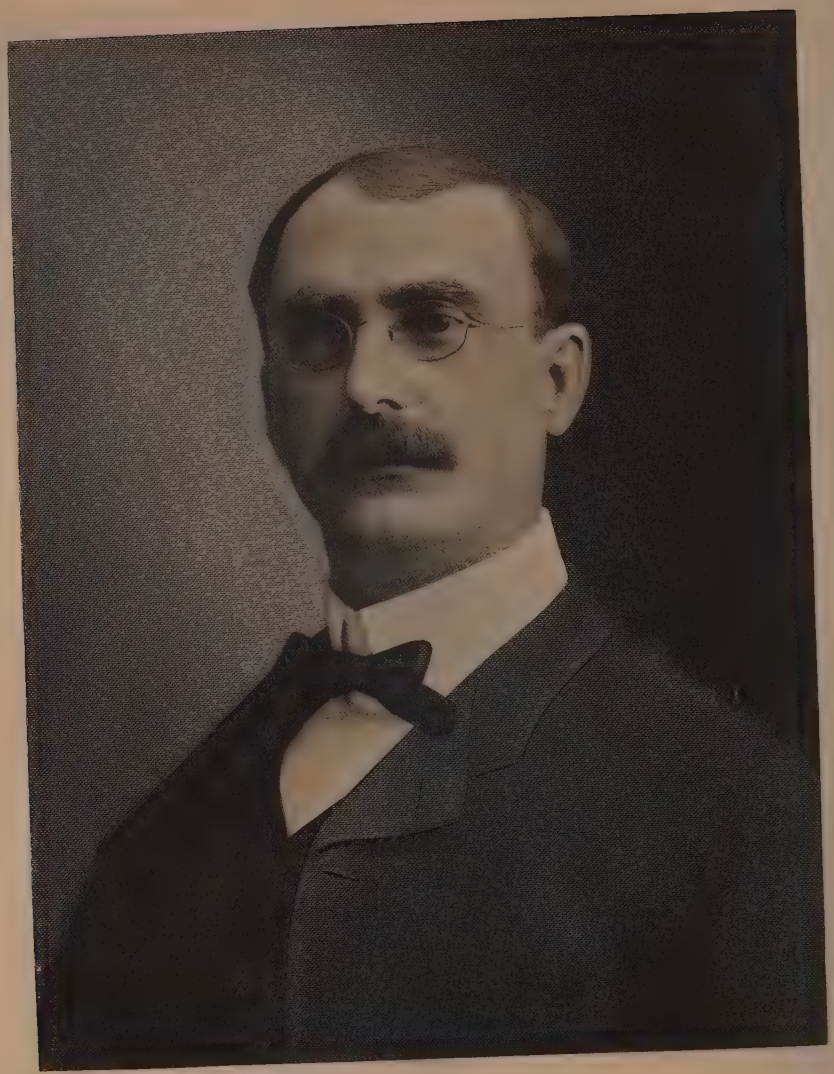
Emma T. Wilkins

COLORADO was one of the first states to recognize woman's political and legal equality with man and many important offices in the state have been filled by women who have most creditably discharged their duties. As county superintendent of schools of Larimer county Emma T. Wilkins is making a most excellent record, doing much to stimulate the development of the schools and advance the high standards of education endorsed by the public. A native of Grenloch, New Jersey, she was born March 12, 1876, a daughter of Thomas J. and Martha (Scott) Wilkins, who were also natives of that state. She was born in the same house as her father, who became a farmer and truck man of New Jersey, where he carried on business until 1878 and then removed to the west for the benefit of his health. He located near Timnath, Colorado, where he purchased land which he improved, and later added to his holdings and engaged in the cattle business. He was very successful as a farmer, but ill health always proved a bar to his progress along business lines. He died September 9, 1900, after a long illness, and is survived by his widow, who yet makes her home in Fort Collins.

The daughter, Miss Emma T. Wilkins, was reared and educated at Timnath. After completing the first two years of high school work in a private school in Timnath she continued her education in the Fort Collins high school and later entered the Colorado State Teachers' College at Greeley, where she was graduated with the class of 1898. She then took up the profession of teaching, which she followed for three years in the rural schools of Larimer county and for one year in the high school at Windsor, Weld county. She afterward devoted six years to public school teaching in Fort Collins, from the first to the sixth grade, there remaining until elected to her present position as county superintendent of schools of Larimer county. She was chosen to this office in November, 1912, and has been reelected at each succeeding biennial term or on three different occasions, thus receiving the public endorsement of her excellent service as head of the school system of the county. She has also been a member of the state board of examiners, which meets in Denver four times annually for the purpose of examining applicants for state teachers' certificates

and institute licenses. She was called to this office in 1912 and is also on the state examining board which examines all applicants for graduation at the State Normal School at Gunnison, Colorado, and the State Teachers' College at Greeley. In December, 1915, the state board of education presented her with the Colorado certificate for eminent service and she indeed ranks among the most prominent public school educators of the state, holding to the highest ideals and continually promoting her efficiency through broad reading and study.

Miss Wilkins is a member of the Empire Grange and also the Cache la Poudre Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She likewise has membership in the Woman's Club of Fort Collins and she has devoted considerable time during the past year to the young ladies' auxiliary of the Woman's Club. Her political endorsement is given to the democratic party and her religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. She resides with her mother at No. 300 South Meldrum street, while her office is in the courthouse at Fort Collins. She keeps in close touch with all of the schools of the county and her practical ideas and methods have been a strong force in their development and progress.



John P. Dixon

Judge John C. Nixon

REPRESENTATIVE among the lawyers of Greeley and this section of the state is Hon. John C. Nixon, who has not only attained a conspicuous position in the private practice of the profession but has received wide recognition for his fair, strictly logical and learned decisions coming from the bench. He was born in Charlotte, Clinton county, Iowa, September 14, 1868, his parents being Azor M. and Sarah J. (Crouch) Nixon, both of whom were natives of Indiana. At an early day the father removed to Clinton county, becoming one of the pioneers of that section of Iowa. This was shortly after the Civil war. During that conflict he served for two years with Company B, Eighth Indiana Infantry, rendering gallant service in order to preserve the Union.

In Iowa he took up farming, which he followed for some time in Clinton county; afterwards he was established in the implement business at Gilman from which place he removed to Denison, where he likewise was engaged in the implement business. After closing out his interests there, the family removed to western Kansas, where he homesteaded and remained for three years. It was in the year 1881 that he came to Weld county, Colorado, here engaging in the implement business for one year, after which he sold out, entering upon a general merchandise business and continuing in that line for a period of several years. Once more he took up agricultural pursuits, actively tilling the soil for five years, and then retired in the enjoyment of a competence which had come to him as the result of his former labor. He now makes his home in Greeley, his wife having passed away February 22, 1914.

John C. Nixon began his education in the public schools of Gilman and Denison, Iowa, continuing the same in Greeley, Colorado. After thorough preliminary preparation he took a college course at the State University of Colorado, matriculating for the longer six year course, and upon graduating received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1902 he also graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B. Mr. Nixon was thirteen years of age when his parents came to this state and after completing his common school education he was employed as head clerk for three years in the post-

office at Greeley. He also engaged in farming for five years in this county and is still interested to a considerable extent along agricultural lines in Weld county. After graduating from the law department in 1902 he accepted an important position with The Mills Publishing Company of Denver, publishers of Mills Annotated Statutes and other law books, acting for two years as the manager of this concern. He then returned to Weld county and opened an office in Greeley and has ever since practiced law. In 1907 Mr. Nixon was appointed county judge and with distinction served in that office until January, 1909. Judge Nixon has a mind well trained in the severe school of logic and close reasoning is to him habitual and natural. He is deliberate before court and jury, yet there is force to his eloquence and he has carried many important causes to a successful completion. He is thoroughly grounded in the law, and being a deep student of human nature, seems always to grasp the vital point in any case and upon that point centers his argument and he generally succeeds in convincing judge or jury. His opinions are always based strictly upon the law and he observes the closest adherence to professional ethics.

Mr. Nixon has important interests outside of his professional work, being president of the Prosperity Investment Company of Greeley, holding valuable farm properties. There is much credit due Judge Nixon for what he has achieved, for he earned the means which enabled him to obtain his education. While attending the State University he worked during the summer months in the mines in order to earn the money to pay his tuition. Politically he is a republican and he was one of the organizers of the progressive party and in 1912 was a candidate for lieutenant governor on that ticket succeeding in getting more votes than the republican candidate. He holds membership in the Episcopal church and gives laudable support to that organization. Fraternally Mr. Nixon is quite prominent, having served as exalted ruler of Greeley Lodge, No. 809, B. P. O. E. He also is a member of the Masonic order and the Eastern Star, being a past patron of the latter. Athletic sports have always been of great interest to Judge Nixon, he being actively interested in helping to establish and in playing with the University of Colorado's first ball team, and he still maintains an enthusiastic attitude toward any form of manly sport. In his community and county he is exceedingly popular, not only on account of what he has achieved, but because of the underlying qualities of his character, which have made possible his achievements.

Norman Griswold Burnham, M. D.

DR. NORMAN GRISWOLD BURNHAM, former president of the State Homeopathic Society of Colorado, the first contributor to the now splendidly equipped Denver Medical Library, and for many years an eminent and able practicing physician of Denver, was born September 30, 1828, in Berlin, Erie county, Ohio, a son of Ellsworth and Maria (Walker) Burnham, whose early American ancestors in the paternal line came to the new world in colonial days. His grandfather, Captain Joseph T. Burnham, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, and was of English extraction. He followed agricultural pursuits and also engaged in carpentering and building. He was thrifty and enterprising and accumulated considerable property, so that his old age was spent in comfort, while his high character and standing made him greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens. His family numbered four sons, two of whom Ellsworth and Moses, removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1819, settling in Erie county, where they were well known pioneers and became successful farmers.

Ellsworth Burnham, father of Dr. Burnham, was born in Connecticut and died in Saginaw, Michigan, at the age of eighty-four years, having removed to the latter state from Ohio, after which he retired from active business life. He married Maria Walker, who was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, a daughter of Norman and Hulda Walker of that state. She, too, passed away in Michigan when in the eighty-fourth year of her age, leaving three sons, Joseph T., Norman G. and Henry E.

Norman G. Burnham spent his youthful days upon an Ohio farm and at the age of seventeen became a student in the Norwalk (O.) Academy, where he was a roommate of the late General J. B. McPherson, one of the noted generals of the Civil war. His studies were pursued in the summer sessions of the school and in the winter seasons he engaged in teaching. In 1849, however, he decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and with that end in view began studying in Cincinnati, being graduated in 1851 from the Cin-

cinnati Eclectic Medical College. He then entered upon the active work of his profession and for two years was physician at the Berlin Heights (O.) Sanitarium, where he was associated with Professor B. L. Hill, M. D., his former preceptor, who obtained the charter for the Cleveland Homeopathic College. Dr. Burnham was for two years also a student in Ohio Wesleyan University and afterward an attendant for a time in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, now merged into the medical department of Ohio State University, the faculty of which conferred upon him an honorary degree. While in Cincinnati he attended the first lecture course on homeopathy delivered west of the Alleghany mountains, and for three years he was associated with Professor H. P. Gatchell, the dean of the Cleveland Homeopathic College.

Upon leaving Cleveland Dr. Burnham became a successful practitioner of medicine at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he resided for eleven years. The succeeding three years were passed in St. Louis, Missouri, and on the 9th of October, 1879, he arrived in Denver, Colorado, where he has since made his home. He was not long in attaining a high position as a medical practitioner in Denver and became recognized also as one of its most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. For several years he was on the medical staff of the old Arapahoe (Denver) County Hospital and was also a member of the Denver Advisory Board of Health. The Homeopathic State Medical Society honored him with election to its presidency and he became one of the founders and the first president of the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association. For years he has been a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and also a member of the City & County Homeopathic Society as well as the Homeopathic State Medical Society. He is a member of both the Denver City & County Medical Society and also the American Medical Association.

Dr. Burnham is also widely known as a writer and contributor to medical journals and as a fluent speaker upon professional subjects and with the organization of the Denver Medical Library, which is now splendidly equipped, he became its first contributor.

On the 7th of May, 1861, in Medina, Ohio, Dr. Burnham was united in marriage to Miss Mary K. Treat, daughter of the late Adna Adams Treat, who passed away in Denver at the advanced age of one hundred and three years and eight months, retaining his physical and mental strength and vigor almost to the last. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 8, 1797, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Burnham, December 8, 1900. Like her hus-

band, Mrs. Burnham is descended from Revolutionary ancestry. She was born in Fayetteville, New York, and her girlhood days were spent amid the scenes and environments of farm life. She pursued her education in the academy at Medina, Ohio, and is a lady of high accomplishments and a devoted worker in St. Mark's Episcopal church. She has been prominently identified with the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of St. Mark's church, was the first vice president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese, was also the originator and for several years president of the Lectern League of the Diocese of Colorado and actively interested in the Coal Guild. Dr. and Mrs. Burnham became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Arthur T.; M. Grace, mother of Genevieve K. and W. Burnham Knight; Florence, the wife of N. O. Vosburgh, Jr.; and Norman G., Jr., who died in 1890, at the age of seventeen years. For nearly thirty years Dr. Burnham has lived on the corner of California and Fourteenth streets in Denver, and he remains the last resident in a locality that formerly included the most prominent citizens of Denver.

Aside from his membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church, in which he was for years a senior warden, Dr. Burnham has membership in the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, a Consistory Mason and a Mystic Shriner. He is likewise a life member of the Denver Athletic Club. His attractive social qualities have made him very popular wherever he is known, while his marked intellectual strength and scientific training have placed him in the front rank of the physicians of his adopted state.

On his ninetieth birthday Dr. Burnham presented the following to the thoughtful and heeding:

Rules of Conduct for Health and Longevity

prepared on my ninetieth birthday

"1st. Keep your mind attuned to freedom from pessimistic thought and worry.

"2nd. Live a simple life, avoiding extremes.

"3rd. Cultivate regular habits in eating, sleeping and work.

"4th. Well regulated optimistic thought brings sunshine and prosperity to your vocation.

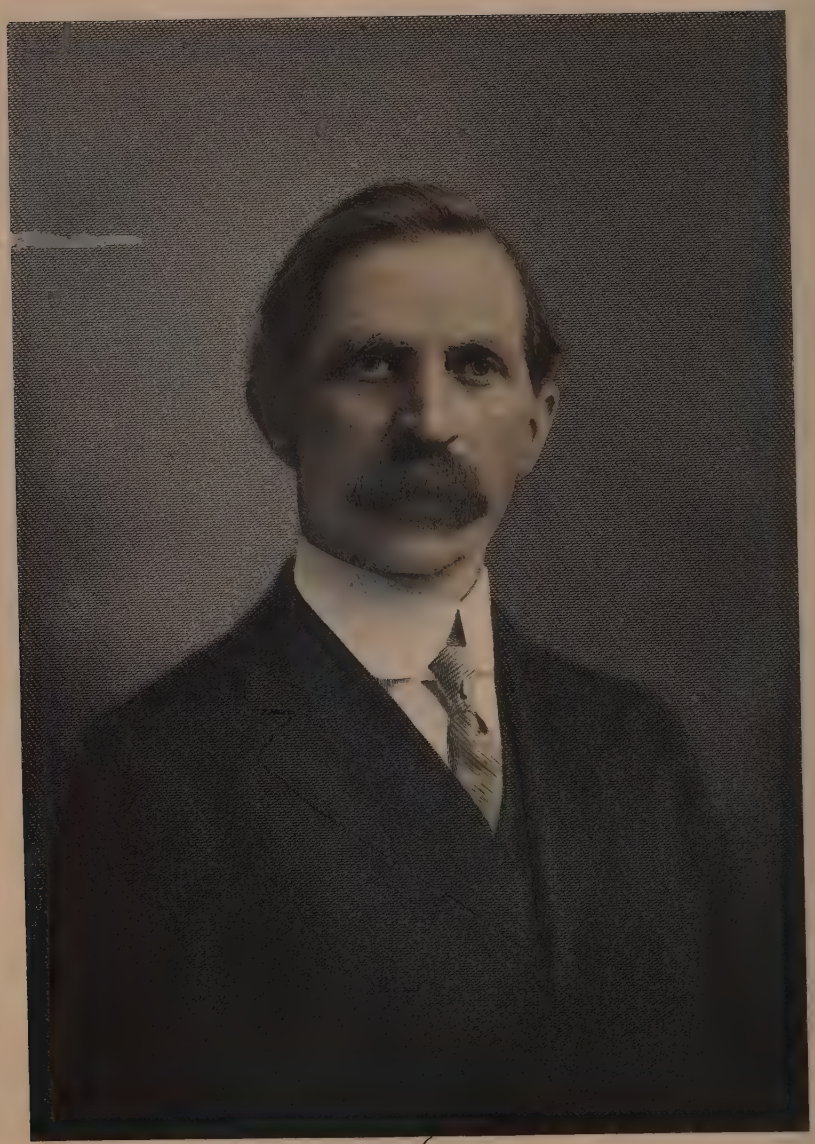
"5th. Live soberly, truthfully as a free agent from all slavish habits.

"6th. Looking backward as a habit portends senility so let the past bury the past.

"7th. Live while you live for the joys of supernal life that betokens an eternal fruition.

"8th. Biology teaches us that we should live a hundred years with the aid of well regulated nutrition and radium emanation.

"Norman G. Burnham, M. D.
"September 30, 1918."



J. T. Keating

John F. Keating

JOHN F. KEATING, a prominent figure in educational circles in southwestern Colorado, is now serving as superintendent of schools of Pueblo. Holding to high professional ideals and attacking everything that he does with a contagious enthusiasm, he inspires pupils and teachers under him with much of his own zeal and interest in the work and is therefore accomplishing most valuable results. He was born in West Milton, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1862, and is a son of Lawrence and Bridget (Neil) Keating. The father was a farmer by occupation but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and with unfaltering loyalty responded to the country's call for troops. He went to the front in defense of the Union as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and throughout days of peace as well as in time of war he was ever a faithful champion of the Stars and Stripes and the cause which the old flag represents. Both he and his wife have passed away. Their family numbered two sons and two daughters.

John F. Keating, the eldest of the family, began his education in the rural schools and afterward had the benefit of two years' instruction in the high school at West Milton. He next took up the profession of teaching, which he followed through the winter seasons for five years, but ambitious to promote his own knowledge, he then entered the Northwestern Normal School at Ada, Ohio, in which he studied for two terms. His next step in the furtherance of his education was matriculation in the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. Continuing his educational work, he became principal of the schools of Lena, Ohio, where he remained for two years, and while teaching there he completed his university course and was granted his degree.

The year 1893 witnessed the arrival of Professor Keating in Colorado, at which time he accepted the superintendency of schools at Aspen, where he remained for two years. He then resigned to accept a similar position at Central City and after a year he was elected to his present position as superintendent of the schools of Pueblo.

No higher encomium upon his official service can be pronounced than the statement of the fact that for the past twenty-two years he has occupied this position and the school system of the city is a monument to his effort, his enterprise, his progressive spirit and his efficiency. He has the faculty of winning the confidence and cooperation of teachers and pupils and he is popular with all classes. While he holds to the highest ideals, his methods are of a most practical character and he has ever labored with the end in view of making education a most thorough preparation for life's practical and responsible duties.

On the 18th of June, 1891, Mr. Keating was united in marriage to Miss Anna Travis, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University of the class of 1891. Their children are as follows: Lawrence Francis and Jerome Hughes, both of whom are serving in the United States army in France; Katherine, who is a graduate of the University of Colorado; Martha, who is successfully teaching in a high school in Wyoming; Marion Marston, who is a member of the United States navy; and Ellen and Janet, who are still under the parental roof.

Professor Keating may well be proud of the record of his family. It is in harmony with the military spirit of their grandfather and with the equally strong and patriotic spirit of the father and they are now standing loyally by the colors, doing their part in France to save the world for democracy. Professor Keating has always given his political allegiance to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In fraternal circles, too, he is well known. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, while in Pueblo his membership relations extend to the Commerce Club and to the Minnequa Club. He is fond of the pleasures of outdoor life but he never allows outside interests to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties. Since 1895 he has been a member of the National Educational Association and in 1910 he was made national secretary of the Department of Superintendents. In 1904 he was elected a director of the N. E. A. as the representative from Colorado. He has frequently been a lecturer in teachers' institutes, doing important work in this connection throughout Colorado for the past twenty-five years, and he has lectured for a number of years as a member of the summer faculty at the Colorado State Teachers' College. At different times he has lectured at the Colorado Agricultural College and has been a member of the summer faculty of Denver University. At the last meeting of the National Educational Association, which convened in Pittsburgh in 1918, Mr. Keating was chairman of the resolutions committee and he presented the report

to the association, which was enthusiastically received and adopted as read without amendments.

Recognition of his ability and high professional attainments has come to him as the years have passed. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the Ohio Wesleyan University and Denver University has since conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Letters. He has done post graduate work in Chicago University and he early came to a realization that the keenest pleasure in life is that which comes from mental stimulus and activity. He holds membership in the Methodist church and his efforts in behalf of its upbuilding have been far-reaching and productive of results. Life has been to him purposeful and serious, and he has fully met every obligation that has devolved upon him as the years have passed. Not only has he done much public speaking along the line of his profession but has often addressed gatherings upon questions of the hour and issues of the day, and he is now numbered among the four minute men, who are bringing to the public accurate and intimate knowledge that the country wishes to convey to its citizens.

Frank E. Eldridge

Frank E. Edbrooke

FRANK E. EDBROOKE, a Civil war veteran, a distinguished architect and a citizen of high personal as well as professional worth, was born in Lake county, Illinois, on the 17th of November, 1840, but for many years has been a resident of Denver. His parents, Robert J. and Mary (Stanley) Edbrooke, were natives of England and of Perth, Canada, respectively. The father was born in 1809 and crossed the Atlantic to America in 1828, settling in Buffalo, New York, where he resided until 1836. He then took passage on one of the sidewheel steamers to Chicago, the trip covering two weeks. He arrived at his destination when Chicago contained a population of but two thousand, and at that time a settlement was being made between the government and the Indians for their lands in that locality. Mr. Edbrooke was a mechanical and structural engineer and followed his profession in Chicago to the time of his death. His wife also passed away there when forty-eight years of age. Their family numbered nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Frank E. Edbrooke.

In his youthful days Mr. Edbrooke of this review was a pupil in the public schools of Chicago for a short period but his education was largely acquired through private study, whenever opportunity gave him leisure for his textbooks. In early life he became an apprentice in order to learn the building business and with the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, feeling that his first duty was to defend the Union cause. He therefore enlisted with the first Twelfth Illinois Infantry under Colonel John McArthur at Cairo, Illinois. He became a member of Company G and served out the three months' term of enlistment, returning home with health somewhat impaired. He soon recovered, however, and for about a year worked at his trade, at the end of which time he again attempted to join the army but decided to try some other branch of service than the infantry. About that time Captain James R. Hyslop went to Chicago from New York and opened a recruiting office to enroll sailors, railroad men, mechanics, etc., for the marine service to form the First New York Marine Artillery, a branch of the United StatesNavy, as the captain called it, the purpose being to join

Burnside's expedition in North Carolina for gunboat service. Mr. Edbrooke and his brother, together with three hundred other strong, healthy, patriotic, practical fellows, enlisted and were sent to New York, where they were quartered in some old marine buildings on Staten island, where they remained for about six weeks for organization and equipment. They passed the medical examination, were sworn in and equipped with the regular United States Navy uniform. They also drew two hundred and two dollars in bounty from the city, county and state of New York and were credited to New York's quota. There seemed to be something mysterious about all of the proceedings in the organization but the enlisted troops asked no questions. About two weeks after receiving their bounty they were ordered on board a transport and taken to Newbern, North Carolina, where they were installed on an old wooden gunboat for distribution and remained for ten days under navy discipline. They were anchored out in the Neuse river about half a mile from shore and thence two hundred and twenty-seven of the men were sent down Pimlico sound on a steamer and landed on Roanoke island, a low, flat, sandy island about two miles wide and five miles long, which was used by the government as a base for military and naval supplies. The men were placed there to protect the island from invasion by the natives from the mainland, the nearest point of which was seven miles distant. On the island there was an old dilapidated fort, armored with four old rusty cannons, no two of the same caliber or design, and only one man was kept at the fort to fire a gun to notify the troops in case of threatened invasion. For a short time the men enjoyed their camp life, but a malignant fever set in and nine-tenths of the boys were stricken and in many cases the disease proved fatal, so that within four weeks forty had succumbed and at one time there were less than twenty of them able to report for duty. They probably suffered from some form of malaria or yellow fever but the officers could not or would not get any relief to the men. In the meantime, through correspondence with influential friends in Springfield, Illinois, the troops learned that they were nondescripts as far as the United States army and navy were concerned and that no such branch of service as the Marine Artillery had ever been a part of the government armament. The Springfield friends brought the matter to the attention of Governor Yates of Illinois, who promptly presented the grievances of the troops to congress, then in session at Washington. The boys were anxious to find out whether they were soldiers, sailors or pirates. There was much dissatisfaction among them because of conditions and one morning several of the leading spirits called a meeting of all the boys who were

able to attend to discuss the situation and form some plan to better their condition. Several letters from eminent authority at Springfield, Illinois, were read and freely discussed and they came to the conclusion that they had been decoyed and hoodwinked in New York into this Marine Artillery business by fraud—a scheme that the government could not and would not recognize. They had enlisted in good faith to serve their country in the marine or naval service and not to be placed on a desert island to starve and die for want of proper food and medical attention. The boys placed the blame on their officers and decided to put the officers under guard, which they did, treating them well but guarding them closely. Of course, this was considered mutiny on the part of the boys, but it accomplished their object of being removed from the island, for the news of conditions there was received by General Foster, in command at Newbern, and a steamer hove in sight with several companies of New York Hawking Zouaves on board. The troops were ordered on board the boat and about one hundred and fifty obeyed the command, while of the remainder of the company, those who had not succumbed to disease were in the hospital. When they reached Newbern they were turned over to the Third New York Artillery. They were looked upon as mutineers and a tough lot and about two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day they were lined up in Fort Totten for inspection and lecture and three companies of armed infantry were lined up in front as their executioners. Mr. Edbrooke tells the story as follows: "General Hawk, a very venerable looking old gray-haired warrior, was the spokesman. After taking a good look at us he said: 'Men, you are here as prisoners with charges of mutiny against you, and you all know what that means. My orders are that you be divided into small squads and set to work under guards, who will see that you obey all orders issued to you or be punished.' He then said: 'If there are any of you now who intend to disobey those orders or refuse to do the work assigned to you, step two paces to the front.' Every man in our company promptly stepped two paces to the front, and at that the old general lost his temper and turned to the three companies of infantry and said: 'Ready, take aim,' which they did, and we all cheered the poor old man. 'Men, you don't know what you are doing,' shouted the old gentleman. 'In less than five minutes half of your number may be lying dead on the ground. Now, men, I will give you one more chance. Will you obey orders and go to work?' We all yelled with one voice, 'No,' and again cheered the poor old man. He was very angry, shaking his fist at us and making profane remarks; then, ordering the three companies to recover arms, carry arms, right face,

marched them out of the fort, leaving us standing there. His bluff did not work. We broke rank and congratulated ourselves on being alive."

Later in the day, however, the troops were broken up in squads of twelve and fifteen and Mr. Edbrooke, with fifteen companions, was quartered in a large Sibley tent in the fort, in charge of Company C, Third New York Heavy Artillery. There they remained as prisoners for about two months. The artillery officers tried to persuade the men to join their companies but to no avail. One day near the last of February orders came to pack up and prepare to leave the fort, and the men were then divided into small squads and marched off in different directions. Two of Mr. Edbrooke's squad were H. W. Hitchcock and a Mr. Calbreath. He and the others were marched down to the dock, ordered into a small rowboat and taken out to an old canal boat called the gunboat Shrapnel, which was anchored about a half mile from shore. The guards put the "prisoners" on board the old craft with their traps and told them to remain there for further orders, but the guards never returned. The only occupant of the boat was a poor old gray-haired negro. The men were left there without food and the next morning they flagged an old fisherman in his boat, who came over and took them ashore. They had to avoid the patrol guard and they bummed around the town for two weeks, sleeping and eating with the soldiers and negroes or wherever they could get anyone to take them in. They were often picked up by the patrol guard and taken before the provost marshal, who would tell them to join the quartermaster's department, which they would not do, and consequently were always subject to arrest by the patrol guard. At last they learned that congress had taken up their case and authorized the war department to muster them out of the marine service, as is shown by the congressional record of January, 1863, but because of red tape orders were not promptly executed. Mr. Edbrooke and Mr. Hitchcock learned that the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry had arrived in Newbern and started off to their camp three miles away, where they found Chicago friends and were entertained through the night. The next morning after breakfast Mr. Edbrooke went to the captain of Company K to get a pass to go to the city and secure the baggage which they had left on the boat Shrapnel. Their purpose if possible was to get back to Chicago, and meeting two negro woodchoppers who seemed to have on brand new pants, they made them exchange for the army trousers which the soldiers wore and paid them each seventy-five cents additional. Then they continued into the city but were arrested by a sergeant and three patrol guards. The officer of the day read their pass

and said: "You boys have suffered enough and you may go on." They then proceeded to a Jew clothing store, where they purchased cheap civilian clothes. On reaching the dock they found that the steamship Dudley Buck had just arrived from New York and would leave for that city again the following Saturday. They went to the steward of the boat, telling him they wanted to work their passage back to New York. He replied: "I think you are deserters and I know you are not sailors, but I will see the captain." In a few moments he returned, saying: "If you will work your passage and pay me ten dollars each, we will take you," and with instructions to appear Saturday morning at ten o'clock, the men went away to find a hiding place until that time should arrive. The intervening days were spent in the loft of a small house occupied by a Rebel. They were forced to remain in hiding all day and at night they took turns in going out to get supplies of food. Promptly at ten o'clock on Saturday they reported to the steward and while they were waiting for the boat to sail the provost marshal of Newbern marched onto the boat with thirty patrol guards hunting for deserters, but Messrs. Edbrooke and Hitchcock had been well concealed. Various incidents, some exciting and dangerous, occurred before they eventually reached New York, which they did in a heavy fog. The two "Marines" were anxious to get ashore and finally when an old fisherman and his boy in a small boat came in sight they hailed him and as he pulled up to the Dudley Buck the two swung over into the rowboat by means of a rope. It was after much protest, in which he said that he could not make his way through the fog, that the owner of the rowboat finally took them ashore, landing them at the south end of Jersey City in some coalyards some two or three miles from the ferry, to which they walked, then crossed to New York city and bought second class tickets over the Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago. There Mr. Edbrooke reported to Captain James, the provost marshal of Chicago, through his father, who was an old friend of the captain's. The latter sent Mr. Edbrooke word that the Marine Artillery had all been mustered out by order of the war department and that he need fear no further trouble. On the 19th of December, 1863, he again enlisted, this time joining Company E, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served in the southwest in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, and he was honorably discharged and mustered out on the 15th of June, 1866. At Springfield, Illinois, General Oaks told Mr. Edbrooke that he was the last Illinois volunteer to be discharged from the service.

Another notable event of his military experience occurred in May,

1864, after his command had returned to New Orleans following the Red River campaign under General Banks. It was in August when Major Clayborn came into the quarters of the company, which he had previously commanded, and called for a volunteer to carry some important dispatches to General Cameron, in command of troops at Tipadore, thirty-two miles south of Napoleonville, on the bayou. He explained that the railroad connecting Tipadore with New Orleans had been cut off by the Rebels and was out of commission as far as the Union forces were concerned and that the dispatches in question had been sent to him from New Orleans by way of Donaldsonville, to be forwarded to General Cameron at Tipadore at once. He also stated that in his opinion one man could make the trip through the Rebel lines quicker and safer than a squad of twenty or thirty men and that was the reason why he called for a volunteer to make the hazardous journey. No one offered until finally Mr. Edbrooke raised up from his bunk and told Major Clayborn that he would go. The Major replied: "You are on the sick-list, (which was the truth), but since not another man has volunteered I accept your offer if you think you can stand the trip." Mr. Edbrooke said that he would risk it, whereupon he was handed the package of papers, which he concealed in his jacket pocket, and in fifteen minutes he was in the saddle and off for his destination. The day was extremely hot and sultry and the road, which followed the bayou, was at the base of a levee bordering the water-way on the right and standing eight or nine feet high, with a tow-path on top where horses had traveled hauling the boats on the bayou. On his way he passed through several towns where he saw tough looking men in front of saloons, who watched him as he went by at full speed with his Seven Spenser carbine carried at an advance, ready for business—and he was a good shot. The men probably thought he had a squad following him as they made no demonstration while he was in sight. He kept his horse to the pace and arrived at General Cameron's headquarters after three hours of hard riding, delivering the papers to him personally. When the General learned that Mr. Edbrooke had no squad with him he said that it was a shame and that he should have had an escort of twenty or thirty men. He then called an orderly, whom he instructed to take Mr. Edbrooke to the soldiers' home for the night, saying: "And tell them there, there is nothing too good for this man and his horse in Tipadore." He then said: "Report at ten tomorrow morning," which Mr. Edbrooke did, receiving another sealed package, with instructions to deliver it to Major Clayborn on returning to Napoleonville. Refusing the proffered squad escort, Mr. Edbrooke then mounted his horse, saluted and

started back alone. After traveling about twenty miles he felt himself getting dizzy and unable to see and the next he knew he was lying on his back in a garden in front of a large plantation house under a cluster of fine magnolia trees, where his horse must have carried him. A beautiful young girl was pouring water over his head from a gourd, with which she had restored him to consciousness. Speaking of this incident, Mr. Edbrooke said: "I had been sun-struck and was, of course, feeling very badly but managed to sit up and with some surprise beheld the fair vision before me. I asked her where I was, and she replied,—'You are at my home. Your horse came in through the open gate and I found you lying here on the ground with your horse watching over you. * * * But you are a Yankee soldier and I hate you. I will save you if I can. I could hide you but I could not hide your horse. I could put you in the attic.' 'You are very kind,' I said, 'but I must be going.' 'Well, then, wait a moment,' she replied, and running off and leaving me sitting on the grass, went into the house. In five minutes she returned with a plate full of roast pork, vegetables, etc., swimming in gravy—fine stuff for a sick man in my condition. I thanked her kindly but could not eat. Then she told me that twelve Rebel scouts had just left her home fifteen minutes before she saw me and that they might be back any moment and would surely kill me if they had the chance, since they despised and hated all Yankee soldiers. 'You had better be going,' she said, with growing nervousness, 'you are not safe here another minute,' and filling my hat with magnolia leaves and water, pulled it down over my head, drenching me. Amused at my evident shock from the cold liquid, she smilingly assured me that it was only water. Then she helped me mount my horse, saying: 'My best wishes go with you. Sometime come back and see me,' " but he never saw the good little Samaritan again. He was soon on the road, feeling somewhat better but very weak, and after traveling five miles he again felt the dizziness coming on and dismounted under a large shade tree by the roadside. As he sat there with his carbine on his knee a red-headed woman came out of a cottage nearby, shook her fist at him and said: "You damn Yankee, I would like to kill you," and kept up her tirade until Mr. Edbrooke ordered her to go and get him some water or he would fire. The woman then obeyed but after bringing the water she crossed the road and five minutes later returned with four rough looking men, whose attention as they stood on the levee she directed to Mr. Edbrooke, who felt that under such conditions he must make his escape. Drinking some more water from the gourd and wetting the leaves in his hat again, he passed on by the cottage and rode upon the levee to see

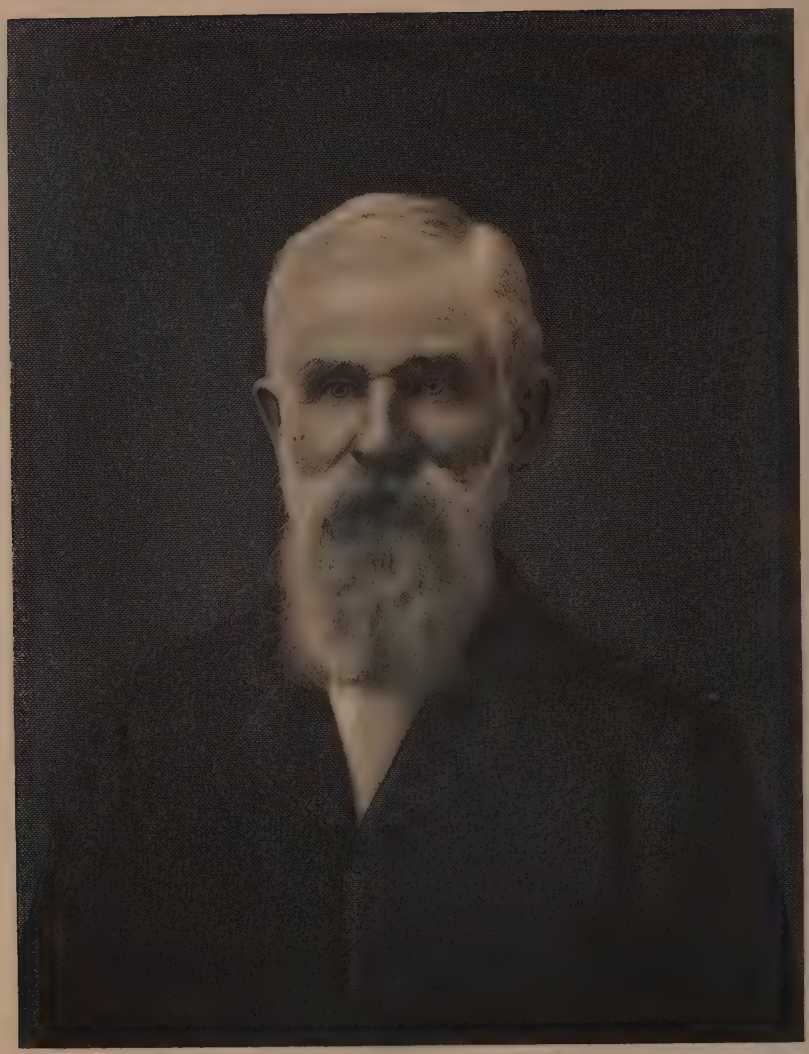
what the men were doing, but discovered no hostile movement among them. It was cooler upon the levee than upon the road, so he concluded to take the chance of riding up there although he knew he would be a good target for some bushwhacker's rifle. The cool air seemed to give him new life, and putting spurs to his horse, he at length reached camp and delivered his dispatches to Major Clayborn, who thanked him most heartily, and the boys all congratulated Mr. Edbrooke on his safe return and agreed that it was a chance in fifty that he made the trip and came through alive. For five days afterward he was in the hospital because of the sunstroke, but soon after that event he and his command left Napoleonville for Baton Rouge. As stated, he served until the end of the war, being the last Illinoisian to be mustered out.

After the war Mr. Edbrooke continued his work as an architect and builder and entered the employ of T. B. Borst, a prominent contractor, for whom he was to build hotels and stations along the line of the Union Pacific. After completing that work he returned to Chicago and later was detailed to go back to Denver in the year 1879 to erect the Tabor block, which was completed in 1882, in time for the opening of the famous Tabor Opera House, on which occasion Miss Emma Abbott, the noted soprano, gave a concert. Since coming to Denver, Mr. Edbrooke has erected in this city buildings, the total valuation of which is over twenty-five million dollars, and include such famous structures as the Brown Palace Hotel, the Denver Store, the Masonic Temple, the Presbyterian, the First Baptist and Universalist churches, the Ernest & Cranmer building, the Cooper building, the First National Bank building, the Gas & Electric building, the State Museum and many other public buildings as well as those owned by private individuals. He was awarded the second prize in competition for the best plan for the state capitol and was later given charge of the finishing of the building, of which he was advisory architect. He was for twenty years advisory architect to the state board of capitol managers. In 1892 Governor Routt appointed him a member of the board of public works of Denver, as it was in the hands of the governor to do at that time. He is a director of the Denver Morris Plan Company and a director of the Seventeenth Street Building Company. He still maintains an office in the Tabor block, which was the first building that he erected in Denver, but he does not actively follow his profession at the present time having retired. He is now enjoying a well earned rest, spending much of his time in travel, in company with his wife.

Mr. Edbrooke was married on Christmas Day of 1871, in Chicago,

Illinois, to Miss Camilla S. Gilman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gilman, of Hallowell, Maine. They have no children of their own but have reared and educated two nephews, Frank S. and Roy W. Cross. The former is now sergeant-major in the United States Army, stationed at Fort Douglas, and the latter is a prominent architect of Chicago, who was graduated from the Pennsylvania School of Architecture. He has been serving as a member of the government commission engaged in railroad valuation, located at Chicago. He is also in the government service with the Interstate Commerce Commission as United States lighthouse inspector.

While Mr. and Mrs. Edbrooke spend much time in travel, when they are in Denver they occupy their magnificent residence on Seventeenth avenue, which Mr. Edbrooke built twenty-seven years ago and which has always been the abode of warm-hearted hospitality. He is a man of philanthropic spirit, giving generously to public movements and charitable enterprises, and he is one of Colorado's most eminent and distinguished citizens. His life record is indeed an interesting one and there have been in it various thrilling chapters, especially those which cover his Civil war service. He attained the highest professional rank and his labors were ever of a character which contributed to the upbuilding and progress of the city with which he has been so long identified. Mr. Edbrooke has also attained high rank in Masonry, having reached the thirty-second degree.



Edwin L. Dunham

Edwin Lyman Dunham

ALMOST a half century has come and gone since Edwin Lyman Dunham established his home in Colorado and through the intervening period he has been an active factor in the development and progress of Greeley, where he now makes his home, and also in the conduct of the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this state, in which connection he has again and again been called to high office. He was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on the 3rd of April, 1845, and is a son of Jonathan Lyman and Abigail H. (Eldridge) Dunham, the former a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, while the latter was born in Willington, Connecticut. Both were descendants of old Puritan families that were founded in America by ancestors who came to the new world on the Mayflower. A representative of the family was Chancellor Walworth, of New York, who made an effort to secure a share in the estate of Queen Anne, one of the wives of Henry VIII of England, basing the claim on the fact that the maternal ancestor of the Dunham family was a descendant in a direct line from the queen. He failed to secure any portion of the inheritance, however, on account of finding that a page had been cut from the church record which contained the marriage of one of the descendants in the line, so that the legality of the marriage could not be established under the English law. A great-great-grandfather of Edwin Lyman Dunham was one of six brothers, all of whom were over six feet in height, and all were members of General Washington's bodyguard in the Revolutionary war. They all survived the struggle with England and reached an advanced age, each living to be more than ninety years of age, while one of the brothers was one hundred years and twenty days old at the time of his demise. All of the ancestors were noted for longevity and there were various members of the family during the Revolutionary war period who served as soldiers or officers in the American army. Jonathan Lyman Dunham, father of Edwin Lyman Dunham, was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in the east until 1870, when he came with his family to Colorado, establishing his home in Greeley, where he took up the occupation of farming and at different times owned several small

tracts of land. Both he and his wife have now passed away. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and enjoyed the high esteem and goodwill of all with whom they came in contact. They had two sons, the brother of our subject being Sylvester Clark Dunham. He became a lawyer by profession, and edited the New Britain (Conn.) Record during the period when he was preparing for the bar. He married Mary Malinda Austin and they had one son. The death of Sylvester Dunham occurred in October, 1915, and he was laid to rest in the Hartford, Connecticut, cemetery. During the last fourteen years of his life he had been a prominent figure in insurance circles as the president of the Travelers Insurance Company and was a leading factor in the business life and development of New England. His widow survives and yet makes her home in Hartford, where her son is also living. He is a graduate of Yale College and, like his father, has become a prominent official of the Travelers Insurance Company.

During the first thirteen years of his life Edwin Lyman Dunham was a pupil in the public schools of Connecticut, after which the family removed to Rootstown, Ohio, where he continued his studies, becoming a pupil in Mount Union College. The family then returned to Connecticut and Edwin L. Dunham began learning the machinist's trade, to which he devoted five years in Southington, Connecticut. He afterward joined the Union colony of Colorado and came to Greeley in 1870. Here he turned his attention to farming, but did not find the occupation congenial, and after two years he became a factor in the commercial development of the new city by establishing a jewelry business. Through individual study he learned to do jewelry repairing and has continued in this line of business from that date to the present, covering a period of more than forty-five years. He has made a most creditable name and place in commercial circles and has become the proprietor of a well appointed jewelry house, in which he carries a large and carefully selected line of goods. Not only has he won respect and honor by reason of his success and his straightforward business methods, but also owing to the prominent position to which he has attained as a representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has long been a valued member of the order and since 1877 has continuously occupied some office in connection therewith. He advanced through all of the chairs in the local lodge and became grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Colorado, serving in that capacity in 1887 and 1888. He has also been grand master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, so serving in 1897 and 1898. He was grand representative to the Sovereign Grand

Lodge during the years 1900 and 1901 and he has done much to further the interests of the organization and to uphold its high standards.

On the 8th of March, 1871, in Greeley, Mr. Dunham was united in marriage to Miss Annie Gilmore Scott, a daughter of Dr. James S. Scott, who was the first regular physician of Greeley, removing to this state from Ohio. He figured prominently in connection with framing the laws of his native state, having for several years been a member of the Ohio legislature. He died May 16, 1881, at the age of eighty years, and was laid to rest in Greeley cemetery. On the morning of the day of his death he had been in attendance at a sick bed and in the afternoon passed away of pneumonia. He was notable in this community for his religious zeal and enthusiasm and was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as steward, while in every part of the church work he was deeply and helpfully interested. His daughter, Mrs. Dunham, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 5, 1850, and there attended the public schools. Her mother died when she was about eight years of age, and was buried in Zanesville, Ohio. Her father afterward married again and came to Colorado in September, 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunham was born a son, Charles S., whose birth occurred in Greeley on the 29th of December, 1871, and who here resided until he had attained his majority. He then entered the Dental College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which in due course of time he was graduated, and he also studied in New Orleans. Later he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced his profession for a quarter of a century and there passed away on the 23d of March, 1917. He had married Elizabeth Dirque, who was born in Paris, France, and at his death his remains were interred in the Linn Grove cemetery in Greeley.

Mr. Dunham has long held membership in the First Presbyterian church and was organist for twenty-three years, while his wife has also been very active in church work and has held various offices in different church societies. Mr. Dunham was a trustee of the church for nine years. While now seventy-three years of age, he is still very active in musical circles in Greeley, playing the double bass viol in the Greeley Philharmonic Orchestra, an organization of forty-four members, that was organized and conducted by Professor J. C. Kendall, supervisor of music in the State Teachers' College. This orchestra gives weekly concerts, but they are not a body of professionals, for many of the members are connected with the student body of the State Teachers' College. Throughout his entire life Mr. Dunham has manifested the deepest interest in music and has done much to

further musical taste and talent in the city where he has so long resided.

His contribution to the world's work has indeed been of value as a merchant, as a musician and as a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has for thirty-seven years been in attendance at the annual meetings of the grand lodge of the order and no representative of the fraternity in Colorado is held in higher regard or more justly deserves the esteem and goodwill of his brethren than does Edwin Lyman Dunham.

P. C. Stevens

Potter Strobridge Hessler

THIRTY-EIGHT years have come and gone since Potter Strobridge Hessler arrived in Denver, where he has worked his way steadily upward in business connections until he is now at the head of a profitable enterprise as the president of the P. S. Hessler Mercantile Company. He has made steady advancement, developing his powers through the exercise of effort, and he is now controlling a profitable business concern. He was born in Trumansburg, New York, March 27, 1858. The family was founded in America by Henry Hessler, who was brought to this country during the Revolutionary war for the purpose of being made to do compulsory military service for the Britons. After the close of the war, when these soldiers were being loaded on ships for the return voyage, he made his escape and hid in the house of a friend, taking refuge in a clothes hamper in a closet, over which a number of clothes were hanging. The officer, in making a search for deserters, passed his hand through the clothes and, finding no one, went on. As soon as possible Henry Hessler went to New York, where he married Miss Margaret McConnell, a native of Ireland. He afterward removed to Canajoharie, New York, where he engaged in the tailoring business and there spent his remaining days. His name appears in the first government census of New York, taken in 1800.

The grandfather and the father of Potter S. Hessler were both natives of the Empire state. The latter, Henry A. Hessler, was a highly educated man, being graduated from Hamilton College of New York. He originally studied for the ministry but never took up the active work of the church as a preacher. Instead he turned his attention to merchandising and was thus engaged at various periods in New York, Iowa, Ohio, New Jersey and again at Cazenovia, New York, where he passed away in 1874, at the age of fifty-eight years. For twelve years prior to his death he was an invalid. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth A. Terry and was born in the state of New York. She was a descendant of James Terry, himself a descendant of pioneer settlers on Long island who were the founders of the family in America. He was of English lineage. The death of Mrs. Hessler occurred in Cazenovia, New York, in 1870,

when she was forty years of age. She was the mother of three children but two of them were born of a former marriage.

Potter S. Hessler was educated in the public and district schools of Cazenovia and afterward became a student in Cazenovia Seminary. He made his initial step in the business world when a young man of twenty-two years, although he had previously been employed on the farm of his uncle, Ephraim B. Hessler, in New York. After attaining his majority he determined to try his fortune in the west and in May, 1880, arrived in Denver, a comparative stranger. After struggling through a year, during which he held various minor positions, he became an employe in the New England Blue Store, a retail grocery house at Thirty-second and Larimer streets. It was supposed that he was an experienced grocery clerk and he had to make good in the position. He was ever alert and quick to learn. When he entered the store he did not know the difference between rice and tapioca nor how to tie up a good package, but he soon mastered these things, as he did other tasks which fell to his lot, and for a year he continued in that establishment. He was afterward employed by various commission firms and from that time forward each step in his career advanced him steadily and brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In 1885 he entered the commission business on his own account and from the beginning the new enterprise prospered. From time to time he had to seek larger quarters in order to meet the growing demand of his trade and in 1903 he established a wholesale grocery business at Nos. 1529 to 1539 Market street, while in 1915 a building was erected at the corner of Thirteenth and Wazee streets, at which point he has since conducted his interests. Gradually his trade has grown until today it is one of the largest in Colorado. He occupies a store having a floor space of one hundred and fifty by seventy-six feet in the basement and three stories one hundred and fifty by sixty-six feet. The firm employs on an average from thirty-five to forty people, among whom are fifteen traveling salesmen. The business is largely confined to Colorado, for he has all that he can do to meet the demands of his trade in this state.

Mr. Hessler has been married twice. In Denver, in 1883, he wedded Miss Rhoda Rodolph, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rodolph. Her paternal grandfather was a captain in Napoleon's army and the grandmother in the paternal line was a daughter of one who was president of the Swiss republic. Her father was born in Switzerland and belonged to one of the old distinguished families of that country. He lived in Iowa, Wisconsin and in Illinois. Mrs. Hessler died in Denver in 1897 at the age of

thirty-eight years, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Lieutenant Howard R. Carroll, a native of Ohio, and by whom she has one son, Potter Hessler Carroll. The Carrolls are a well known family of Denver. In June, 1898, Mr. Hessler was again married, his second union being with Miss Florence A. Twining, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Twining, descendants of an old English family and early settlers of Pennsylvania and New York. There is one daughter of the second marriage, Helen A., who was married on June 28, 1918, to Henry W. Brautigam, of Denver. The Hessler family home is at No. 674 Downing street.

Mr. Hessler started out in life a poor boy and had a cash capital of but two hundred dollars when he arrived in Denver. From that point forward he has steadily progressed and is today one of the substantial citizens and business men of his adopted state, his success being the direct result and legitimate outcome of his own labors. In politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Denver Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Colorado Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Denver Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Denver Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and El Jebel Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Elks lodge of Denver and he belongs to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. He is an attendant of the Christian Science church and he turns to motoring for recreation. He is widely known in business and social circles of the city, where for almost four decades he has made his home. He has therefore been a witness of much of its growth and development and as the years have passed on he has gained a most creditable place in commercial circles as well as in the regard of his many friends.

Geo F Reed

George L. Reed

GEORGE L. REED is the president of The Boulder Creamery Company, a developing enterprise which has long since taken its place among the dividend paying commercial interests of Denver. Its management is based upon sound business principles and a spirit of progressiveness and initiative marks the conduct of its interests. Mr. Reed established the business by taking over an enterprise of the kind that had failed. He had had some previous experience along this line and his keen insight enabled him to recognize opportunities, while his unfaltering energy has enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path toward the goal of success.

Mr. Reed is a native of Cedar county, Iowa. He was born November 25, 1869, and is the eldest in a family of four sons and five daughters, whose parents are William S. and Amanda (La Rue) Reed, who are also natives of Cedar county, Iowa. The Reed family was established in that state in early pioneer times. The ancestral line is traced back to England and the family was founded in the new world by Leonard Reed, who came to the United States about 1824. He took up his abode in Cedar county, Iowa, at an early date and devoted his life to the occupation of farming, spending his remaining days in the Hawkeye state, where he died aged about sixty-two years. William S. Reed was reared and educated in Cedar county, Iowa, and there took up the occupation of farming. In 1881 he removed to Fillmore county, Nebraska, and in 1907 he became a resident of Morgan county, Colorado, where he followed farming until a few years ago but is now living retired in that county, making his home in Wiggins. His wife is a daughter of George La Rue, who was a native of France and became the founder of the American branch of the family. He, too, cast in his lot with the early settlers of Iowa. Mrs. Reed is also living and they are well known people of Wiggins.

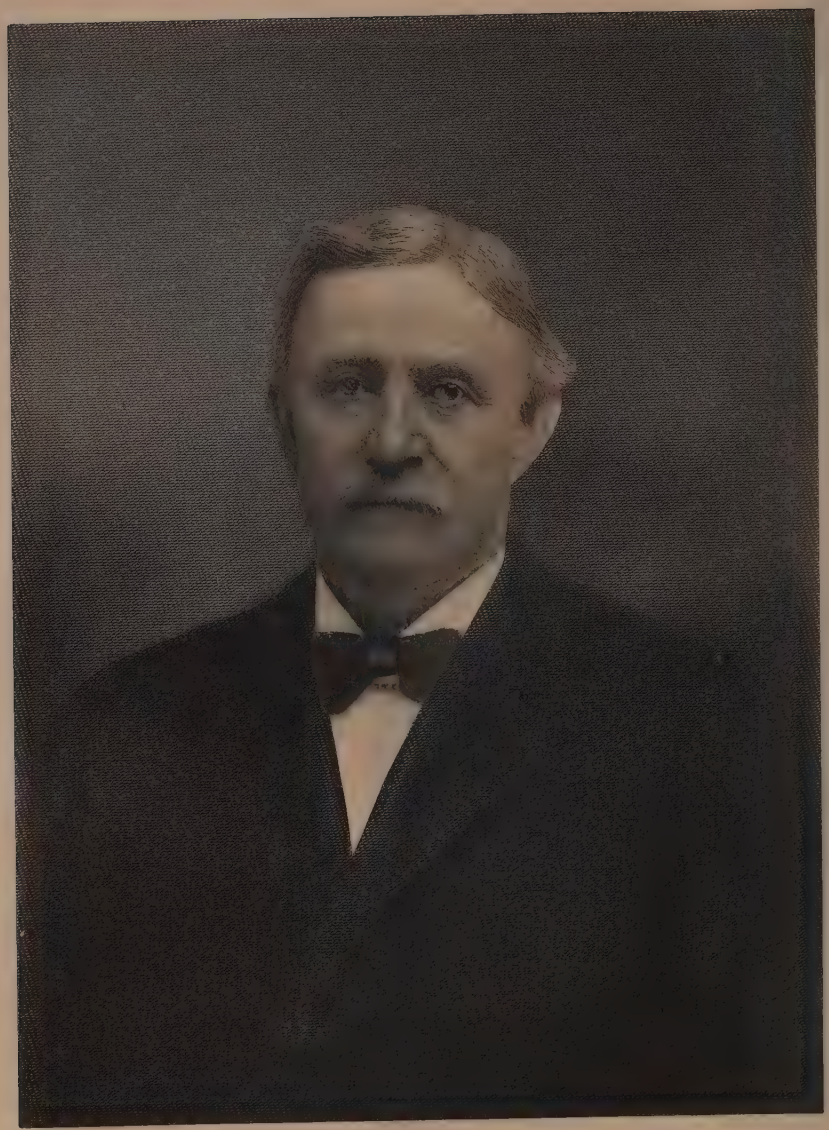
George L. Reed pursued his early education in the schools of Cedar county, Iowa, and afterward continued his studies in the high school in Fairmont, Nebraska. His early life to the age of seventeen years was spent upon the home farm and then he started out to provide for his own support. He was first employed by the Fairmont

Creamery Company of Fairmont, Nebraska, his work being to collect cream throughout the country, through which he traveled with a wagon. He received as remuneration for his own labors and the use of his team a dollar and ninety-two cents per day. He was thus employed for three years or until he reached the age of twenty. In 1890 he removed to Crete, Nebraska, to become superintendent there, representing the Fairmont Creamery Company at that place. He occupied the position for five years and was then transferred to Fairbury, Nebraska, and became general manager for the company at that point. He continued in the latter position for six years and was with the Fairmont Company altogether for fourteen years. On removing to Boulder, Colorado, in 1901, he became a butter sales agent for the Fairmont Company, Boulder being the company's distributing point in this state. He had been in Colorado for but a brief period when he learned that the Boulder Dairy Supply Company was about to go out of business. In fact it had failed. Thereupon Mr. Reed leased the plant and with a cash capital of one hundred dollars founded his present business, which has since developed and grown until it is the second largest in the state. After conducting the business for three months Mr. Reed had made such a success of the undertaking that his capital was increased to two thousand dollars and in 1911 the business was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. In 1909 the main business was removed to Denver in order to secure better shipping facilities and today the firm employs on an average of one hundred people, while the output for 1917 was in excess of one million pounds of butter. Something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that during the first year at Boulder the output was thirty-six thousand pounds. Today the trade extends to all parts of the country from coast to coast and the products of The Boulder Creamery Company are unsurpassed for excellence, while the development of the business stands as an indication of the marked enterprise, initiative and discernment of George L. Reed. In addition to his connection with The Boulder Creamery Company, of which he has always been the president, Mr. Reed owns five sections of land and farms three sections near Greeley but makes the creamery business his chief interest, and at a recent date the capital stock has been increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is his plan to gradually increase this to a half million or more as needed for the development of the business and it is hoped and believed that the business will become one of the largest of the character in the west.

On the 15th of September, 1898, in Fairbury, Nebraska, Mr.

Reed was married to Miss Genevra M. Curtis, a native of that state and a daughter of Sidney and Mary A. (Wiley) Curtis, the former now deceased, while the latter makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Reed. To their marriage have been born two children: Donald La Rue, who was born in Boulder, Colorado, August 27, 1903; and Virginia, born June 28, 1911.

Politically Mr. Reed is a republican but not an office seeker. He recognizes, however, the duties and obligations of citizenship and always loyally supports the principles in which he believes. He belongs to Elks Lodge, No. 566, of Boulder, has been identified with the Modern Woodmen of America since 1892 and belongs to the Fraternal Union and the Royal Arcanum. He also has membership in the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, the Denver Manufacturers Association and the Denver Motor Club, and he is interested in all of those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is truly a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. He began work on the farm, milking cows, when but ten years of age and from early youth has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that his life record illustrates what can be accomplished through individual effort and such a record should serve as an inspiration and encouragement to others, for he is today at the head of an extensive and growing business and one which is having much to do with advancing standards of creamery production in the country.

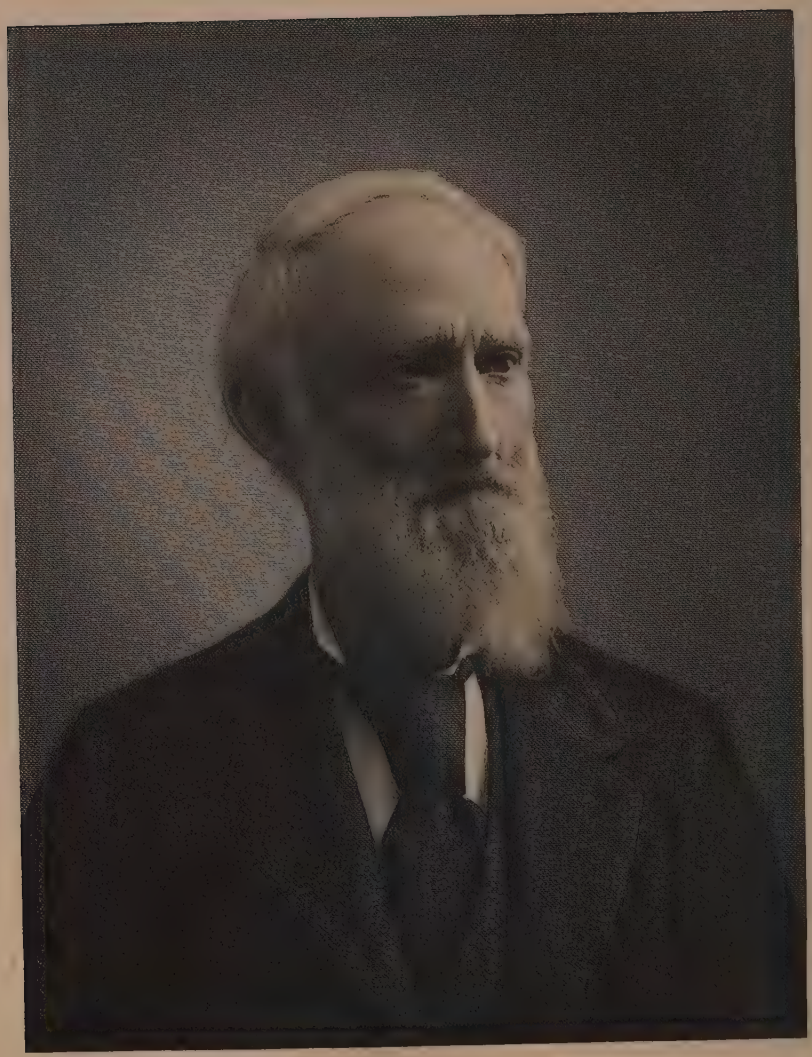


J. A. Brown

James A. Brown

JAMES A. BROWN, a well known capitalist of Fort Collins, was born on the 31st of January, 1843, in Prince county, Canada, where he was reared and educated. He learned the carriage maker's trade in early manhood and in 1868 came to Fort Collins, Colorado, where he joined his brother John R., in the wagon making and blacksmithing business, in which both were very successful. At the end of two years, however, James A. Brown turned his attention to the cattle business. In 1881 he was chosen general manager of the Powder River Live Stock Company, continuing as such until 1893 when the company sold its herds and retired from the live stock industry. Its investment amounted to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and it was one of the most successful live stock concerns operating in Wyoming. In the fall of 1886 the company purchased twenty-five hundred acres of land in the Elkhorn valley of Nebraska, on which it established extensive feeding grounds, annually fattening two thousand head of cattle for the market. Of the latter enterprise Mr. Brown was also the able manager. During the winter of 1886-87 the company lost four hundred thousand dollars' worth of cattle by starvation and because of the bitter cold and heavy snows. It had twenty-four thousand head of cattle on the range in the fall of 1886 and found only eight thousand head in the spring of 1887. After the company closed up its affairs Mr. Brown returned to Fort Collins, where he resided to the time of his demise, which occurred January 3, 1914. His efforts and influence contributed in marked measure to the development and upbuilding of his community. He built more than a dozen houses in Fort Collins, including the first frame structure erected in the town. In 1902 he was a member of the committee which secured the building of the sugar factory and he served as a director of the Fort Collins sugar factory for two years. He was also one of the founders and one of the first directors of the Fort Collins National Bank, of which he was elected president in 1893. For two terms, from 1901 until 1905, he did valuable service as a member of the city council. He was widely recognized as one of the foremost citizens and enjoyed the high regard and esteem

of all with whom he was associated. On the 31st of January, 1867, his twenty-fourth birthday, he wedded Miss Adelaide Carnrike, of Belleville, Ontario, Canada, and their three living children are as follows: Adelbert F., of Fort Collins; Frank J., of Denver; and Clyde H., of Fort Collins.



JOHN W. HENRY

John Wesley Henry

NO history of the third judicial district of Colorado would be complete without mention of John Wesley Henry, who was the first to occupy the bench of the district after the admission of Colorado into the Union. A native of Kentucky, he was born near the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and in that locality was reared and acquired his early education. He was just emerging into manhood when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, attracted by the business interests which had sprung into existence with the development of the lead mines there. He afterward removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he took up the study of law and later engaged in practice for several years, while at the same time he was active as a local political factor. In the early '50s he became a resident of Kansas, at which period the state was in a condition of political turmoil and excitement. There he entered upon the practice of law and also became active as a supporter of democratic principles, but his peace-loving nature was at variance with the continuous trouble between the supporters of slavery and the free-soil people, and in 1859 with his family he left Kansas for Colorado, joining the caravan that was constantly proceeding across the plains toward the gold fields of Pike's Peak.

After reaching the mountains Judge Henry made his way into the Gregory diggings, then the principal mining camp of the district, and for two or three years was engaged in washing gravel in the search for gold in the gulches, meeting sometimes with success and again with disappointment. At the same time he became actively interested in public affairs, aided in establishing local laws and government and occasionally practiced his profession in the primitive miners' courts of that period. In 1863, however, he decided that he had had enough of the hills and with an inbred longing for the fertile valleys of a farming country, he removed to the Arkansas valley, settling on a ranch at the mouth of Chico creek, a few miles below Pueblo. There he turned his attention to the raising of cattle and corn, irrigated his land and continued its development in the face of many difficulties and hardships, not the least of which were the grasshoppers, which turned green fields into deserts in a day and were more dreaded than

hostile Indians. As time passed on, however, conditions changed, many other settlers coming, and as the town of Pueblo grew there was a demand for active practitioners at the bar. While Judge Henry continued to reside on his Chico Creek farm, he also attended the courts of the Arkansas valley and became a familiar figure at the Pueblo bar. The third judicial district at that time included all the southern half of the territory from the Divide to New Mexico and from the western boundary of Kansas to the Utah line. Courts were held at Colorado City and later at Colorado Springs, at Cañon City, Pueblo, Las Animas, Walsenburg, Trinidad and at San Luis de Culebra and Conejos over the mountains in the San Luis or Rio Grande valley. The court of the district during the territorial days was presided over by but two judges, covering the period from 1862 until 1876. The first judge was Allan A. Bradford, who was succeeded by Moses Hallett. Writing of Judge Henry, Wilbur F. Stone said in this connection: "Over this vast region, larger in extent than an average state, the lawyers of the old third district, with the judge and other officials, witnesses, litigants, Spanish interpreters and often prisoners for trial, used to travel from court to court in a motley caravan of wagons, ambulances, primitive buggies, horseback and muleback, over dusty sagebrush plains and mountain ranges, fording rivers, in heat, snow, wind and dust, camping out at night where there was 'wood, water and grass,' fishing trout in the mountain streams, occasionally shooting an antelope, cooking their own 'grub,' smoking their pipes round the campfire, swapping stories, singing songs, sleeping in their blankets on the ground, holding courts within rude adobe walls with dirt floors, attending Mexican fandangoes at night—got up in honor of the court—and having more fun, legal and unlegal, than the bench and bar have ever seen since in the effeminate days of railroads and fine courthouses. After the adoption of the constitution in 1876, assuring our admission to statehood, there chanced to meet one day in the office of the writer of this sketch, at Pueblo, a number of members of the bar, including Judge Henry, (he had long been called 'Judge' in compliment), who, in course of conversation on the approaching change in government, said: 'Boys, I want to confide a personal desire of my own. I want to be the first judge of this district when we come in as a state. I am the oldest one in years of our early lawyers here and I know that if I do not get that office first I shall never get it afterwards. I have never held nor sought office, as you all know, and I have a little natural ambition to be a judge for one term only, and on that to end up my professional career. I am outspoken about this and I want you to be outspoken,

boys, and say what you think about it.' With one voice all present declared the judge was entitled to it and should have it. The bar of the district saw to it that Judge Henry was nominated and elected at the first state election under the constitution. At the end of his six years' term he retired from the law, and with his faithful old wife went over to Los Angeles and bought a few acres of an orange grove where he spent the rest of his years in the quiet shade of his own vine and fig tree."

Judge Henry was married about 1844 in Mercer county, Kentucky, to Ann Elizabeth Shoots, of an old Virginia family, and to that union were born the following children: Mrs. Martha Noble; Margaret, who became the wife of John A. Thatcher, the first merchant and afterward millionaire banker of Pueblo; and Edna, who became the wife of Perry Baxter, who was a partner of John A. and Mahlon D. Thatcher in their commercial and banking interests. Mrs. Henry passed away in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1851. In 1854, Judge Henry married in St. Joseph, Missouri, Margaret Struby, no children being born of this union. After the death of his second wife the Judge made his home with his three daughters in Pueblo, staying with each one for a time—and it was while at the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. H. P. Baxter that he passed away, November 9, 1903.

Judge Henry held membership in the Presbyterian church but was a Christian in the broadest sense of the term and his views were not limited to narrow denominationalism. He was most upright in all that he did and said. He possessed a sense of humor that brightened many a weary day for his colleagues and contemporaries at the bar as they practiced their profession and traveled from place to place where courts were held. Again we quote from Wilbur F. Stone, who said of him: "Judge Henry was not such as can be called 'brilliant' as a lawyer, either by natural adaptation or experience in practice. Without the advantage of scholastic education, culture, varied experience in extensive practice or single devotion to the legal profession as a life business, he was of the old class of plain country lawyers: earnest, straightforward, trustworthy and utterly devoid of the cunning trickery of the 'smart' lawyer, or the pretentious theatrical attempts at oratory of the pompous pettifogger. From his earliest settlement in the Arkansas valley he was spoken of by his neighbors and acquaintances as 'Honest John Henry.' His administration as a judge was marked by justice, moderation and a shrewd sense of finding the path which led to the very right of a cause though it might be at the sacrifice of technicalities in form and manner. His rulings and decisions, always deliberate and impartial, seldom provoked con-

tention, were void of offense and never gave occasion for an instance of 'contempt of court.' At that period—the infancy of litigation in a pioneer community—it is true that few if any great questions arose in the courts of that district, such as agitate the courts, the bar and the public at the present day; still, railroads were building over that region, and mining and irrigation companies were multiplying, and all bringing into the courts their newer questions of legal rights and claims, but the record of Judge Henry during his whole term of office gave general satisfaction to the bar and the community, his conduct without a taint of malfeasance, bias or prejudice, his personal character and reputation without a stain, and a blessed memory of unselfish good deeds and incorruptible integrity is his enduring monument."

J. A. Green

Joseph A. Osner

JOSEPH A. OSNER, engaged in railroad contracting and irrigation work at Denver, was born October 3, 1857, in Clyde, Ohio, a son of the late Joseph A. Osner, who was a native of Alsace-Lorraine and came to America at the age of twenty, settling in Ohio, where he resided for fifty-four years. He was engaged in the lumber business but during the period of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and served for two years as a private in defense of the Union cause. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Barnett, was a native of Switzerland and came to the United States with a sister, settling in Ohio, her marriage being celebrated in Oberlin, that state. She died in 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years. The family numbered eleven children, three sons and eight daughters.

Joseph A. Osner was the third in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Clyde, Ohio, and at eighteen years of age started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed at freighting between Kearney, Nebraska, and the Black Hills. After making one trip, however, he came to Denver, where he arrived in 1879. He then engaged in freighting from Denver to Leadville and continued in that work for two years, after which he turned his attention to the contracting business in a small way. As the years passed on his patronage steadily increased and he became one of the leading railroad and irrigation contractors in the west. He built the South Park Railroad, also parts of the Denver & Rio Grande, parts of the Union Pacific and the Burlington and has taken many large and important contracts for irrigation work at Lake Loveland, Greeley and other points. His business has reached very extensive proportions and places him among the representative men in his line in Colorado. In addition he is the owner of a large breeding farm on which he raises fine mules principally, but he also owns and has raised some fine pedigreed horses. Two of these are world record horses—Tommy Horne, with a record of 2:04¼, made in the sixth

heat of a seven heat race; and Braden Direct, with a record of 2:01¼, then a world's record. As a famous horseman Mr. Osner is known throughout the country. He is a member of the Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Club and has been interested in many track events. He was instrumental in promoting a matinee of races, the proceeds of which went to the Red Cross, and in this event his own horse, Little Joe, took part and Mr. Osner himself acted as starting judge, the matinee netting a very substantial sum for the Red Cross.

On the 22d of July, 1878, Mr. Osner was married in Denver to Miss Minnie Wernert, a native of Toledo, Ohio, and a daughter of the late Joseph W. and Mary Wernert, of a very old Toledo family that was established there when the town was known as Fort Lawrence. Mrs. Osner is active in all charity organizations, also in Red Cross work and is a leader in social circles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Osner have no children of their own but are rearing an adopted daughter, Laura Wernert.

Mr. Osner and his wife belong to St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic church and he is a member of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. He is in hearty sympathy with that organization in all of its efforts to promote the welfare of the community and does much active work in that connection. He finds his chief diversion in racing, fishing and hunting and is the owner of fine saddle horses. He has every reason to be proud of his splendidly improved farm and the thoroughbred horses thereon to be seen. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Theodore Roosevelt

Charles Leaming Tutt

THE life story of Charles Leaming Tutt is one of interest because it is the record of successful achievement, but the attainment of success was not the whole end and aim of his career. On the contrary he ever recognized his duties of citizenship and Colorado Springs, where he lived, found in him indeed a warm friend whose efforts were of great value in the upbuilding and improvement of the city. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1864. His father, Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt, of Locust Hill, Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, was of English descent. His mother was Rebecca Waln Leaming, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The ancestral record presents many distinguished names, including Sir William Thompson, who was first governor of Virginia under Queen Anne; Sir Arthur Chichester, who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century; and Sir Gerald Folk, who became one of the founders of the Virginia colony and built Gunston Hall, situated adjoining the Mount Vernon estate, which was owned by his cousin, George Washington. It was in Gunston Hall that the grandson, George Nason, drew up the "bill of rights" upon which the American constitution was founded. Another ancestor was Sir Christopher Leaming, lord mayor of London, who built and owned the old Manor House at Leamington, England, which is now used as a hotel. But few Americans can boast of three ancestral homes still standing in this country as could Mr. Tutt, whose ancestors were the owners of Waln Grove, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was built about 1760; Gunston Hall in Fairfax county, Virginia, built about 1672; and Locust Hill in Loudoun county, Virginia, built about 1750. All are standing and in good repair. The maternal grandfather of Charles Leaming Tutt was Fisher Leaming, of Philadelphia, with whom he and his sister, Rebecca Waln Leaming Tutt Wood, resided when young.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing western country, Charles Leaming Tutt made his way to Colorado in 1884, when but twenty years of age. He had, when a youth of seventeen, secured a clerkship in the store of Peter Wright & Company in Philadelphia at the small salary of two dollars and a half per week and after two

years there spent he accepted a position in the main offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he continued for two years. In 1884 he came to Colorado and purchased a small ranch eighteen miles northeast of Colorado Springs, where he devoted two years to the cattle business. During that period, in which he was associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. Jesse Williamson, he sold two cows in order to get money for traveling expenses and returned to Philadelphia, where he wedded Josephine Thayer, a daughter of Hon. R. Russell and Sophia Dallas (Watmough) Thayer. Her father was a distinguished jurist of Philadelphia, who for more than twenty years sat upon the bench as presiding judge and who was a member of congress during the administration of President Lincoln. The family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Philadelphia. Mr. Tutt returned with his bride to Colorado Springs and a year later opened a real estate office, with a branch office in Pueblo. Not long afterward he went to Cripple Creek, being one of the first to enter the gold camp. The story of his experience there is thus told: "While walking up 'Poverty Gulch' one day, with fifty dollars in his pockets, he was joined by an unknown prospector, and the two staked out a claim. No sooner had this been done when Mr. Tutt jumped at the offer made by his partner, that he would either take or give fifty dollars for his interest in the claim. One day, after Mr. Tutt had sunk a twelve-foot shaft, two famous Irish prospectors, Burke and Troy, 'happened along' and induced Mr. Tutt to give them an interest, on their saying that they knew where the vein lay. Rich ore was soon struck, and the property was subsequently sold for three hundred thousand dollars, the first mine to be sold in the Cripple Creek district. This is the history of the famous 'C. O. D. Mine,' so named because Mr. Tutt was so 'hard up' that he wished for cash on delivery." In 1888 Mr. Tutt entered into partnership with Spencer Penrose and in 1894 they were joined by Charles M. MacNeill. They built a plant which they operated under the name of the Cripple Creek Sampling and Ore Company and they conducted other interests under the name of The Colorado & Philadelphia Reduction Works and the Standard Mills at Colorado City. They owned still other mills in different parts of the state and became recognized as among the most prominent and successful mining men of Colorado. Mr. Tutt also made extensive and judicious investments in real estate in Colorado Springs and as the years passed the extent and importance of his business interests placed him among the most prominent and prosperous business men of Colorado. He was the first president of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, vice president of the C. O. D. Gold Mining

Company, president of the Cripple Creek Sampling and Ore Company, president of the Townsite Gold Mining Company, the Hayden Gold Mining Company, the Pennsylvania Gold Developing Company, the Annie Gold Mining Company and the Granite Gold Mining & Developing Company of Cripple Creek. He was a man of keen insight who closely studied every business proposition with which he became connected and who gave most earnest support to every plan that he believed would prove beneficial in developing the material resources of Colorado.

Mr. Tutt was most devoted to his family, finding his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare and interests of his wife and children. His first child, Sophia Watmough Tutt, was born January 2, 1887, and died at Avalon, Catalina Island, February 24, 1903. His son, Charles Leaming Tutt, Jr., was born January 9, 1889, and is represented elsewhere in this work. Russell Thayer Tutt, born on Christmas morning of 1891, died on Easter Sunday of 1892. William Thayer, who was born March 22, 1893, passed away November 20, 1917. All were natives of Colorado Springs. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when Mr. Tutt passed away in New York city, January 21, 1909. A contemporary biographer wrote of him: "He was a splendid friend to Colorado Springs. Making his money largely by hard work from the products of the mines, he forthwith invested a large portion of it there and in the Pike's Peak region. He was public-spirited and energetic, and most generous and liberal, and honest in his business methods. He was a genial, lovable and democratic man who cemented his friends to him by ties stronger than those of steel. Personally he was bright, intelligent and delightful and enriched the lives of those who were fortunate in securing his friendship. He believed that the essentials of a young man's success in life were truthfulness, honesty and economy." His marked business ability, his progressive citizenship, his splendid traits of character, his honorable manhood and his many likable qualities endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and made him a citizen of whom any community might well be proud.

Charles Leaming Tutt, Jr.

CHARLES LEAMING TUTT, JR., whose investment business has brought him into prominent relation with many leading corporate and commercial interests of Colorado Springs and of the state, belongs to that class of men who set at nought the too widely accepted opinion that the son of a rich man never seems to possess the same strong business qualities that have made the father successful. Mr. Tutt is a young man of liberal experience and one who has proven his power to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

A son of Charles Leaming Tutt, Sr., he was born in Colorado Springs on the 9th of January, 1889. He was reared in his native city, attended the public schools and was afterward graduated from the Thacher School at Nordhoff, California, with the class of 1906. Later he went to Oregon, where he was connected with mining interests for two years, and afterward he returned to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in the real estate business for a year. Since that time he has supervised his invested interests and he is today president of the Beaver, Penrose & Northern Railroad, president of the Beaver Park Land & Irrigation Company, president of the Beaver Fruit & Preserving Company, secretary and treasurer of the Grand River Valley Raiload Company, secretary and treasurer of the Grand Junction Gas, Electric & Manufacturing Company, secretary of the Broadmoor Hotel Land Company, a director of the Colorado Midland Railroad, a director of the Colorado Title & Trust Company and a director of the Granite Gold Mine.

On the 17th of August, 1909, in Colorado Springs, Mr. Tutt was married to Miss Eleanor Armit, a daughter of the late John L. Armit, of England. Their children are Charles L., William Thayer and Russell Thayer.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church, while politically Mr. Tutt is a republican. He is not identified with secret societies but is prominently known in club circles not only of Colorado Springs but elsewhere. He has membership in the El Paso Club, the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, the Broadmoor Golf Club, the Winter Night Club, the Cooking Club, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. While his financial position renders him free from certain kinds of business care, he is nevertheless a busy man, actively concerned with the management of his invested interests and also active in support of those interests which are of vital significance and importance to community, commonwealth and country.

Aaron Dennison Lewis

Aaron Dennison Lewis

AARON DENNISON LEWIS is the president and manager of The A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company, one of the largest department stores of Denver. His life record is indicative of what may be accomplished through individual effort prompted by laudable ambition. Progressive, self-reliant, and tempering progressiveness with a safe conservatism, he has advanced steadily, and the steps of his orderly progression have brought him into the most important commercial relations. He has never hesitated to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, and today is the head of an establishment which employs nearly a thousand men and women.

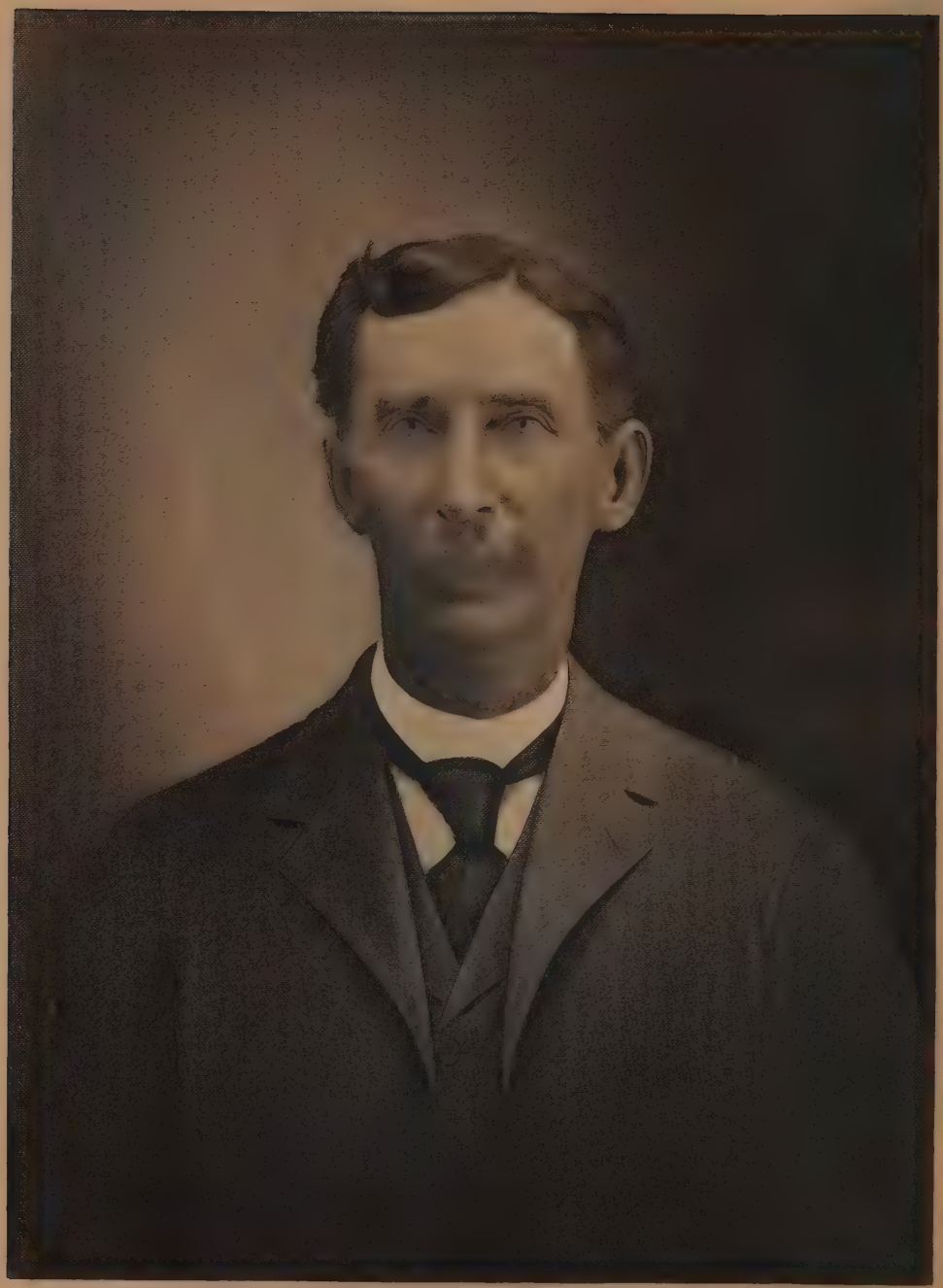
Mr. Lewis is a native of Roseville, Warren county, Illinois. He was born on November 22, 1865, a son of Aaron Thompson and Amy Josephine (Russell) Lewis. The father a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was born on March 19, 1831, and devoted his earlier life to farming and banking. He ranked for many years with the representative business men of Denver, and died at Greenwich, Connecticut, on January 20, 1907. The mother was born at Clymer, New York, from which place her family came overland to Illinois. There she married Mr. Lewis, and they made their home on a farm in Warren county near Roseville. Mrs. Lewis died in Denver on September 5, 1909. The year 1880 witnessed the arrival of the family in Colorado.

The son, Aaron Dennison Lewis, whose name introduced this review, opened a small country store at Breckenridge, Colorado, in 1888, and prospered in business there. He was ambitious, however, to secure a broader field, and realizing the town in which he was located could not support a store of more extensive proportions, he turned his attention to Denver, and in 1890 with the money acquired through the sale of his Breckenridge store, he embarked in business with his father, who had decided to invest an equal amount in the new enterprise, although he had had no previous experience in storekeeping. Another partner was taken in, and the three organized the firm of Lewis, Son & Barrow, the management, development, and conduct of the business, falling on the youthful shoulders of Aaron

Dennison Lewis. The third partner shortly after relinquished his interest, and the firm name was changed to A. T. Lewis & Son, and in 1902 was incorporated as The A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company. The business has since its inception steadily increased, until today it is one of the largest and most important in the west. Recent improvements and extensive additions make it one of the most beautiful and perfectly equipped stores in the country. The relation of Mr. Lewis to his employes and to the public throughout his entire career has been based on his high conception of right and fair dealing.

On the 8th of February, 1898, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Luella Brand, a daughter of George and Caroline Brand. They have two children: Flora Luella, the wife of Dudley Mayo, Jr., of Denver; and George Dennison, born in Denver, February 13, 1902, a student in Culver Military Academy.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Lewis indicates the ancestry from which he sprung. He is the direct descendant of Edward Doty, who came to the new world on the Mayflower in 1620 and whose name is inscribed on the Plymouth monument. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to Samuel Lewis, who came from Wales in 1732 and settled in New Jersey, and on the ancestral record appear the names of those who served in the American Revolution. Mr. Lewis stands for all that is progressive and valuable in citizenship, and is particularly active in the support of his country in this hour of national crisis. He is a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Country Club, the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and the Retail Merchants Association. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church. He was active in the organization and served as the first president of the Denver Tourist Bureau, which organization has been most successful in bringing thousands of people to Colorado.



James L Canton

Rev. James Stanton

REV. JAMES STANTON, who for many years made his home in Platteville, was a man who contributed largely to the material and to the moral progress of Weld county. He was born in Liscard, Cornwall, England, on the 18th of September, 1847, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Stanton. He acquired his early education in his native country and before leaving England was united in marriage to Miss Jane Wasley. He was about twenty-one years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, arriving in New Jersey in 1868. After about a year's residence on the eastern coast he made his way to Colorado and became identified with his brother, Ben Stanton, in prospecting at Silver Plume and at Georgetown. In England he had assisted his father on the farm, but for two or three years after reaching Colorado he was engaged in mining. He then removed to Lupton, where he engaged in feeding stock and also conducted a dairy, making butter which he shipped to the Denver market, after which he brought back groceries. He continued to engage in merchandising in this way for some time and he also acted as station agent at Lupton for the Union Pacific and likewise filled the office of postmaster. While thus engaged he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. He remained in Lupton for two and a half years and then returned to Georgetown, where he continued for a year and a half. Again he became identified with mining interests, with which he was more or less closely associated throughout his life. He was the first man who ever preached at Silver Plume, holding services in a little log cabin as a minister of the Congregational church for a year and a half. Prior to this time, however, he had preached to the miners as occasion permitted. On again leaving Silver Plume he returned to Lupton, where he engaged in the stock business, at which time Lupton was a very small place. But while carrying on his live stock and mercantile interests there his health failed and upon the advice of his friends he sold out there and returned to Silver Plume, where he opened a clothing and shoe store. Nine months later he decided to remove to Platteville, where he opened a general merchandise establishment, and in connection with the conduct of his commercial interests he continued to do missionary work for

the church. He there resided for eight years and made a success of the business, at the end of which time, however, he sold out in order to accept a call from the Congregational church at Eaton. While continuing his labors there he was instrumental in erecting the house of worship and also the parsonage. He continued at Eaton for seven years and under his guidance the church rapidly developed and became a potent power for good in the community. But while Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were there residing they lost a little daughter and Mrs. Stanton became dissatisfied on account of this. Accordingly Mr. Stanton resigned his position and returned to Platteville, again occupying the home which he had erected in 1887. He had here one hundred and sixty acres of land. At a later period he went to Independence in the Cripple Creek district, where he opened a large general store, handling mining materials. While engaged in temporal affairs he also worked for the spiritual uplift of the community in which he resided and he was instrumental in building the Methodist church there and also assisted largely in the building of the church at Platteville. He gave the use of his horses and wagons and helped in every way possible until the work was completed. His service as postmaster of Platteville covered two terms.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were born eight children, six daughters and two sons. The eldest, Mrs. T. F. Kerin, of Livingston, Montana, and John Stanton, now of Platteville, were both born in England. Lilly and Minnie have passed away, their remains being interred at Lupton. The others of the family are: James H.; Mrs. Lulu Cox; Mildred, who died in Eaton; and Mrs. Hazel Pease. The death of Mr. Stanton resulted from miners' consumption, which he contracted in the early days of his residence in Colorado, and he passed away on the 31st of October, 1906. Thus was brought to a close the life record of one who had indeed contributed much to the world's work in his efforts to advance moral progress. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a faithful friend, a sincere Christian, and ministers of various denominations officiated at his funeral, all speaking of him in terms of the highest regard and praise. He made friends wherever he went. He was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Woodmen of the World and the latter organization had charge of his funeral when death called him to the home beyond. His memory will be cherished for years to come by all who knew him because of the beauty and simplicity of his daily life and because of his valuable contribution to the moral development of the communities in which he lived and labored.

Mrs. F. W. Stanton

John William Seybold, M.D., D.D.S.

John William Seybold, M. D., D. D. S.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM SEYBOLD, one of the best known dental surgeons of the west, devoting practically his entire time to dental surgery, occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Mack block in Denver, where he has several assistants. Constant study and experience have placed him in the front rank of the representatives of the profession, for he has a nature that could never be content with mediocrity.

Dr. Seybold was born in Kearney, Nebraska, February 26, 1882, a son of William Leonard and Alice (Garnett) Seybold, the former a native of Ohio, while the latter was born in Alabama. They were early pioneers of Nebraska, where the father established himself in the cattle business. He continued to reside in that state for many years and afterward came to Colorado, where he spent three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Nebraska and is still living at Kearney, where he is now active in cattle raising. His wife passed away there in 1895. William L. Seybold has been married twice and has become the father of five children, two of whom were born of the first marriage and three of the second. They are John W., Oscar, Samuel, Alice and Fred.

Dr. John W. Seybold attended the public schools of Kearney, Nebraska, and afterward entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then took up the study of medicine in that institution and won his professional degree as a member of the class of 1903. The same year he came to Denver and matriculated in the University of Denver, in which he won the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1908. Since that time he has devoted his entire attention to dental surgery, specializing in oral surgery and in gas oxygen anæsthesia. He is a progressive young professional man whose reputation as an anæsthetist already has spread far beyond the boundaries of Colorado. He is making very rapid strides in oral surgery and his progress will place him at the top before many years go by. His success is due to his own personality and stability of purpose and his qualities are such that he will never stand still but will keep pushing his business to the limit, ambitious to acquire the highest degree of efficiency pos-

sible. He belongs to the National Dental Association, the State and City Dental Associations, the Interstate Association of Anæsthetists and the American Association of Anæsthetists, and he practices in all of the hospitals in Denver.

On the 4th of May, 1916, Dr. Seybold was married in Littleton, Colorado, to Miss Julia E. Fisher, whose father is well known as the deputy county clerk at Fairplay, Colorado. Mrs. Seybold has a wide acquaintance in hospital circles, for she is a graduate nurse of the Park Avenue Hospital of Denver and she is head assistant of her husband in his surgical clinic.

Fraternally Dr. Seybold is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is an active and prominent member of the Denver Athletic Club. He enjoys sports of all kinds but is not active in secret organizations although a member of a few. He finds great pleasure, however, in bowling and in almost everything in the sporting line. He is an easy and fluent public speaker and when he expresses an opinion in public it is always worth while. His religion finds expression in his generosity and benevolence to the poor and needy. His professional colleagues and contemporaries speak of him in terms of high regard, while those who meet him socially entertain for him the warmest esteem.

L. H. Beck

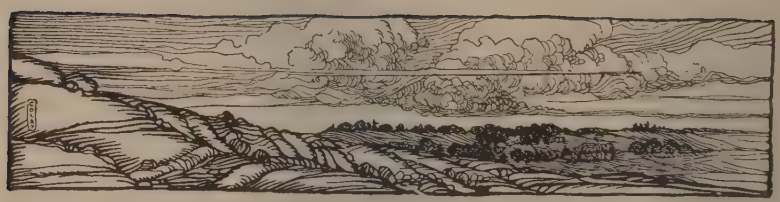
L. H. Beck, M. D.

DR. L. H. BECK has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Manitou for nearly two decades and enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the leading representatives of the profession in El Paso county. He was born on a farm in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1867, a son of John B. Beck, whose birth occurred in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. In 1850 the latter accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where he later wedded Miss Elizabeth Gassman, a native of that state. Mrs. Beck passed away in Ohio in January, 1913, being survived for three years by her husband, whose demise occurred in Colorado Springs in 1916. Throughout his active business career John B. Beck was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits.

L. H. Beck pursued his education in the rural schools of his native county and when a young man of nineteen years took up the profession of teaching, remaining an instructor in the public schools of Ohio from 1886 until 1890. During the last three years of that period he taught in Seneca county, Ohio. He then entered Heidelberg University of Tiffin, Ohio, where he pursued a five years' classical course, winning honors and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation with the class of 1895, of which he was salutatorian. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he became a student in the Ohio Medical University of Columbus but because of impaired health came to Colorado and completed his training in Gross Medical College of Denver, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in April, 1898. In June of the same year he received the degree of Master of Arts from Heidelberg University of Tiffin, Ohio. The year 1899 witnessed his arrival in Manitou, Colorado, where he has followed his profession continuously since, enjoying a large and growing practice that has been accorded him in recognition of his pronounced skill and success in the field of medical science. He belongs to the El Paso County Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Beck was one of twenty-five delegates appointed in the United States to represent the American Academy of Medicine in the

Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which was held in Washington, D. C., from September 23 until September 28, 1912.

On the 7th of November, 1900, Dr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Minnie D. Zimmer and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of Manitou. The Doctor gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Reformed church. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren in an unusual degree and has long been ranked among the leading medical practitioners of his part of the state.



James G. Kilpatrick

James G. Kilpatrick

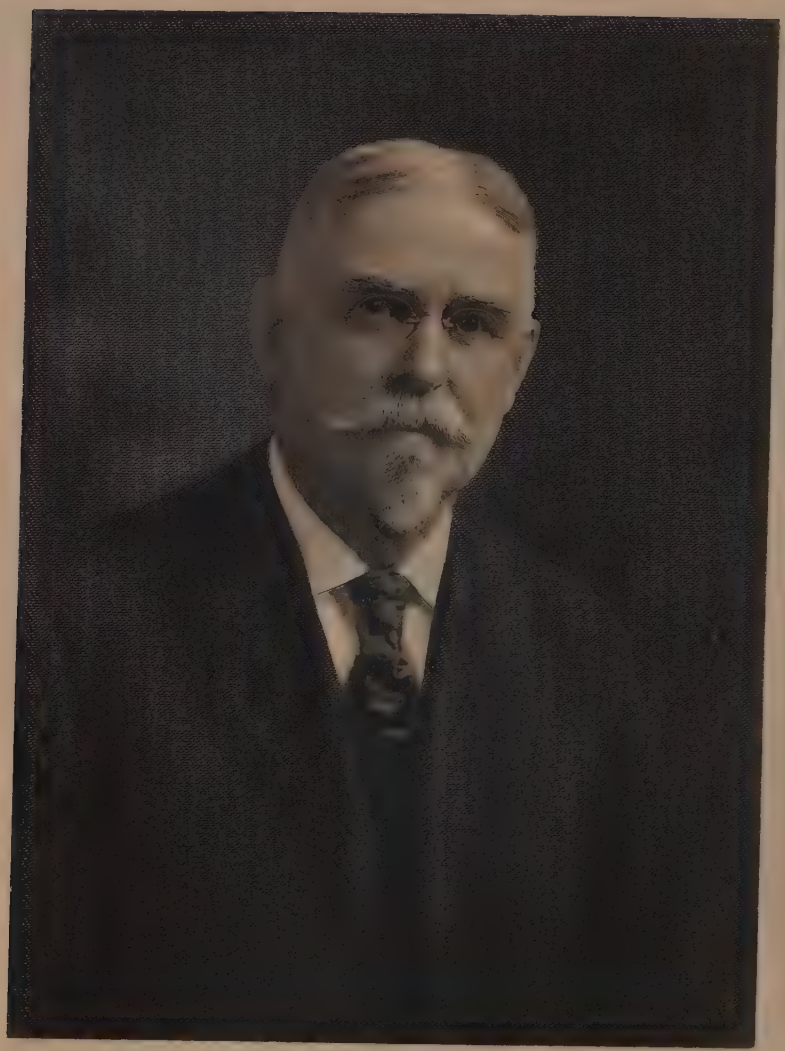
THE material development, the moral progress and the civic affairs of Denver, all profited by the efforts of James G. Kilpatrick, who for many years was a leading business man and honored citizen of Denver. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Armagh, May 2, 1848, a son of James and Sarah (Gass) Kilpatrick. His ancestors for generations lived in Ireland and in his native country James G. Kilpatrick acquired a good common school education. He was a youth of eighteen years when he came to the United States in 1866. In May of that year he became a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, and secured the position of bookkeeper in a notion house, becoming an employe of his uncle, James Gass, and there he remained for two and a half years. In 1869 he purchased land near Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and turned his attention to farming, but a little later he sold the property and removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he entered commercial circles, and found a more congenial field to which he was evidently more adapted. He was employed as clerk and bookkeeper for about a year at Baxter Springs and then entered into relationship with Guren & Hunter and soon bought an interest in the firm, engaged in dealing in dry goods and general merchandise. A year later the firm of Hunter & Kilpatrick succeeded to the business, the junior partner remaining in the firm for about a year. They then sold their interests and in July, 1872, Mr. Kilpatrick removed to Denver.

Throughout the period of his residence in this city he remained one of its representative merchants and business men. His original position was that of clerk in a dry goods store, but gradually he worked his way upward. After a short time he became bookkeeper for the firm of Smith & Doll, furniture dealers, with whom he remained for a year and a half. In 1874 he entered into partnership with Robert Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and established a furniture store conducted under the firm style of Kilpatrick & Brown. This relationship was maintained until 1884, when Mr. Kilpatrick became sole proprietor of what was the first large retail and wholesale store in the state. A man of executive force, administrative ability, unfaltering enterprise and unwearied industry, he built up the business to extensive proportions

until the wholesale trade covered a wide territory. The house remains today one of the foremost commercial enterprises of the city. The business was continued under the style of Kilpatrick & Brown until the death of Mr. Kilpatrick, when the James G. Kilpatrick Furniture Company was organized, with Mrs. Annie L. Kilpatrick, the widow, as president and Julian T. Clarke, her brother, as vice president and general manager. A further change in organization has led to the adoption of the firm style of the Kilpatrick-Spengel Furniture Company, which exists today. This is the oldest furniture house continuously in business in Denver and has ever maintained a place in the front ranks of the commercial interests of the city. An extensive stock of medium-priced and high grade furniture is carried, displaying the output of leading manufacturers of the country. The substantial business methods established by Mr. Kilpatrick have ever been maintained and the house has ever borne the unsullied reputation which became associated with it under his guidance.

In Denver, on the 28th of July, 1873, Mr. Kilpatrick married Annie Laurie Clarke, of East Haddam, Connecticut, a daughter of Jonathan Tillotson and Emma (Webb) Clarke, of East Haddam, and a descendant in the maternal line of the Willard family, the ancestry being traced back through eight generations to Colonel Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts.

James G. Kilpatrick passed away in the city of Denver October 17, 1895, at the age of forty-seven years. A contemporary biographer has said: "Mr. Kilpatrick is remembered as a merchant of great enterprise, a progressive and public-spirited citizen, contributing in large measure to the advancement and prosperity of the city, and as an exemplary man in business and in all relations of life." At the time of his demise he was president of the Denver Athletic Club and was a devout member and active worker in the Central Presbyterian church, in which he served as a trustee. He was a member of the building committee of both the club and the church and supervised the erection of both buildings. By reason of the integrity of his business methods he left an untarnished name as well as a most substantial fortune. He exerted a marked influence for good and his example is one well worthy of emulation. Mrs. Kilpatrick survives her husband and resides in a beautiful home at No. 1541 Logan street, in Denver. She has given evidence of her ability in business and enjoys great popularity in Denver's social circles, and through a residence in Denver of forty-five years has ever been classed with those women who have done much for the upbuilding of the state and the upholding of its social and moral status.



B. P. Anderson

Boswell Preston Anderson, M. D.

DR. BOSWELL PRESTON ANDERSON, who enjoys the distinction of having been the first physician to practice in Colorado Springs and is now the oldest doctor in years of practice in the state of Colorado, was for many years engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery but has now largely retired from professional cares although he still acts as the physician for the State Deaf and Blind Institute, which position he has held since the inception of this institution in 1874. Moreover, Dr. Anderson was the founder of the Glockner Sanitarium and also the St. Francis Hospital. For forty-five years he has been a resident of Colorado Springs and is not only highly honored by the profession and the general public here but is known throughout the state as one of the preeminent men in his line of occupation. His experiences encompass the periods from the primitive beginning of medical practice in this state to the present-day high development, and therefore there are included in his life's work many interesting experiences.

Virginia numbers Dr. Anderson among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Charlottesville, August 13, 1847, and he has therefore passed his seventy-first birthday. After having completed his rudimentary and preparatory education he decided upon the practice of medicine as a life work and in preparation therefor entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1868. Previous to this, however, he had served in the Confederate army, having seen active duty in Mosby's command, which he had joined in August, 1863, and with which he continued until the end of the war, making a creditable military record by his valor and loyalty to the cause which he espoused. In 1869 he arrived in Colorado and has since made his home within the borders of this state. At that time he took up his abode in Denver, then a small frontier town whose rapid growth could hardly be foreseen, and there he established his principal home, although he traveled at various periods through different parts of the state largely for the benefit of his health. In 1872 he removed to Colorado Springs, and this city has since remained the field of his medical activity as well as his home. He began the practice of medicine in 1874 and for many years devoted his time and

energies to general practice but also held official positions in connection with his profession, as indicated above, and also was for the first ten years of the existence of the Colorado Midland Railroad chief surgeon for that corporation. There is great credit due him for his incessant endeavors in order to establish the Glockner Sanitarium and the St. Francis Hospital, both institutions having proven of great benefit to the people of Colorado as well as to many who have found relief there, coming from all parts of the country. The State Deaf and Blind Institute, in which he has always taken the greatest interest, has much benefited by his labors and many remarkable cures are accredited to him in this connection. For over forty-five years he has been connected with the state institution.

Dr. Anderson was married in St. Louis, Missouri, in January, 1879, to Miss Sarah D. Durkee and they became the parents of the following children: Laura, the wife of John Dallett, of New York; Margaret Preston, the wife of Samuel Pierce, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Eleanor, at home.

Dr. Anderson has ever maintained the highest professional standards and has pursued his course in thorough accord with the rigorous ethics established by the profession. He has ever taken a deep interest in medical organizations, thoroughly appreciating the value and benefit of institutions of this kind. He is a member of the El Paso County Medical Society and also has belonged for many years to the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he served as president, his election to the office being ample proof of his high standing among his colleagues. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and at the El Paso Country Club he frequently passes a pleasant hour in the open. The weal and progress of his community have ever been close to his heart and he has readily given of his means, time and effort in order to promote public measures of value in Colorado Springs. He is deeply interested in historical matters, particularly as regards the records and lore of the southland and especially the state of Virginia, and is a life member of the Virginia Historical Society. Since this country has entered upon the great war for democracy he has ably assisted in promoting valuable government measures and has given the most convincing proof of his thorough American patriotism by upholding all campaigns and drives which have been instituted by the administration in order to firmly establish the principles and ideals of democracy upon the face of this earth.

L. L. Cutler

Leonard L. Aitken

LEONARD L. AITKEN, who is prominently known as president of the Midwest Oil Company and one of the representative business men of Colorado, was born at Viola, Illinois, September 3, 1871, his parents, Richard and Mary (McKinnie) Aitken, being well known people of that section. His youthful days were devoted to the acquirement of an education in the graded and high schools of his native town, terminating with his graduation when sixteen years of age. He afterward took up the profession of teaching in the public schools of Illinois and subsequently went to Chicago, where he entered upon the study of law in the Kent College of Law, pursuing a thorough course in that institution. While he has not engaged in practice as a life work, his knowledge of the law has been of great value to him in the conduct of his business affairs.

Mr. Aitken arrived in Colorado in December, 1898, settling at Colorado Springs, where he became associated with his uncle, J. R. McKinnie, a well known and successful mining man of the district, and this connection was continued for a number of years. They developed several of the most important and productive coal properties in that district and also operated the old Moon-Anchor mine, a famous property in the mining annals of the state. In 1912 Mr. Aitken became interested in oil through connection with the Midwest Oil Company, which has developed into one of the most successful and important corporations operated in the oil fields of this section of the country. Upon the organization of the Midwest Refining Company in 1914, he was chosen one of its directors and a member of the executive committee. He resigned those positions in 1915 to accept that of president of the Midwest Oil Company, to which he had been elected.

In 1899, at Cedarville, Ohio, Mr. Aitken was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Pollock, a native of that place, and they have become the parents of a daughter and a son, Regina and Leonard L., Jr. The family home was maintained at Colorado Springs until 1915, when they removed to Denver, where they have since resided. Their religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Aitken is a member of the Denver Country Club and the Denver Athletic Club.

O. N. Shoup

Oliver H. Shoup

OLIVER H. SHOUP, governor elect of Colorado, a builder of business enterprises, a developer of Colorado's resources, fully merited the confidence which was manifested by the public in his selection to the highest office within the gift of the people of the commonwealth. He was born in Champaign county, Illinois, December 13, 1869, and is the eldest son of William R. and Delia (Ferris) Shoup. The father was born near Columbus, Ohio, and was a Union soldier in the Civil war, enlisting from Illinois as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the period of the war. Following the close of hostilities, he returned to his home with a creditable military record. He removed to Colorado in November, 1882, and there remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1903. His widow passed away at Colorado Springs in October, 1916.

Oliver H. Shoup was thirteen years old at the time of the arrival of the family in Colorado Springs in 1882. His education, begun in the schools of his native state, was continued in the public schools of that city and he also attended Colorado College at Colorado Springs. He left college in 1888 to enter a business career, which he has since continued to pursue. In 1910 he became the first president of the Midwest Oil Company and was active in the developing, producing and refining oil business. In 1914 he was first president of the Midwest Refining Company and continued to be president until March, 1916. A contemporary writer said of him: "Oliver H. Shoup has been a business man and an executive accustomed to dealing with large enterprises from his early manhood down to the present day. He has constantly come in contact with shrewd leaders in the business world and has learned how to consider big problems from every angle with good judgment, success and fairness." His activities, too, have been of a character that have greatly developed the resources of the state, for he has been identified with mining, oil, farming and stock raising interests. Another, writing of his business characteristics, has said: "Indeed, his entire success is the result of his creative genius, his ability as a capable manager and his tireless

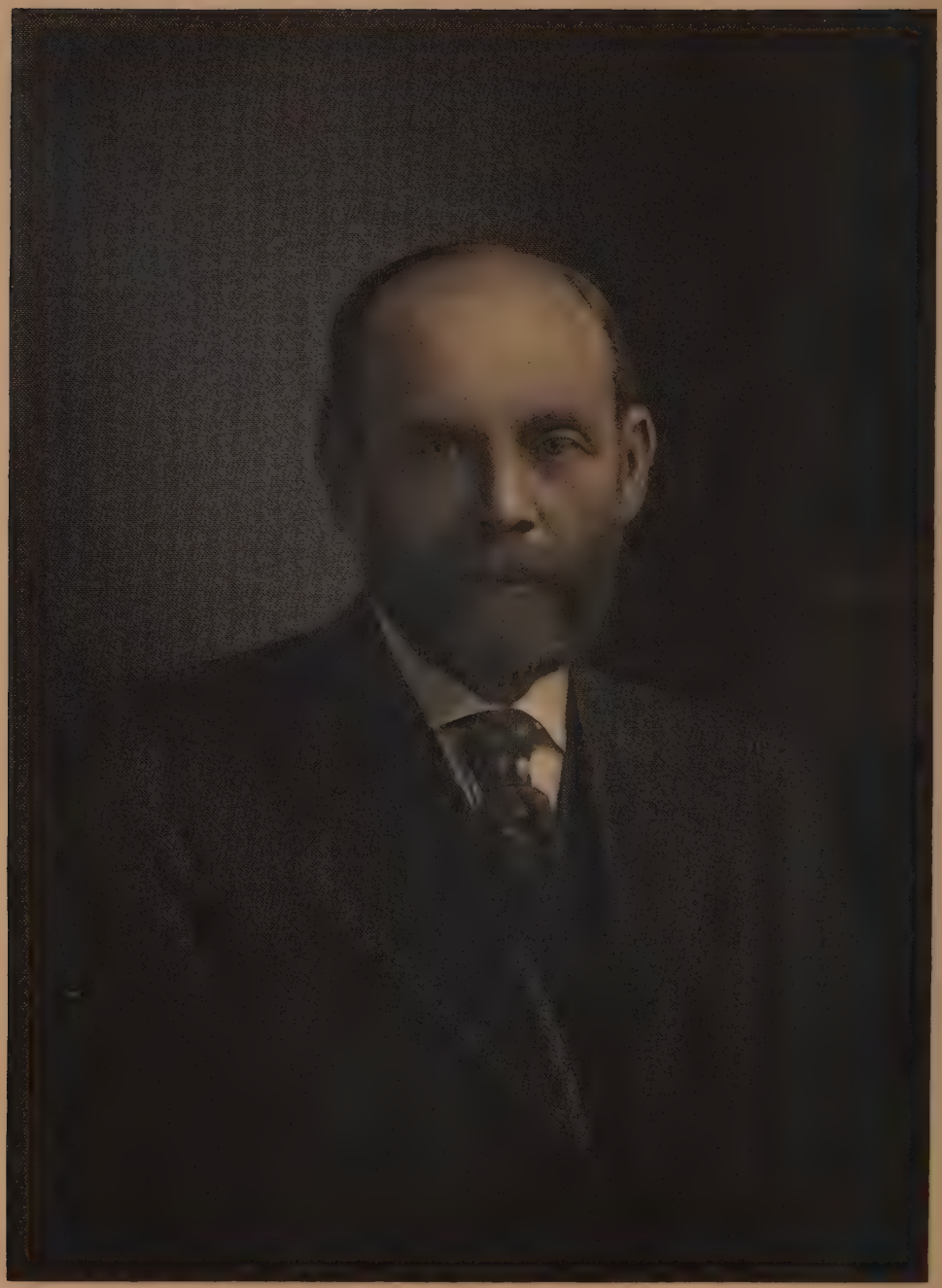
energy. What he has today he has taken from the soil and no man has been the loser for it. He has never engaged in monopolistic or strongly competitive enterprises and in all his business dealings he has been fair and honorable. As a large employer of men at good wages, he has earned the enthusiastic regard of his workmen and every man, woman and child who knows Oliver H. Shoup is his friend."

On the 18th of September, 1891, in Colorado Springs, Mr. Shoup was married to Miss Unetta Small, a daughter of William Small, who was born in Kentucky and died in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Shoup are the parents of four children, namely: Reba A., who is the wife of John Leeming, Jr., of Denver; Oliver H., Jr., who is now with the United States army in France; Merrill E.; and Verner R. The eldest son has been in France since the early part of 1917, having gone across with General Pershing as a member of the Dartmouth College unit, at which time he was made a non-commissioned officer, and since then he has won promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. The second son won a second lieutenancy at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, and is now an instructor in the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Buffalo. The youngest son, Verner R. Shoup, who was not old enough to enlist until September 6, 1918, is now in the Students' Training Corps at Dartmouth College. The son-in-law, John Leeming, Jr., is a naval aviator, stationed at the present time at Miami, Florida. These sons learned patriotism at the home fireside, for it has ever been one of the strong features of the Shoup family who, coming of sturdy Irish, Scotch and English ancestry, has been distinctively American through four generations.

Fraternally Mr. Shoup is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the El Paso Club of Colorado Springs, the Denver Club of Denver, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York and the Broadmoor Golf Club of Colorado Springs. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. In his political views Mr. Shoup is a republican, and has always been a stanch supporter of the party. Energetic and untiring, a dynamic force in business, Mr. Shoup is putting that same force into his public service—one of the strong spokes in the great wheel which is pushing forward progress in America.

After retiring from the presidency of the Midwest Refining Company Mr. Shoup devoted his time and efforts to personal affairs and to public service. As chairman of the War Savings Stamps campaign and the Third Liberty Loan he thoroughly organized the work in El Paso county and his efforts proved far-reaching and successfully

resultant. Because of his business ability, his service in behalf of war activities, his public spirit and devotion to all those things for which the best element of Colorado stands, he was named as the candidate of the republican party for the office of governor. His position upon all vital questions has never been equivocal. He stands for a dry Colorado and for nationwide prohibition as well. He has the support of the labor men and the business men. Colorado recognizes the fact that now that the military crisis is passed there must be men at the head of the government who can attend to the even more important work of reconstruction and such a man is found in Oliver H. Shoup, of whom one of the Denver papers said: "He is a big man, mentally, physically, morally and commercially; a builder, a developer, a creator, with unlimited enthusiasm and energy." A keen business man, a splendid organizer and thorough executive, careful where public funds are to be expended, awake to opportunities and accustomed to making efforts count and money to go to its proper use, with no need to think of self in seeing that the best interests of the state are served, the public feels that the newly elected governor of Colorado will be in every way adequate to the important business interests of the state, to which he will bring the same keen sagacity and forethought that have characterized the conduct of his individual interests, combined with a public spirit that will never sacrifice the general weal to partisanship or place personal aggrandizement before the public good.



D. McIntosh

Donald McIntosh

DONALD McINTOSH, deceased, was one of the prominent sheep men of southern Colorado, a representative of that class of substantial citizens that Scotland has furnished to the state. He was born June 16, 1849, near Inverness, Scotland, a son of Angus and Margaret (Fraser) McIntosh, who were also natives of that country, where they spent their entire lives. Their sons, Donald, William and John, however, all came to the new world and continued residents here until called to their final rest.

Donald McIntosh acquired his primary education in Scotland and about 1876 crossed the Atlantic, making his way at once to Colorado. His first venture in business was in mining and for many years he was connected with the famous Argo smelter. At length, however, he turned his attention to the sheep industry, which was to be his life's work and a work in which he was to meet with extraordinary success. He first took up sheep raising in connection with his brother William and later was associated with his other brother, John McIntosh.

In 1896 Donald McIntosh removed to Las Animas, Colorado, and there remained until September, 1915, when he came to Denver in order that his daughter might have the educational opportunities of the city. His ranch, which was known as one of the largest in southern Colorado, he sold in 1907. Throughout his life he was regarded as one of the most prominent sheep growers in the west, and not only was his name known by means of financial rating but also by reason of his generosity among his fellows. Many a successful rancher of Colorado owes his start to a "grubstake" supplied him by Mr. McIntosh, whether in the form of money or a number of sheep. He rejoiced in the success and prosperity of others and was ever willing to extend a helping hand. His own business affairs were wisely and carefully managed and his enterprise and unwearied industry were the salient features of his growing success.

In New York city, on the 28th of January, 1895, Mr. McIntosh was married to Miss Jessie A. Mackintosh, who had just arrived from the bonnie land of Scotland. She came to Colorado with her husband and shared with him in all the sorrows and joys, the adversity and prosperity of a long married life and survives him. In her Denver

home, from which a beautiful view of the Continental Divide unfolds itself, she maintains her residence with her daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh were born three children: Donald Angus, who died at the age of seven years; Janet Margaret, a graduate of the Wolcott School of Denver of the class of 1918 and living with her mother; and Margaret, who died in infancy.

Death again severed the family circle when on the 3d of March, 1917, Mr. McIntosh passed away. A man of devout religious convictions, he was a trustee of the Central Presbyterian church of Denver and always an untiring worker for its upbuilding. Politically he was a republican and was once treasurer of the town of Las Animas. Many larger and more important political offices were tendered him but all of these he refused, preferring to give his time and efforts to his business and home interests. He was a great lover of his home and preferred the quietness and happiness of his own fireside to the activities which beckoned him from without. His traits of manhood and of character were marked sterling and he commanded the highest respect of all who knew him.

John P. Kelly

John Perry Kelly, M. D.

DR. JOHN PERRY KELLY, of Golden, Colorado, is not only widely known because of the prominent position to which he has attained in medical circles but also by reason of the important part which he has played in the development of the educational interests of the city and his connection with various plans and projects that have been directly beneficial in the life of the community. He was born in Webster county, Iowa, near Fort Dodge, on the 29th of September, 1858, a son of Dr. James and Minerva Jane (Dowd) Kelly, the former also for many years a well known physician of Golden. The Kelly family has long been represented in Virginia. There was born James Kelly, the great-grandfather of Dr. Kelly of this review, and his father, both of whom engaged in agricultural pursuits. James Kelly was the owner of a plantation in Morgantown, Monongahela county. He married Jane Dale, also a native of Virginia and of English lineage, and their family included Matthew Kelly, who was born in West Virginia in 1802 and who became the grandfather of Dr. J. P. Kelly. In an early day he removed to Ohio and afterward became a resident of Decatur county, Indiana, in 1839, his home being established upon a farm, which continued to be his place of residence until he reached his eighty-sixth year and was called to his final rest. In early manhood he wedded Charity Howard, a native of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, who died in Indiana at the age of seventy-six years. She was a daughter of Stephen Howard, who removed from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state, where his last days were passed. He had served with the American army in the War of 1812.

Dr. James Kelly was the eldest of the twelve children of Matthew and Charity Kelly, his birth having occurred in Ohio on the 31st day of December, 1826. He had two brothers who served in the Civil war, Stephen being a member of an Illinois regiment and David of an Indiana company. It was in the year 1839 that Matthew Kelly removed with his family to Indiana, taking up his abode on a farm in Decatur county, and there Dr. James Kelly pursued a common school education, while later he taught in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of that locality for two years. He regarded this, however,

merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his earnest desire to become a medical practitioner and even before taking up the profession of teaching he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Swem, of Greensburg, Indiana. In 1853 he became a student in the medical department of the State University of Michigan and was there graduated with the M. D. degree in 1854. Removing to Webster county, Iowa, he practiced his profession there until 1860, when he decided to come to Colorado. He outfitted at Topeka, Kansas, and with an ox team made the trip across the plains to Denver, where he arrived on the 11th of June. For a year he engaged in the practice of medicine at Idaho Springs and in 1861 settled upon a farm on Clear creek, Jefferson county, on which he put one hundred head of cattle. It was his purpose to give his time and attention to stock raising, but soon the demands made upon him for professional skill became so great that he was forced to remove to Golden. Here he opened an office and it was not long before his practice extended all over Jefferson and into Clear Creek, Arapahoe and Gilpin counties. He also opened a drug store, which he conducted from 1866. In the latter years of his life he retired from active practice save that a few families who had long benefited by his services refused to employ any other physician. In these later years, however, much of his practice was already turned over to his son, Dr. John P. Kelly, of this review. Through many years, Dr. James Kelly was the loved family physician in many a household of Golden and Jefferson county, and such was his deep interest in his work and his fellowmen that he never refused to respond to a call even when he knew no pecuniary remuneration would be received. He was a man of deep sympathy and high purpose, honored and respected by all.

Dr. James Kelly was a republican in his political views and in 1866 and 1868 was elected treasurer of Jefferson county. He served for several terms as mayor of Golden and as alderman of the city until he declined to longer continue in office. His fellow townsmen recognized in him one who was most loyal to the public good and whose efforts were of a most practical character in bringing about public progress and improvement. He was very prominent in Masonic circles, taking all of the degrees up to the York Rite and becoming a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. John Perry Kelly was but eighteen months old when the family home was established in Colorado and his early education therefore was acquired in the public schools of Golden, in which he passed through consecutive grades to the high school. As a student

in the University of Michigan he won the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist and in the spring of 1881 that of M. D. Returning to Colorado, he was superintendent of the old Arapahoe County Hospital for a year and he practiced for about six months in Denver. On the expiration of that period he again came to Golden, where he has since remained in active and successful practice. The name of Kelly is inseparably interwoven with the history of the medical profession in Jefferson county and has ever been a synonym for the highest standards and ideals of professional work. Dr. Kelly has constantly broadened his knowledge by reading and study and has furthermore kept in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress as a member of the Denver County Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In Golden, on the 4th of May, 1886, Dr. Kelly was married to Miss Addie Bisher, a daughter of Abraham and Cicily (McCutcheon) Bisher, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. To Dr. and Mrs. Kelly have been born two daughters and a son. Elizabeth May is the wife of John Charles Williams, a mining engineer, who is a graduate of the School of Mines of Colorado and is now assistant director of the experimenting plant. James married Juanita Smith and is operating a large ranch, five miles from Golden. Addie, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Rev. Don F. Fenn, of Cañon City, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, and Rev. and Mrs. Fenn have a son, Don Perry.

With the public interests of Golden Dr. Kelly has been closely and prominently associated. He was president of the school board when the high school was erected and for eighteen years was a member of the board of trustees of the Colorado School of Mines, serving as president of the board from 1903 to 1911, and he has been active in erecting all of the new buildings. He has served as county health officer and as county coroner and was physician for the Colorado Industrial School for sixteen years. He is likewise a director of the Rubey National Bank. He has in his possession the Bible which was used in swearing in the first territorial officials of Colorado, his father having been a member of the territorial legislature in the fall of 1863. Fraternally Dr. Kelly, like his father, is a prominent Mason, having membership in Golden Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Golden Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Colorado Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Denver; and El Jebel Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a life member of the Scottish Rite Masons and has membership relations with Central City Lodge, No. 558, B. P. O. E.

Guy Knox

Guy Knox

GUY KNOX was born the same day Colorado entered statehood—August 1, 1876, in Topeka, Kansas; was educated in the public schools and Washburn College of that city and moved to Denver with his parents in 1894. He is directly descended from Major General Henry Knox of Revolutionary fame, who, by act of congress was appointed secretary of war in 1785. Members of the original Knox family in America were residents of Massachusetts, but at an early date one branch of the family moved to Maryland and built the town of Knoxville in historic old Frederick county, where Joseph Knox, grandfather of Guy Knox, was born. At a later date Joseph Knox came west, in the meantime having married Charlotte Selsom of Burkittsville, Frederick county, Maryland. To this union there was born in Circleville, Ohio, in 1851, a son, William Scott Knox, father of the subject of this sketch. In September, 1875, William Scott Knox, then a resident of Kansas, married Sophronia Nelland and Guy Knox, their first child, was born the following year. Later, two daughters were born, Fay Louise (Mrs. H. L. Willis), of Pueblo, now deceased; and Ada Charlotte, now Mrs. A. E. Lane, of Salt Lake City; and then another son, Henry Howard Knox, of Oklahoma City.

Early in life Guy Knox found it necessary to earn his own living and entered railroad work in Pueblo in a clerical capacity. After a brief period of clerking he became interested in journalism and turned to that field for a livelihood. For fifteen years he continued in that line of work, being engaged at different times with various Colorado newspapers and magazines. Developing into a special writer, he was employed for several years by an eastern news syndicate in the production of feature articles for Sunday magazines on development of western resources. Traveling extensively in the intermountain states he devoted his spare time to study and today is recognized as an authority on the mineral, agricultural and industrial possibilities of mountain states and particularly Colorado's natural resources. He is up on modern methods of mining and milling, is posted by practical experience on farming and stock raising and has given years of attention to the subject of production and markets, which is today

so vital to the success of western enterprises in general. He is an ardent supporter of permanent improvements for general use such as irrigation enterprises, reclamation of waste lands, good roads, and in fact, anything and everything that tends to upbuilding, home making and maintenance.

In 1910 Mr. Knox made a trip into the northland, the Hudson Bay country—but returned to Colorado in less than a year satisfied that the big field was here and that it would be here the big things would be done. In 1911 he joined with Cyrus W. Barnholt in the organization of The Knox-Barnholt Company, a corporation whose purpose was to be the financing and developing of meritorious enterprises and today the company is engaged along the same lines in a decidedly successful way.

Mr. Knox is deeply interested in charity work, believes in better laws and a broader interpretation of present statutes, less technicality and more practicability; in other words, more "do it" and less "talking" about it. He may be a dreamer, as some of his intimate friends have expressed it, but he dreams big dreams, is a stanch advocate of fair play, a lover of the finer things of life and has faith in his convictions, all of which cover a multitude of sins.

Mr. Knox is of Episcopal religious faith, of democratic political persuasion, is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks fraternity, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, an officer of the White Advisory Board of the Colorado-African Colonization Society, and member of a number of social, civic and political organizations.

Mr. Knox married Miss Mayne Louise Longmoor, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, in 1900. There are no children. Besides a farm home and mountain home he maintains a permanent residence on Capitol Hill in Denver.

R. G. Mullan

Robert G. Mullen

ROBERT G. MULLEN is the vice president and general manager of the Tri-State Oil & Refining Company. Mr. Mullen is of Canadian birth. The place of his nativity is Caledonia, Canada, and the date November 5, 1863. His parents were Robert and Hannah (Cooper) Mullen, both of whom were natives of Canada, whence they removed to Michigan, where they took up their abode in 1882. The father was interested in the mercantile business with his sons, R. G., S. B. and J. H., at Newaygo, White Cloud and Charlevoix, Michigan. He died in Lansing, Michigan, in 1908. His widow survived him for a few years, passing away in Lansing, in 1912. In their family were seven children, three of whom have passed away, while those still living are J. K., Samuel B., Mrs. Emma Walton and Robert G. Samuel B. Mullen and Mrs. Walton are residing in Lansing.

Robert G. Mullen migrated to the state of Washington and organized the South Bend Real Estate & Investment Company of Mullen, Kelley & Bush, one of the largest advertising companies on the Pacific coast during the years '90 and '91. With the collapse of the boom of '91 in Washington he migrated to Creede, and from there to Cripple Creek. He was instrumental in organizing the city of Cripple Creek; was one of the organizers of a republican club and for many years was actively identified with the republican party of Colorado; he was always a strong law and order man and was deputy sheriff in '93, of El Paso county, Colorado, and was actively engaged in suppressing the Cripple Creek rebellion, during the Waite regime. From the inception of the camp he was substantially interested in the big producing mining companies. While residing in Cripple Creek he was elected police judge and was instrumental in not only the suppression of gambling but a thorough cleaning up of the town and extermination of the rough element. He formed a partnership with Senator A. R. Kennedy in 1894, known as the Mullen & Kennedy Mining and Developing Company. After the death of his partner in 1899 he formed a partnership with W. S. Boynton, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, known as Boynton & Mullen, Bankers and Brokers. During this association they undertook the financing of the South-

west Smelting & Refining Company. This project necessitated the construction of one of the largest water systems in the southwest, bringing water from the Sacramento river to the Jarilla mining district, a distance of thirty-five miles, which was completed in 1907, and which furnished water for the smelter and mining district, the ranchers and the El Paso Southwestern Railroad. He later returned to Cripple Creek and promoted the El Oro Gold Mining & Milling Company, opening up immense bodies of gold ore. At the present time he is vice president of the Tri-State Oil & Refining Company, which has four pumping plants and a vacuum plant with thirty wells pumping, and bids fair to become one of the big companies of the Mid-Continent oil field.

In December, 1907, Mr. Mullen was united in marriage to Miss Madeline D. Rodolf of Kansas City, Missouri, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Rodolf, of Muscoda, Wisconsin. They have one child, Robert R., who was born in Alamogordo, New Mexico, on November 19, 1908, and is now attending the Collegiate Military School of Denver, Colorado.

R. W. Morrison

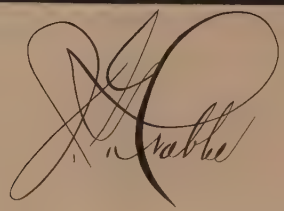
Richard Warren Corwin, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

DR. RICHARD WARREN CORWIN, a distinguished physician and scientist of Pueblo, was born in Binghamton, New York, May 24, 1852. He spent the greater part of his boyhood in Narrowsburg and when a youth took up the study of taxidermy in New York city. He pursued a preparatory course in Port Jervis, New York, and later secured the appointment of taxidermist to Cornell University. It was while connected with that institution that he acquired his literary education. He has ever been a man of studious habits, delving deep into one branch of knowledge after another and reaching a point of efficiency in any line to which he has directed his labors. In 1874 he was appointed curator of the museum of the Michigan State University and while preparing for the medical profession in that institution he supported himself by teaching comparative anatomy and microscopy. After his graduation, on the completion of a thorough course in medicine, he accepted the position of interne in St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago, with which institution he was connected for two years, and thus he gained that broad and valuable experience and training which can be secured as quickly in no other way as in hospital work. In 1896 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him by the University of Denver.

Dr. Corwin's identification with Colorado dates from 1881, in which year he removed to Pueblo in order to accept the position of chief surgeon with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. This position also includes the general management of the sociological department. He has been associated as surgeon with some of the largest corporations in the state and his prominence in the profession is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen president of the State Medical Society and also of the Pueblo County Medical Society. Moreover, he belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, the American Association of Railway Surgeons and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In October, 1905, he was elected to the presidency of the American Association of Railway Surgeons—an honor which he well merited. He has served as a member of the Colorado State Board of Health and on the 7th of June, 1905, the degree of Doctor of Laws

was conferred upon him at Boulder by the University of Colorado, in which institution he fills the chair of surgery. In 1916 he visited France and Belgium in order to further study surgery in hospitals under Drs. Carrel and Depag, and others, for the purpose of introducing the latest surgical methods and discoveries at the Minnequa Hospital. A man of pronounced ability, continuous study has resulted in the development of his powers until he stands today among the ablest medical and surgical practitioners of the west. He is perhaps equally well known by reason of his writings, for he has been for many years a well known contributor to the literature of the profession. His published writings include "Injuries to the Vertebrae or Spinal Cord and Their Treatment," "Medicine in Egypt—Past and Present," "Care of the Stump in Appendicitis; Two Cases of Interest," "Unique Case of Traumatic Hernia," "The Rectal Syphon," "Osteomyelitis—Diagnosis and Treatment," "Bacteriology in the Public Schools," "Education vs. Legislation" and "Social Betterment in the Rocky Mountains." All this indicates the breadth and nature of his reading and research and his opinions are largely accepted as authority wherever they have been expressed through the medium of lecture platform or the press.

While Dr. Corwin has confined his attention largely to his profession, he is interested in all that pertains to development and progress and served on the school board of Pueblo for twenty-seven years continuously. For ten years he also served as a member of the Normal School board and served on the board of the State Agricultural College. He served on the medical staff of the Colorado National Guard and was surgeon general under Governor Adams. He was likewise made a member of the staff of Governor Peabody and of Governor Buchtel. In Masonry he has attained high rank. In 1904 and 1905 he was right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery of Colorado and has been given the honorary thirty-third degree. It has been under his direction that the great hospital of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has been built; and in his splendid work at this hospital he now makes use of his observations and research carried on while visiting the war hospitals of Europe in 1916. At the present hour in the country's crisis Dr. Corwin is standing loyally for American interests, giving time, effort and thought to advancing the nation's welfare. He is a fluent speaker and is one of the four-minute men who are addressing the public upon the vital questions of the day. His life work has been fraught with fruitful accomplishment and his contribution to the world's progress has been of genuine worth and value.



John Grant Crabbe

JOHN GRANT CRABBE, one of the foremost authorities in education in the United States, has served since September 1, 1916, as president of Colorado State Teachers' College at Greeley. His vast experience well qualifies him for the headship of this institution, where under his direction the teachers of the state are prepared and educational progress is molded. Before entering upon his present position Dr. Crabbe was the seventeenth superintendent of public instruction of Kentucky and the president of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School.

He was born in Mount Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, November 29, 1865, and is a son of Thomas W. and Julia Catherine (Baughman) Crabbe. Dr. Crabbe received his early education in the schools of Mount Sterling, graduating from the high school of that city. Later he graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. In 1897 he received the degree of Master of Pedagogy from Ohio University; in 1909 Berea College, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; again, in 1909, he received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Miami University; and in 1911 the State University of Kentucky conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

President Crabbe has been all his life an exceedingly busy man. At the commencement of his career as an educator he taught for two years in rural schools and then served as head of the department of Greek and Latin in Flint (Mich.) Normal College. He was elected superintendent of the city schools of Ashland, Kentucky, in 1890, and ably and satisfactorily performed the duties of that office for eighteen years. In 1895 he was chairman of the Kentucky Committee of Ten and wrote the able report of that committee. In 1900 he took a well earned season of rest and recreation, which he passed in travel in Europe, and in January, 1908, he assumed the duties of state superintendent of public instruction for Kentucky, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1907. He resigned the office of state superintendent April 9, 1910, and on the same date became

president of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond, Kentucky, which position he occupied until August 31, 1916. On September 1, 1916, he entered upon his duties as president of Colorado State Teachers' College, and has since given all of his energy, experience, ability and acquired knowledge toward furthering the purposes of this institution. Dr. Crabbe has held many other positions of honor and trust. He has been president of the Kentucky Educational Association, chairman of the Kentucky Educational Commission to revise the school laws of the state, president of the Department of Normal Schools of the Southern Educational Association, associate editor of the Inland Educator, state director of the National Education Association, a member of the National Council of Education of the National Education Association, president of the Department of Normal Schools of the National Education Association, chairman of the Department of State and County Superintendents, National Education Association, and president of the Kentucky Schoolmasters' Club. He is a Phi Beta Kappa. Since 1916 he has been a member of the Colorado Schoolmasters' Club, taking an active and leading part in its proceedings. In every position and walk in life Dr. Crabbe has made good.

He has been prominent for years in religious, fraternal and musical circles. In religion Dr. Crabbe is a Methodist. He is especially prominent as a Sunday school superintendent. While at Ashland he built up one of the greatest Sunday schools in this country. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar, Shriner and A. & A. S. R. thirty-second degree Mason. Music is one of his great hobbies, if hobby it may be termed. He is a composer of music, and while state superintendent he composed and set to music the song "Kentucky Schools," which has thrilled thousands of Kentucky children.

Dr. Crabbe's work while superintendent is part of the history of Kentucky. Probably the most noted events of his busy administration were the inauguration of the "whirlwind campaigns" and the enactment of the county school law. By the first he aroused the state from center to circumference along the lines of educational needs; the second abolished an outgrown three-trustee system and started a growth in the schools of Kentucky unparalleled in the history of education.

Dr. Crabbe is now devoting his undivided energies to the upbuilding of educational forces in Colorado, and as president of Colorado State Teachers' College has taken well in hand the training of instructors of the state. Although he has been here only two years, he

has already laid the foundations of a success as great as that which he accomplished in Kentucky. In fact, it is surmised that he will play an even more important role in this young state, where he finds entirely new conditions and where he can apply the latest principles without having to contend with established prejudices. Colorado is indeed to be congratulated upon having secured an educator of his caliber, and the furtherance of the mental, moral and intellectual progress of this commonwealth rests with him in safe hands.

Dr. Crabbe married Miss Jennie Florence Graff, B. L., Ohio Wesleyan University. Mrs. Crabbe is given great credit for a generous share in labors that have written progress into Kentucky's and Colorado's systems of education.

G. A. Fisher.

Cassius Asa Fisher

CASSIUS ASA FISHER, consulting geologist and engineer, specializing in oil, and a well known figure in scientific circles was born in Fremont, Nebraska, on the 15th day of February, 1872, a son of Marcius Clay and Nellie (Le Prone) Fisher. Liberal educational opportunities were afforded him, opportunities that he splendidly improved. He is a graduate of the Fremont Normal School of the class of 1892 and of the University of Nebraska, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1898 and the Master of Arts degree in 1900. He won special distinction in scientific lines while a student at that institution and was on graduation elected to the Sigma Psi scholarship fraternity. Later he was given a fellowship in geology at the University of Nebraska, where he studied from 1898 to 1900. His graduate work for Doctor of Philosophy was done at Yale University in 1902 and 1903. In June of the latter year he became assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey, and for many years continued to act for the government in his professional capacity. He was advanced rapidly in this work, and in 1909 when he resigned from the government service he was assistant chief of the fuel section of the United States Geological Survey in charge of coal investigations throughout the entire west.

He is now consulting geologist and engineer for the Midwest Refining Company, and for the Midwest Oil Company. He has also served in a professional capacity during the past four years with the natural resource department of the Canadian Pacific Railway operating in western Canada, and also several other large oil producing concerns throughout the Rocky Mountain and Mid-Continent oil fields in this country.

He is the author of the first comprehensive geological report made of the Big Horn basin of Wyoming, where a number of valuable oil fields have since been discovered. He was prominently identified in an engineering capacity with the organization of the Midwest Oil Company, out of which later grew the Midwest Refining Company, and at the present time is a director and vice president of the parent company.

While with the Department of the Interior, Mr. Fisher in connection with the Bureau of Mines, was in charge of the navy fuel expedition to Alaska to establish a coaling station, and was one of the three originators of the present method employed by the government of valuation of coal lands on the public domain. His name is well known as the author of numerous reports and technical articles on fuel, on which subject he is regarded as an authority.

During the past ten years Mr. Fisher has devoted his entire time to the geology of fuels, especially petroleum and during this period has been the pioneer geologist in the discovery and development of the Wyoming oil fields, the value of which are now generally conceded to aggregate several hundred million dollars, a fitting testimonial to his success in his chosen profession.

On the 22d of August, 1905, at Osceola, Nebraska, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline Hazelwood and they have three children, Eleanora, Maurice Nixon and Robert Vernon. The family residence is at No. 314 Franklin street in Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Fisher has his offices in this city.

He is a member of the Denver Club of Denver, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., the Royal Societies Club of London, England, and is a fellow of the Geological Society of America and many other scientific and technical societies, which shows the nature and breadth of his interests. His engineering activities during the past decade has extended throughout Europe, Alaska, Canada, Cuba, Mexico and other countries. He is a man of culture, of charming manner, of unfailing courtesy and of high purpose. He has become a recognized leader in his profession, advancing step by step until he has today few compeers and no superiors as a petroleum geologist and engineer in the United States.

Paul Dill

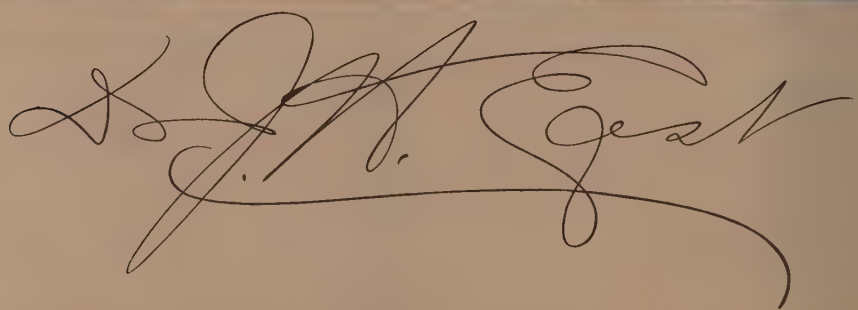
PAUL DILL, a manufacturing optician and optometrist of Greeley, was born in Indiana on the 6th of October, 1880, a son of John W. and Mary (Tanner) Dill, who are natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father is a physician and the mother also became actively connected with the profession, both being medical graduates of the University of Michigan. They now reside in Franklin, Indiana, where Dr. John W. Dill has practiced medicine for many years, ranking with the leading physicians and surgeons of that section of the state. During the Civil war he served for three years in the Union army as a member of an Iowa regiment.

Paul Dill, whose name introduces this review, spent his youthful days in his native state and its public school system afforded him his early educational opportunities. He continued his studies in the Northern Illinois College at Chicago and in the McCormick Optical College, after which he became associated with his father and practiced his profession in Franklin, Indiana, for about a year. He then removed to Newcastle, Indiana, where he continued in active practice until 1905, when he heard and heeded the call of the west, removing to Fort Collins, Colorado, where he engaged in optical business for two years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Greeley, where he has since made his home and in the intervening period he has built up a large practice scarcely surpassed in the state. He ranks high as an optometrist and he manufactures and grinds all of his lenses. His marked skill enables him to produce anything in the way of lenses and in connection with his work he has three employes assisting him. His growing patronage now makes heavy demands upon his time and energies and his business is one of very substantial and gratifying proportions. He has recently purchased the business of H. C. Roberts and is now installed in new and elaborate quarters at 817 Eighth street.

On the 9th of June, 1909, Mr. Dill was married to Miss Kathryn Rice and to them have been born two children: Mary P., whose birth occurred February 4, 1913; and Dorothy, born December 3, 1917.

Fraternally Mr. Dill is connected with the Knights of Pythias and politically he maintains an independent course, voting for men

and measures rather than party. He is a member of the Colorado State Optical Society and enjoys the high regard of his professional brethren. Something of the volume of his business is indicated in the fact that he has about twelve thousand prescriptions on record from Weld county alone and he has a splendidly equipped plant, such as is otherwise found only in large cities. He thoroughly understands every phase and scientific feature of the business and his work has been eminently satisfactory.



John Herschel East, M. D.

SINCE 1902 Dr. John H. East has engaged in the practice of medicine in Denver, making a specialty of electro therapeutics and applied methods. He was born in Elvira, Clinton county, Iowa, December 14, 1857. His father, Thomas East, was a native of Scotland and came to America in 1857, first settling in Chicago where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land where now the Chamber of Commerce is situated, in the very heart of the city. He sold this property about a year later at a profit of five thousand dollars and removed to Iowa, settling in Clinton county, where he purchased a farm, and throughout his remaining days he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits there, becoming one of the representative and well-to-do farmers of that region. In politics he was a democrat and his worth and ability led to his selection for several local offices, including that of county assessor. He remained active in political and civic affairs for many years. He came of a family noted for longevity, his father having lived to the age of one hundred and eight years, when he died as a result of a broken hip. The death of Thomas East occurred in Elvira, Iowa, when he had reached the age of ninety-seven years, nine months and twenty-seven days. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Killam, was also a native of Scotland, having been born in that country just over the line from England. She came to America with her husband and to them were born three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest was Thomas East, now a resident of Bridgeport, Washington, and John H. was the second of the family, while the daughter is Alma, who became the wife of John E. Kellogg and resides at Santa Ana, California. The wife and mother passed away in Tarkio, Missouri, at the home of the daughter, Mrs. John E. Kellogg, in 1895, being at the time eighty-five years of age.

Dr. East of this review pursued his early education under the direction of his mother. He afterward spent two years in school at Carthage, Illinois, and two years at Ames, Iowa, and then, entering the University of Iowa as a medical student, won his professional degree in March, 1883. His early life was spent upon the home farm, with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of a farmbred boy, his

time being divided between the task of acquiring an education, the work of the fields and the pleasures of the playground. He took up the profession of teaching before reaching the age of seventeen years and after graduating from the State University he entered upon the practice of medicine at Rising City, Nebraska, where he remained until 1902, when he removed to Denver, where for the past sixteen years he has made his home. During this period he has continuously and successfully engaged in active practice, specializing in electro therapeutics. He keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought, research and investigation and employs the latest discoveries which he believes will prove of practical value in the treatment of disease. During the period of his residence in Nebraska he held the position of health officer for fifteen years. On September 21, 1918, Dr. East was elected vice president of The American Association for Medico-Physical Research, at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago, Illinois, and on September 18th vice president of The American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

In 1884, in Marshalltown, Iowa, Dr. East was united in marriage to Miss May Emerson, who was born at Stratford, Iowa, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Emerson. The father was a real estate dealer, banker and broker of that locality and was of a very prominent and influential family there. To Dr. and Mrs. East were born the following named. May, born in 1885, became the wife of Harvey Hart and died in September, 1915. Ethel Maude died in infancy and was laid to rest beside her mother in Rising City, Nebraska. John H. is connected with the Chile Exploration Company, being safety engineer in charge of all explosives for that company in South America. The wife and mother passed away in Rising City, Nebraska, and on the 14th of December, 1917, Dr. East was again married. His present wife was Miss Mame Esther Sanford, before her marriage, a native of Sundance, Wyoming, her father being a well known rancher of that state.

Dr. East is a prominent Mason, belonging to Arapahoe Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M.; King David Chapter, R. A. M., of David City, Nebraska; Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Rocky Mountain Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and to El Jebel Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias lodge in Denver. He is well known in club circles as a member of the Denver Athletic Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. He is likewise connected with the Manufacturers Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is well informed con-

cerning the questions and issues of the day but has never sought or desired office. Without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has worked his way steadily upward in professional connections, while the sterling traits of his character have gained him the high regard, goodwill and confidence of all those whom he has met in social and club relations.

A. L. Sieben

David Lewis Killen

DAVID LEWIS KILLEN, a mine operator and underwriter who is the senior partner in the Killen-Reinert Company of Denver, has spent much of his life in the west, although he comes to Colorado from the Atlantic seaboard. He was born in Armagh, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1870, a son of William D. Killen, a native of the Keystone state, where his ancestors settled at an early period in its development. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the family having been founded in America by John Killen, who crossed the Atlantic during the middle of the eighteenth century and cast in his lot with the frontiersmen of Pennsylvania. At the time the country became involved in war with England he joined the American forces and aided in winning independence for the nation. William D. Killen, father of David L. Killen, was a structural engineer and a man of high rank in his profession. He put the first tunnel under Lake Michigan for furnishing the water supply of Chicago and was otherwise identified with large and important projects of that character. It was during the '50s that he removed from Pennsylvania to Chicago but afterward returned to the Keystone state, where he lived until 1877, when he removed to Nebraska, taking up his abode in Gage county in the spring of that year. He cast in his lot with its pioneer settlers and concentrated his efforts upon agricultural pursuits, taking up outdoor life largely for the benefit of his health. He died in January, 1878, at the age of forty-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Jane McFarland, was also a native of Pennsylvania and belonged to one of its old pioneer families of Scotch lineage, the family having been founded in the new world by Wallace McFarland, who settled on this side of the water about 1740. Among his descendants were those who participated in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Killen, the mother of D. L. Killen, died in Nebraska in 1912, at the age of seventy-four years. By her marriage she had become the mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

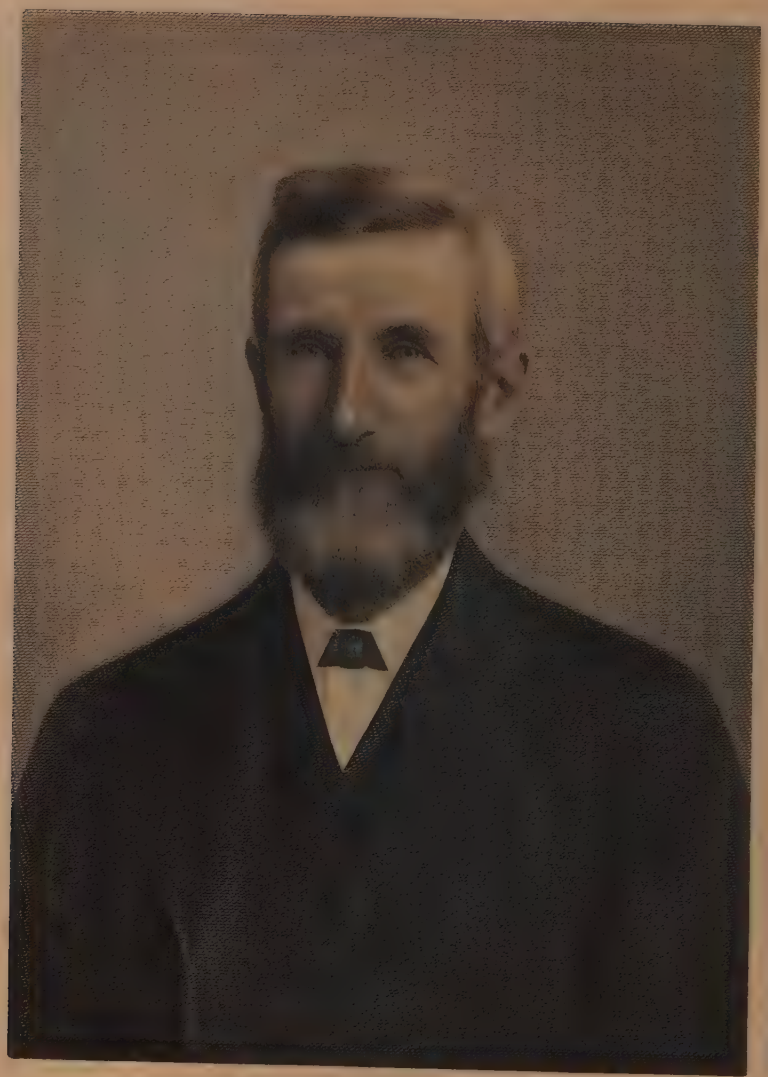
David Lewis Killen was the seventh child and fifth son in that family. He was very young when his parents removed to the west

and his early education was acquired in the country schools of Nebraska, while later he attended the University of Nebraska and won his degrees of B. S. and LL. B. upon graduation with the class of 1897. Both prior and subsequent to his graduation he taught school in Nebraska and also at Julesburg, Colorado, and it was through teaching that he earned the money that enabled him to meet the expenses of his university course. In the fall of 1899 he was married and with his wife removed to Spokane, Washington, where he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued successfully for three years. He next turned his attention to the lumber, mining and banking business, with headquarters in Spokane. At a later period he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and became president of the Killen-Warner-Stewart Company, dealers in stocks and bonds, and they extended their efforts by the establishment of offices in the principal cities of the country. Mr. Killen remained active in that field of labor for ten years and won a very substantial measure of success in the conduct of the business but sold his interests in 1917 and returned to Colorado, settling in Denver. In June, 1917, he established his present business, organizing the Killen-Reinert Company, and has since been continuously and actively engaged in the development of oil fields and mining interests of the state. The company are pioneers in this line of business activity and their interests are being successfully promoted. Both are men of sound judgment and keen sagacity in business affairs and they have already won a notable clientage.

On the 24th of October, 1899, Mr. Killen was united in marriage in Julesburg, Colorado, to Miss Nora L. Kinsman, a native of Iowa and a daughter of George E. and Anna (Dennis) Kinsman, who were early settlers of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Killen have become parents of four children: Donald L., who was born in Spokane, March 14, 1901; Dorothy L., born in Spokane, August 15, 1902; and Beatrice and Barbara, twins, born in Chicago, Illinois, December 10, 1907.

Mr. Killen is an advocate of democratic principles and fraternally he is connected with the Masons having taken the degrees of Knight Templar, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. His masonic affiliations are with Covenant Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Chicago; Chapter and Commandery at North Platte, Nebraska; and the Consistory and Shrine at Portland, Oregon. A notably successful career is that of Mr. Killen, who made his initial step in the business world with little capital. He has ever been actuated by a laudable ambition and opportunity has always been to him a call to action—a call to

which he has made ready response. He is alert to every chance for legitimate advancement and is ready to meet any emergency with a conscious strength that comes from a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.



James. M. Allam

James M. Allam

JAMES M. ALLAM is now living retired in Windsor. Success in substantial measure has come to him as the result of his sound business judgment and judicious investment in farm properties in former years. He has also been identified with banking interests and whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion owing to his industry, his determination and his straightforward methods. Never has he deviated from a course which he has believed to be right between himself and his fellowmen, and none question the integrity of his purpose. He has never made the attainment of wealth the end and aim of his life but has always recognized his duties and obligations in other directions and has put forth earnest effort to advance moral progress.

Mr. Allam is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Hampshire, November 6, 1839, his parents being Alexander and Mary Allam, both of whom were natives of that country. He acquired his early education in the land of his birth and there remained until May, 1881, when he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the United States. After leaving school he began work on a farm for his father, but in ripe manhood, in 1881, he decided to try his fortune in the new world, the landlord having advanced his rent. He believed that he would have better opportunities in the United States and accordingly severed home ties. He landed at New York city and thence made his way direct to Denver, where he took out his naturalization papers. He advertised for a farm near to the city and eventually purchased four hundred and twenty acres of land at a place called Living Springs. He afterward traded that property for four hundred and eighty acres of excellent land a mile from the city limits of Windsor, in Weld county. He took up his abode thereon in 1884 and eventually purchased three hundred and twenty acres adjoining it. He thus became one of the extensive landowners of the community. He also has eight hundred acres of land in Texas. He has been very successful in placing his investments, his property interests steadily increasing in value, and his holdings have thus brought to him a very substantial income.

In 1877 Mr. Allam was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Andrews, who was born in Hampshire, England, and they became parents of six children, Emma, Margaret, Effie, Ada, Percy and Dora. The wife and mother passed away in May, 1912, and was laid to rest in the Windsor cemetery. The son Percy is now in Texas, looking after his father's landed interests in that state.

Mr. Allam has also been interested in the Farmers State Bank of Windsor and has acted as its president since its organization. Fraternally he is a Mason, loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft. His political support is given to the republican party, of which he became a stanch advocate on attaining the right of franchise. He is much interested in church work as a member of the Baptist denomination and he built upon his land in Texas a house of worship and provided a minister for the pulpit, paying his salary. Mr. Allam is greatly respected in Windsor and is a familiar figure on the streets of that town. He is liked by everybody and all who know him speak of him in terms of the warmest regard.

Henrietta Allan

Dr. John Galen Locke.

John Galen Locke, M. D.

DR. JOHN GALEN LOCKE, a physician and surgeon, who by public opinion is accorded high rank in professional circles in Denver, was born in New York city on the 6th of September, 1871. His father, Dr. Charles Earl Locke, was a native of the Empire state and a representative of one of its old families, his ancestors having come from England in the Mayflower. Through intervening years the family has been prominently connected with events of importance in the east and later in the west. Representatives of the name served in the Revolutionary war, assisting in winning American independence, and later took part in the War of 1812. Dr. Charles Earl Locke won for himself a creditable place as a physician and surgeon in the east. He is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital of New York and engaged in practice in New York city until 1888, when he removed westward to Colorado making Denver his destination. He continued in active practice in this city until 1917 and his pronounced ability placed him in the front rank among the most skilled and successful physicians and surgeons of Colorado. He is a Civil war veteran, having served as captain of a company in the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders during the period of hostilities between the north and the south, and he is a past commander of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him one of the veterans of the Civil war. At the time of the Spanish-American war he again enlisted for active military service, joining the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Manila during one of the skirmishes there but remained at the front until victory was won in the Philippines, after which he returned home with his regiment. Politically he has ever been a stanch republican and at one time he served as a member of the state senate, giving careful and earnest consideration to the vital questions which came up for settlement during that period. He is also a Mason, holding membership in Henry M. Teller Lodge, No. 144, and he belongs to Denver Lodge, No. 17, B. P. O. E. He is ever loyal to the teachings and purposes of these organizations and his upright life, his marked ability and his sterling worth have gained

for him a high measure of confidence and respect. He married Jennie W. Barber, a daughter of the Hon. William B. Barber, who was at one time judge in Essex county, New York, and was a representative of an old family of that state of Scotch-Irish descent, the family of Barber having been founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which one of the ancestors of Mrs. Locke participated. Her death occurred in Denver in 1911, when she had reached the age of sixty-eight years. By her marriage she had become the mother of three children, of whom John G. is the eldest. The others are: Ella G., now the wife of William Spencer Moffett, a resident of Denver; and Jessie R., the wife of Erwin Philipps of San Francisco, California.

Dr. John Galen Locke was educated in the public and high schools of New York city and then, determining to engage in the same profession to which his father has directed his energies he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where his preliminary work was done. He afterward became a student in the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree. Following the completion of his course he went abroad to Germany for further study and spent some time in Berlin, Vienna and Paris, coming under the instruction of some of the most eminent scientists of the old world. He also spent some time in the Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, Ireland. He remained abroad for a number of years, continually studying and thus greatly promoting his efficiency. He has since taken post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, in the New York Post Graduate College, in the Chicago Polyclinic and in the Chicago Post Graduate College. For a time he was teacher of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Denver, continuing in that connection for several years. He is now a member of the staff of the Denver City and County Hospital, also of St. Anthony's Hospital and the Park Avenue Hospital. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to leading medical journals of the country, his articles being widely read, while his opinions carry weight in professional circles. He belongs to the Denver City and County Physicians and Surgeons Medical Society and also to the Physicians and Surgeons Association and to the Surgeons Society of North America. He ranks very high in professional circles, his pronounced ability being recognized not only in Denver and in Colorado but in many other parts of the country as well.

Dr. Locke is also a prominent figure in Masonic circles, belonging to Henry M. Teller Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; South Den-

ver Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.; Coronel Commandery, K. T.; and to the various Scottish Rite bodies, having attained the thirty-second degree in Rocky Mountain Consistory. He likewise has life membership in El Jebel Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., is a Knight of the Black Cross, a member of Denver Lodge, No. 17, B. P. O. E., and in the last named is medical examiner. He belongs also to the Denver Athletic Club, to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and to the Democratic Club—a connection that indicates his political position. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he finds his chief diversions in hunting and fishing, belonging to the Kennicott Hunting and Fishing Club. He served as first lieutenant of Battery A, Colorado Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war, and is a member of Colorado Consistory, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. Dr. Locke is widely known in Denver, having become a resident of this city when a youth of sixteen years. In the intervening period he has here made his home and his social and professional prominence places him in the front rank among the highly honored and representative residents of Denver.

Geo. H. Harvey

George H. Harvey

GEORGE H. HARVEY, a leading manufacturer of Denver, giving his attention to making men's gloves of all descriptions, his business interests being conducted under the name of the Harvey Glove Company, of which he is president, was born in Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, March 22, 1853, a son of Rufus W. and Sarah Russ (Oakley) Harvey. The father was a native of Bangor, Maine, while the mother's birth occurred in Buffalo, New York. Removing to Wisconsin in early life, they were married in that state and subsequently the family became residents of St. Louis, Missouri, where the father entered the legal profession, becoming a noted lawyer of that city. He there held many prominent positions and for many years was district attorney in St. Louis. He continued his residence there until 1893, when, having reached the age of seventy-five years, he decided to retire from the active work of the profession and removed to Denver, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1911, when he had reached the notable old age of ninety-three years. His wife died in St. Louis, in 1888, at the age of sixty-six years.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus W. Harvey were eight children, five of whom have passed away, while the three still living are: Mrs. Emma McDonald, of Des Moines, Iowa; Rufus W., whose home is in Marshalltown, Iowa; and George H., of this review. The last named in his youthful days was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis and afterward attended Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, but left the latter institution before graduation. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale house of St. Louis, his territory extending westward to Denver. He gave up his position in 1878 to locate in Denver in order that he might engage in the wholesale cigar business here, and he conducted his interests along that line in a profitable manner until 1893, when, like hundreds of other business men, he was forced to suspend on account of the widespread financial panic. He displayed a Spartanlike courage, however, and met his misfortune with a smiling face. He felt that opportunity was still before him and turned his attention to the merchandise brokerage business. In 1907 he had so far recuperated from his

losses that he had discharged every financial obligation against him and he then established the Harvey Glove Company for the manufacture of men's leather and kid gloves. He started the business in a small way but soon developed his trade, owing to his expert salesmanship. It was not long before the business demanded more help and larger quarters and since then it has grown to very extensive proportions, employing today a well organized force of operatives in the factory, which is a well equipped building supplied with modern machinery for manufacturing gloves on an extensive scale. The house is today represented on the road by a large force of traveling salesmen and the Harvey glove is now known not only throughout the west but to a large extent throughout the country, and the name is recognized as a synonym for honest and desirable merchandise. It is not many years ago since Mr. Harvey stood amid the wreck of his fortunes, but today he is one of the substantial business men of the city, having gained a fortune that can be expressed in six figures. Moreover, it is the evidence of his life of well directed energy, of keen business insight and of unfaltering perseverance and shows what may be accomplished through individual effort intelligently put forth.

On the 9th of June, 1875, Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Mary L. Lyman, of Kellogg, Iowa, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Addison Lyman. They became the parents of four children. George H., who was born in Kellogg, Iowa, March 9, 1876, is a graduate of Grinnell College of Grinnell, Iowa. He married Miss Evelyn McCoy and is engaged in business with his father. Mrs. George H. Sethman, born in Denver, died in this city in 1901, leaving a son, Harvey T. Sethman, who was a student in the University of Colorado and is now a member of the military cadets at Boulder, Colorado. Frederick A., born in Kellogg, Iowa, in 1884, was graduated from the Denver schools and the Iowa College, which he attended for three years, and afterward took post-graduate work at Berkeley, California, and for one year in Goettingen, Germany. He is now professor of physics at Syracuse, New York. He is married and has two children, Margaret and Mary. Grace M. Harvey, born in Denver in 1892, is at home. On June 12, 1918, Mrs. Harvey passed away in Denver, the immediate cause of her death being heart failure. Only a few moments before her passing, she had been talking to her husband and her sudden demise was not only a great shock to her family but to the many friends she had, all of whom esteemed her as a woman of the highest traits of heart and character.

Mr. Harvey was at one time a member and second lieutenant of Company D of the Colorado National Guard and later was elected

captain on two different occasions. For three years he served as president of the examining board for officers and later was brigade inspector with the rank of major. For many years he occupied the position of trustee of the town of Highlands, then a suburb of Denver. He is now a director of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection and is interested in all those forces which make for better citizenship, for higher ideals among men and for progressiveness along all the lines which have to do with public welfare. He is a Master Mason and his life is further actuated by his belief in the teachings of the Congregational church. Coming to Denver in early manhood, he has made for himself a most creditable place in its business circles and has given proof of the force of his character and his ability by wresting fortune from the hands of fate.

Thos. N. Wilson

Thomas H. Wilson

THOMAS H. WILSON, one of the leading, influential and prosperous citizens of Weld county, where he has now resided for thirty-seven years, is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of valuable land on sections 4, 3 and 27, township 6, range 65. Since 1913, however, he has rented the property out and has merely given his supervision to its management. He is a native of Scotland and was born on a farm in that country which had been the home of his ancestors for three hundred years. His birth occurred on the 15th of September, 1855, his parents being John and Margaret (Hood) Wilson, natives of the land of hills and heather. The father, who devoted his attention to farming and stock raising in Scotland throughout his entire business career, passed away in August, 1872, while the mother, surviving him for more than a third of a century, was called to her final rest in March, 1908.

Thomas H. Wilson was reared and educated in the land of his nativity and there spent the first twenty-six years of his life. He was seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death, after which he operated the home farm in association with his brother until 1881, which year witnessed his departure for America. He made the voyage to the new world in company with Lord Ogilvie, now of Denver, and took up his abode in Weld county, Colorado, where he was employed by the latter as farm manager for two years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a relinquishment of one hundred and sixty acres and as his financial resources increased, owing to his untiring industry and thrift, he added to his holdings from time to time until at present he is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land. The town of Eaton was not in existence at the time of his arrival here and the land which came into his possession was absolutely devoid of improvements. With characteristic energy, however, he began the work of cultivation and development and his section of land is now divided into four farms, all of which are splendidly improved, lacking in none of the equipments and accessories of a model farm property of the twentieth century. For many years he devoted his time and attention to general agricultural pursuits, but in 1913 he rented his land and has since left the active

work of the fields to others. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he has been extensively engaged in the feeding of sheep and cattle, both branches of his business proving profitable. He is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Eaton, also a stockholder in the Farmers Bank of Severance and for more than fifteen years has served as president of the Larimer & Weld Reservoir Company, while for a number of years he has been a director of the Larimer & Weld Irrigation Company.

On February 21, 1881, Mr. Wilson was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Milne, a daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Duff) Milne, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Wilson was born in that country, May 25, 1857. Her father was a carpenter by trade and also a forester in the early days, looking after timber on the big estates in Scotland. His demise occured in February, 1902, and his wife passed away in June, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of four children, as follows: John D., who is the president of the First National Bank of Eaton; Isabella, who is the wife of Andrew Ross, proprietor of the Seven Cross ranch at Briggsdale, Weld county, which comprises four thousand acres; Blanche, the wife of W. D. Kay, who cultivates a farm adjoining that of his father-in-law, lying across the road to the north; and Arthur J., who operates one of his father's farms.

Mr. Wilson gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, believing firmly in its principles. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World, while in religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

He and his wife have twice returned to Scotland, visiting their native land in 1904 and in 1907, while during the past three winters they have resided in California. In Weld county they are widely and favorably known, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

Wm. J. Campion

John Francis Campion

JOHN FRANCIS CAMPION, a Denver capitalist whose success had its foundation in the rich mineral resources of the state, to the development of which he brought energy, persistency of purpose and keen discernment, became well known through business connections all over the west. It is said that what a man does and what he attains depends largely upon his opportunities, but the well balanced man, mentally and physically, is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented, and his judgment must determine the real value and worth of every opportunity. Not all days in the career of John Francis Campion were equally bright, but he managed to turn threatened failures into victory and dispersed the clouds of defeat with the sun of prosperity.

Mr. Campion was born in Prince Edward Island in December, 1849, a son of M. B. and Helen (Fehan) Campion, who were also natives of Prince Edward Island and were of English and Irish lineage. For many generations the family had been extensive landowners in England. The first representative of the name in the new world was John Francis Campion, Sr., who crossed the Atlantic with his wife and children and settled in Prince Edward Island, where he and his wife lived to an advanced age, the former passing away at the age of seventy-five, while the latter reached the seventieth milestone on life's journey.

M. Brevort Campion, who was one of their family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, became a successful shipbuilder and owner, building his own vessels in his own shipyards, and as captain he was able to sail any craft. He not only figured prominently in connection with the commercial activity of the island but was also a recognized leader in political circles, first as a supporter of the liberal party and afterward of the conservative party. He was chosen to represent his district in the Prince Edward Island parliament and he was especially prominent in the administrative affairs of the colony. The last twenty years of his life were passed in Colorado and he became a leading citizen of Leadville and was also widely known throughout the state. His wife, who bore the maiden name

of Helen Fehan, was a daughter of Dr. Fehan, a prominent physician in Prince Edward Island, who lost his life one stormy winter's night while crossing the Northumberland strait, which has a width of nine miles.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Campion were born four children and as a member of that household John Francis Campion spent his youthful days as a public school pupil in his native locality and in the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, to which he returned in 1862, his parents having previous to that time removed with their family to California. The brothers, John F. Campion, then seventeen years of age, and George Campion, a youth of fifteen, anxious to participate in the Civil war in the United States, ran away from college and attempted to enlist in the American navy, but because of his youth the younger brother was rejected. After passing the necessary examination, John F. Campion was accepted and assigned to a position as assistant quartermaster. He was on duty on the ship Dolphin and carried to General Sherman the first dispatches he received at Savannah, after completing his famous march to the sea. With difficulty and danger the boat proceeded to the entrance of the Savannah river, there being many sunken vessels in the harbor, while a great conflagration raged along the wharves, immense quantities of cotton being in flames.

Following the close of the war John F. Campion returned to California on a visit to his parents, who were then residents of Sacramento, and turning his attention to mining, he became interested in the development of the rich mineral resources of the west as miner, prospector and mine owner. In 1868 he discovered the White Pine silver mine but after making a fair start in its development lost all that he had in that venture, amounting to about five thousand dollars. He afterward took up mining at Eureka, Nevada, where he developed and sold valuable properties and won substantial fortune through his operations there. Subsequently he went with his father and brother to Pioche, Nevada, where he continued mining, becoming the owner of the Pioche-Phoenix, a valuable silver property. He organized the Pioche-Phoenix Mining Company but was compelled to make a hard fight for the property, as other claimants attempted by force to assert their alleged rights. Mr. Campion, however, succeeded in holding the mine until the courts awarded him formal possession thereof.

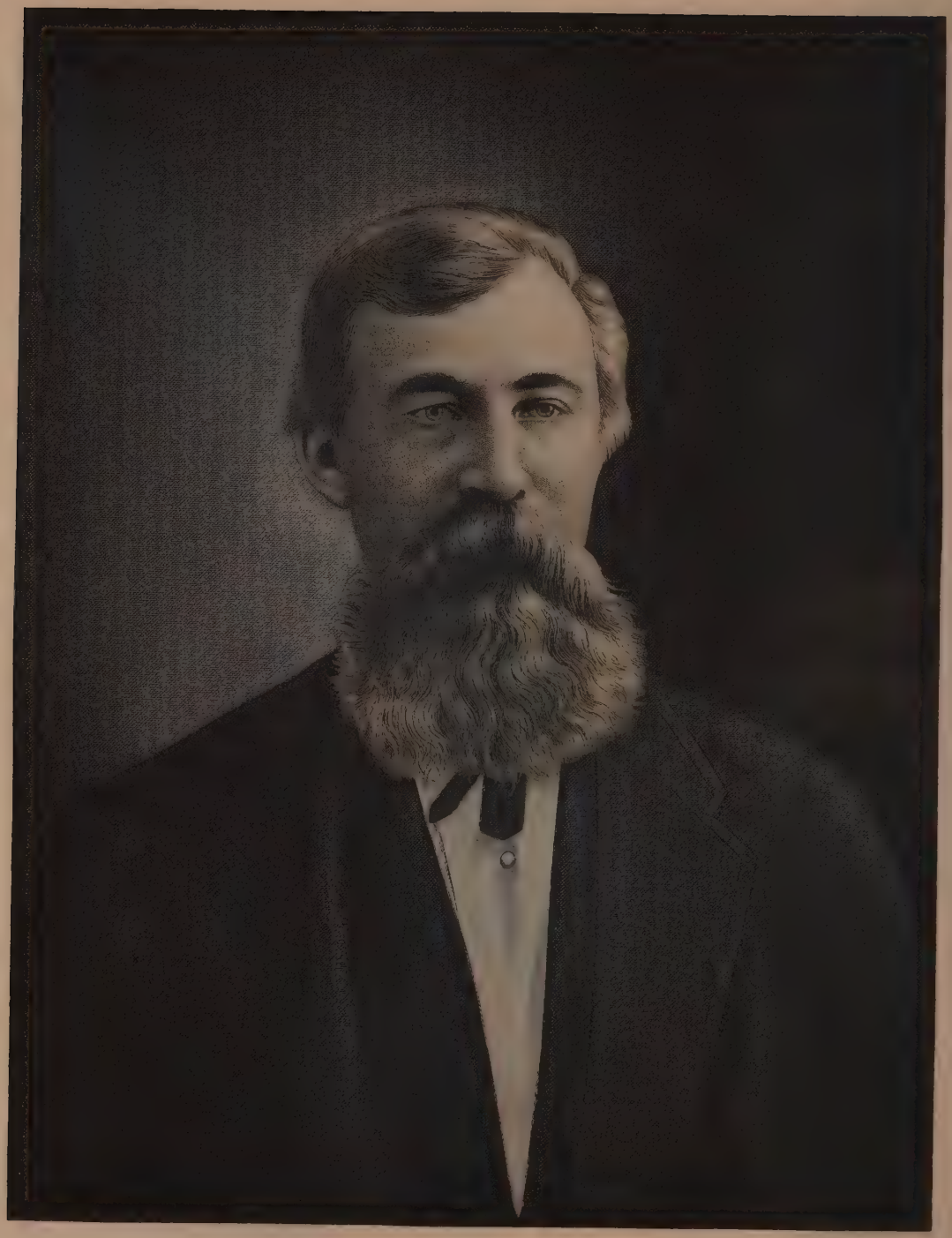
After disposing of his interests in Nevada, Mr. Campion went to the new mining camp of Leadville, Colorado, in April, 1879, and there bought, developed and sold various properties, also retaining valuable

interests in that district. He became the owner of the Bison, Reindeer, Elk and Ibex mines, the last better known as the Little Johnny. He began the development of all of these properties, naming them for animals. The Ibex became one of the richest mines in the west and has given out great fortunes to many of its operators. Mr. Campion was the general manager of the Ibex Mining Company, was also president of the Napite Mining Company of Breckenridge, a director of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville, vice president of the Seventeenth Street Building Company of Denver, vice president of the Denver National Bank, vice president of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway Company (Moffat Road), president of the Northwestern Terminal Company and president of the Big Horn Mining and Cattle Company. Thus he extended his efforts over a broad field, contributing in substantial measure to the material upbuilding of the state. In business matters his judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault and his keen discernment enabled him to readily recognize every difficulty as well as every opportunity of a situation. Avoiding the former and utilizing the latter to the best possible advantage, he built up his fortunes along substantial lines, employing constructive methods, so that his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's failures.

In the year 1895-6 Mr. Campion erected a palatial home at No. 800 Logan street and there installed a happy family. It was on the 15th of April, 1895, in Denver, that he wedded Miss Nellie May Daly, a sister of Thomas F. Daly, and their children are: John F., Jr., born June 26, 1896; Helen; Phyllis; and Roland, born September 12, 1901. John F. Campion, Jr., prepared for college at Exeter and left Dartmouth in his junior year for service in France, where he is a member of Company C, Three Hundred and Second Heavy Tank Battalion.

Mr. Campion was a member of various clubs, including the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Country Club. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, of which he was chosen president and in this connection directed one of the most interesting attractions at City Park. While engaged in mining at Breckenridge he formed the acquaintance of Professor Edwin Carter, who had made a splendid collection of the fauna of Colorado, including the bison and many other rare specimens of natural history. This most valuable group of Rocky Mountain wild animals was in danger of loss by fire, or want of attention, being stored in the cabins of the owner. Mr. Campion, assisted by Joseph A. Thatcher and others, obtained the

old Carter collection, and made it the nucleus for the museum at City Park. He was also a patron of art, being president of the Municipal Art League, and that his interests extended into other lines is indicated in the fact that he was a trustee of Agnes Memorial Sanitarium. Any man of generous impulses and broad views can give money away to worthy objects, so while Mr. Campion's contributions to charity and benevolences were real and creditable, his signal service was in the vigor he lent to the pioneer era in making this region habitable and in bringing its resources to light. Such careers are too near us now for their significance to be appraised at their true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effects of their labors upon the society and the institutions of their time. The possibilities of high position afforded in the United States to industry and fidelity have never been better illustrated than in Mr. Campion's case. Starting out in the world without special advantages, he came to be possessed of wealth and of high social position, with a mind enriched by books and art and a constant mingling with men and women of the highest education and accomplishments. He came to be possessed of almost everything that men covet as of value and this was won through his unaided exertions. It is well, too, that so successful a life should have found time for the finer things which our self-made men are so prone to overlook—aid in money and personal attention to schools, collection of rare objects of beauty from all over the world and the artistic adornment of his city and of his home. His career was an illustration of the fact which Carlyle has expressed: "The obstacles in the paths of the weak become stepping stones for the strong."



John Hittson

John Hittson

JOHN HITTSON, deceased, of Denver, stood for all that is most commendable in the pioneer. Courage, zeal, enterprise, determination, all characterized his career and enabled him to contribute in large measure to the development of Colorado when it was a frontier state. A native of Nashville, Tennessee, he was born October 11, 1831, and died December 25, 1880, in Denver, Colorado. His parents were Jesse and Polly (Beck) Hittson, also natives of Tennessee, the former of Scotch descent, while his father was born in Prince Edward Island.

About the year 1837 the parents removed with their family to Monroe county, Mississippi, at which time John Hittson was a lad of six summers. He there remained until 1851, when he became a resident of eastern Texas, the family residing in eastern and afterward in western Texas. During the period of the Civil war John Hittson went to Mexico with a wagon train several times in order to obtain food in exchange for other commodities. On such trips it was not unusual to have trouble with the Indians, who on several occasions stole the horses of the white men. While in Texas, John Hittson became interested in the cattle business and in 1861 came to Colorado to investigate cattle raising conditions in this state. While en route he became associated with John Loving, who was also a cattleman and who was wounded in New Mexico by the Indians, being found by Mr. Hittson, who bound up his wounds and thus saved his life.

Mr. Hittson proceeded as far west as Salt Lake in his investigation of western prospects and from that time until 1870 he was engaged in cattle raising at points between Texas and Colorado, purchasing four or five ranches in the latter state in 1870. In 1872 he returned to Texas for his family, but his wife preferred to remain in the southern home and as a measure of compromise his daughter Martha, now Mrs. W. H. H. Cranmer, returned to the frontier Colorado home with her father. Being a girl of sterling character and sufficient courage to meet the hardships and trials of frontier life, she made an admirable comrade for her father. This was in January, 1872, and the two made the trip to Denver by railroad at

a period when railroad travel was not the luxurious Pullman affair that it is today. From that time until his demise Mr. Hittson continued his residence in the mountain state and purchased the White ranch near Deertrail, whereon he engaged extensively in raising cattle and also handled many hundred head of sheep. He was an extremely successful man of marked business enterprise and sagacity, who throughout his life seemed to possess the Midas-like touch that turned to gold anything with which he became connected. The integrity of his business activity matched his enterprise and won for him the high respect of all of his fellow citizens.

It was in the year 1851 that Mr. Hittson was united in marriage to Miss Selina F. Brown, of Henderson, Texas, who was born January 28, 1837, and who passed away in Denver on the 9th of December, 1890. They became the parents of ten children, nine of whom lived to adult age. Mary, the eldest, became the wife of John Hayes, of Texas, and lives in Oakland, California. She had three daughters: Jennie, who became the wife of Frederick DesDemeth, of New Mexico, both now deceased; and Emma and Martha, who are living with their mother in Oakland. Jesse, the second of the family, resides at Mineral Wells, Texas, where he is engaged in the cattle and banking business. Martha Jane is the widow of William H. H. Cranmer, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Selina Virginia is the widow of Finis P. Ernest and has five living children: Stella, Florence, Finis, Virginia and Arnold. Dora is the widow of Ross Millsaps, of Colorado City, Texas, and has a daughter, Lena M. Greene. William lives in western Texas and is the father of four children. Donna, married Pringle Moore, and died in Denver. She left two children, Jessie and Pringle. The latter died at the Army Training Camp at Fort Worth, Texas. Frances is the wife of Edward N. Brown, of Denver, whom she wedded October 30, 1895. They have two children: Frances Irene, who was born August 28, 1896, and is a graduate of the East Denver high school and the Milwaukee Downer School; and Edward Newton, Jr., who was born April 18, 1899, and was employed by the J. S. Brown Company of Denver until October 12, 1918, when he enlisted in the United States army motor truck service. John, the next member of the family, is deceased; and one other child died in infancy.

David Wailes

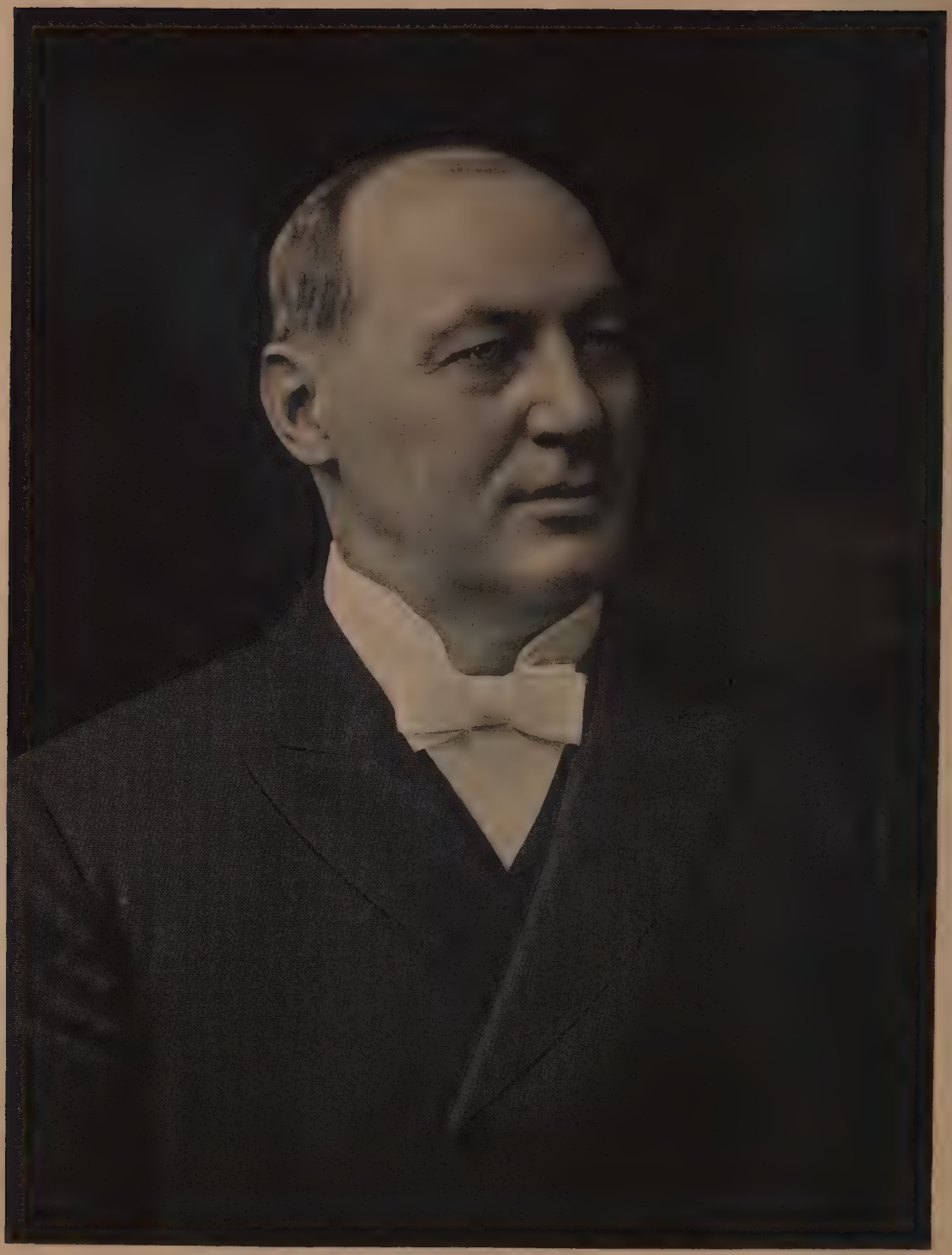
David Wailes

DAVID WAILES was a representative and highly respected citizen of Weld county and his death was the occasion of deep regret to many friends in his section of the state, as well as his immediate family. He was born in Scotland, April 2, 1864, a son of Will and Elizabeth Wailes. Two of his brothers, Thomas and John Wailes, are on the Big Thompson, Colorado, where they are extensively engaged in farming.

David Wailes was reared and educated in Motherwell, Scotland, but completed his studies when a youth of fourteen years, as necessity forced him to start out in the business world on his own account. He was first employed in a sawmill but after a short time took up railroad work. Later, thinking that he could secure better business opportunities on the other side of the Atlantic, he made his way to the United States and crossed the country to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he arrived in 1884. He obtained a position on the top of a coal mine and was there employed for a brief period, after which he left Wyoming for Clifton, Arizona. At the latter place he secured work in a blacksmith shop but afterward returned to railroading and was thus engaged for three years. With his arrival in Colorado he made his way to the north of Eaton and obtained employment as a farm hand for a year, with two of his brothers. He next took up farming on his own account, settling at Severance. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which is the present home farm of his family. He then devoted his attention to the raising of potatoes, hay and grain and he also fed sheep quite extensively in the winter time and handled cows, horses and hogs. His time and energies were devoted to his farm work and stock raising interests and he was quite successful in all that he undertook. He possessed sound judgment in business affairs and his energy and enterprise constituted salient forces in the attainment of success. He also extended his efforts into other fields and for a few years was vice president of the Severance Bank, now the Farmers Bank. He was also president of the Farmers Union at the time of his death.

It was in Clifton, Arizona, on June 16, 1886, that Mr. Wailes was united in marriage to Miss Margaret MacManus, a daughter of John

and Sarah MacManus, who were also natives of Scotland and came to this country when Mrs. Wailes was nineteen years of age. She made her way to Arizona, where she remained to the time of her marriage. She has two brothers living, both in Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Wailes were born the following named. William John, the eldest, was a farmer but is now in the National Army at Camp Kearny, California, as a member of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ambulance Corps. Robert Edward married Bernice Nash and follows farming at Severance. Ronald David was for a year a student in the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, and afterward enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Engineers, being stationed for training in California. Cora Lynn, became the wife of Charles Tait, and passed away, July 2, 1918. Norman Alexander, Hilda Margaret, Laura Lillian and Gordon Leslie are all at home. The family circle was broken by the hand of death on the 9th of January, 1915, when Mr. Wailes passed away at the age of fifty years, his death resulting from an operation for appendicitis and gall stones. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World and was a man of many splendid traits of character, commanding the confidence and goodwill of all who knew him. He believed in maintaining discipline in his family and in the careful rearing of his children and their record is one of which the parents had every reason to be proud. Two of the sons are now serving their country and Mrs. Wailes is taking a very active part as one of the leading workers in the local Red Cross activities.



C. P. Huffer

Charles P. Pfeiffer

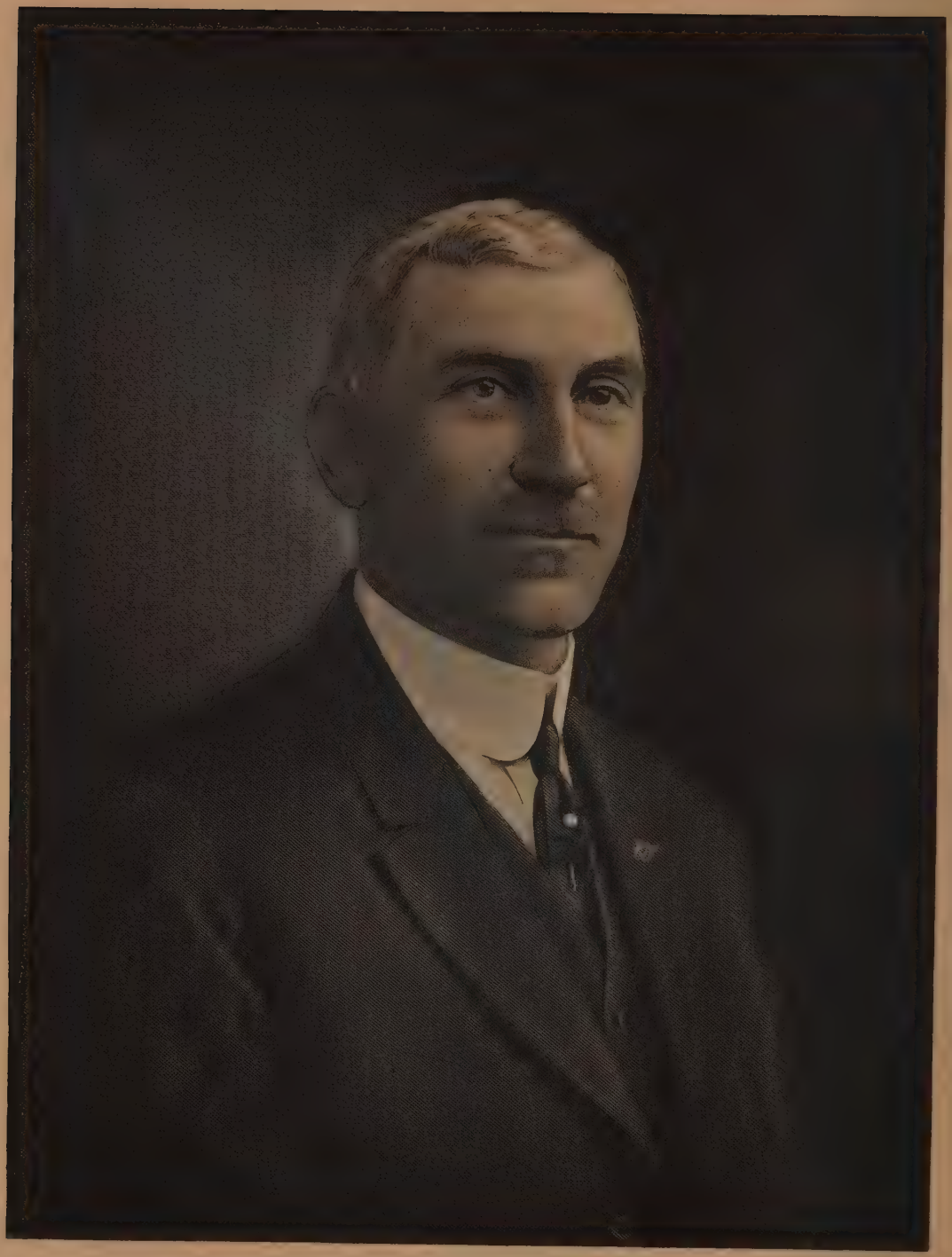
CHARLES P. PFEIFFER was for more than thirty years an active business man of Denver, where he conducted his interests under the name of the Charles P. Pfeiffer Steam & Hot Water Heating Company, at No. 1140 California street, to the time of his death, which occurred May 13, 1918. He had made for himself a most favorable position in business circles and in the regard of his fellow townsmen. He was born in Liverpool, Ohio, January 2, 1866, a son of Frank Xavier and Katherine Mary (Haffler) Pfeiffer, the former a native of Switzerland, while the latter was born in Alsace, France. Coming to America in 1848, Mr. Pfeiffer settled at Cleveland, Ohio, and later removed to Liverpool, that state, where he engaged in farming. He afterward became proprietor of a hotel in Toledo, Ohio, and there continued his residence to the time of his death, which occurred in 1897, when he was eighty-seven years of age. His wife passed away in 1876. In their family were fourteen children.

Charles P. Pfeiffer, who was the thirteenth in the family in order of birth, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the Buckeye state. After attending the public schools of Toledo and of Edgerton, Ohio, he worked upon his father's farm until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he took up the trade of steamfitting and hot water heating at Toledo, being employed by the well known firm of Shaw, Kendall & Company. After completing his apprenticeship he removed westward to Denver in 1887 and soon afterward established business on his own account. Thoroughness and efficiency ever characterized the efforts of Mr. Pfeiffer and his determination and skill brought him to a prominent place in industrial circles. He had the contracts for work in his line on some of the largest buildings in Denver, including the Empire building, the Union Station, St. Clara's Orphanage, St. Anthony's Hospital, the May building, the Exchange building at the stock yards and the office building of Swift & Company.

On the 25th of May, 1907, Mr. Pfeiffer was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Hambly, of Denver, a daughter of Thomas J. and Jane (Luke) Hambly, who were pioneers of this city. To this union were born two exceptionally bright and interesting little daughters:

Marjorie Jane, whose birth occurred December 3, 1909; and Charline Phyllis, whose natal day was July 4, 1912. Both are natives of Denver.

In politics Mr. Pfeiffer maintained an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party. Fraternally he was a Mason and attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite. He was also connected with the Court of Honor and the Woodmen of the World. He found his greatest pleasure in his home life and his predominant characteristics were those of a devoted husband and a loving and indulgent father. Cheerful in disposition, he never paraded his troubles and his presence radiated sunshine. He was much interested in his Masonic work and labored zealously in whatever capacity he was called upon to serve the organization. His record as a business man was sound and clean. He worked his way upward entirely through his own efforts and ability, and something of the high position which he occupied in business circles is indicated in the fact that he was the secretary of the Colorado Master Plumbers' Association and also of the Denver Master Plumbers' Association. His genuine worth as a man and citizen commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him and he had many friends in the city in which he so long resided.



W. A. Snyder.

W. A. Snyder

W. A. SNYDER, president of the Snyder Commission Company, with offices in the Live Stock Exchange building, is one of the prominent sheep men of the state, having extensive herds of stock upon the range and conducting a very large commission business in Denver. The story of his life record is the story of earnest progression resulting from laudable ambition and intelligently directed effort. Mr. Snyder was born in Mankato, Kansas, September 17, 1873, a son of Samuel H. and Sarah J. (Anderson) Snyder, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They removed to Kansas in 1872 and the father became a well known stock raiser of that state. In 1891 he arrived in Colorado, settling at Fort Collins, where he resided for ten years and then removed to California, his death occurring in that state in 1915, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. His widow survives and is now living in Sacramento, California, at the age of eighty. They had a family of seven children.

W. A. Snyder, the youngest son of the father's household, attended the public schools of Kansas, becoming a high school pupil in Mankato, after which he learned the live stock business. When twenty-one years of age he worked on a farm at Fort Collins at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month and board. He then started in the live stock and ranching business on his own account in a small way and so continued until 1908, when he removed to Denver and organized business under his own name. He maintained uptown offices, but with the steady growth of the business he removed in 1915 to the Exchange building at the stock yards. Something of the growth of his business is indicated in the fact that at the beginning he handled about one hundred and fifty thousand head of sheep while today he handles one million head of sheep annually. His interests were incorporated in 1917 under the name of the Snyder Commission Company, with W. A. Snyder as president and sole proprietor. He has worked his way upward entirely unassisted and is indeed a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term, and it was largely through the activities and influence of Mr. Snyder that Denver has acquired its prominence as a sheep market. He has about sixty-five

thousand sheep on the range at the present time and over one-half million pounds of wool were sheared from the fleece in 1917, bringing nearly three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

At Fort Collins, Colorado, on the 21st of December, 1894, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Lyda Hice, of Fort Collins, and they have become parents of a daughter and two sons. Irene, who was born in Fort Collins and was graduated from the Denver high school, is now the wife of William H. Hilbert, who is a member of the Snyder Commission Company. They have one son, William Laverne, born September 12, 1918. Frank, born at Fort Morgan in 1902, was graduated from the Denver high school and is with his father in business. Walter, the youngest of the family, born in Fort Morgan in 1904, left high school in his junior year and is now a student at Northwestern Military School at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Snyder maintains an independent course. Fraternally he is a Mason and has taken the degrees of the commandery and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Denver Motor Club and also to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and is interested in all that has to do with the progress and welfare of his adopted city. He is a man of discriminating judgment in relation to public interests as well as to individual affairs. His enterprise and determination in business have been salient features in the attainment of his notable success.

John L. Stearns

John Lloyd Stearns

FOR many years no one figured more prominently in insurance circles in Colorado than John Lloyd Stearns, who was one of the organizers of the German-American Life Insurance Company, now known as the American Life Insurance Company. His splendid executive ability and constructive force were brought to bear in the building up of the organization, of which he was the first president and so continued until his death.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, he was born on the 20th of December, 1852, and passed away in Denver on the 18th of August, 1911. His parents were the Rev. John and Harriotte (Lloyd) Stearns. The father was assistant minister at St. George's Episcopal church of New York city under Dr. Milner and was afterward rector of St. Peter's in Brooklyn and subsequently located at Stratford, Connecticut, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and at Spotswood, New Jersey, his death occurring at the last named place in 1866. He was a graduate of the theological seminary of Alexandria, Virginia,—a member of the class of 1849—and his life was devoted to a calling in which he exercised widely felt influence for the moral progress of the communities in which he lived. His wife was born in Alexandria and removed to the north just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, her death occurring in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1887, when she was sixty years of age. In the maternal line John Lloyd Stearns was a descendant in the fourth generation of Richard Henry Lee, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The ancestral home of the Stearns family is at Watertown, New York. He was also a cousin of General Robert E. Lee.

John L. Stearns acquired his primary education in his native state and afterward attended Burlington College of New Jersey, being graduated therefrom when less than sixteen years of age. Soon after he entered the office of President Winston, the first president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and continued there for about two years. President Winston saw that the boy was of bright mind and advised him to study law, which advice he followed. At the same time the need of being self supporting caused

him to attend to his insurance duties. But the strain was too great and failing health caused him to abandon the law and give his entire attention to insurance, becoming corresponding clerk for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1885 he was appointed as general agent for the company in the maritime provinces of Canada, with headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia. His early training was therefore along the line of work to which he afterward gave his attention. The territory over which he had jurisdiction included New Brunswick, Cape Breton Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and St. Pierre and he remained in charge at Halifax for eight years.

It was in 1892 that Mr. Stearns arrived in Colorado to become manager of the district that included Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. In that connection he continued until 1910, when he retired from the Mutual Life Insurance Company and organized the German-American Life Insurance Company, which is now known as the American Life Insurance Company. He was elected its first president and continued as its chief executive officer throughout his remaining days. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. Throughout his entire career he was identified with the insurance business and won a place among the most successful men in that line in the country. He possessed singular adaptability to the work, combined with energy and sound business judgment, and high ideals of business conduct. His colleagues and contemporaries spoke of him in terms of the warmest regard and his enterprise and ambition carried him over many difficulties and obstacles and brought him to a point of substantial success.

On the 3d of October, 1879, Mr. Stearns was married to Miss Ella Powell, of Alexandria, Virginia, a daughter of Cuthbert and Mary (Sayre) Powell and a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Leven Powell, who was at Valley Forge with General Washington. She is also a niece of Admiral Powell of the United States navy and she has membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Dames. Both of her parents passed away in Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns became the parents of six children. John, the eldest, is a civil engineer residing in New York city. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1907 and is now connected with the White Construction Company. He married Katherine M. Daniels, of New York city, and has two children, Melissa and Lelia Powell. Harriotte Lee, the second of the family, is the widow of Dr. Clarence B. Goddard, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and now resides in California with her daughter, Clara Cecelia. Lieutenant Colonel Cuthbert Powell Stearns, a graduate

of West Point Military Academy of the class of 1909, is now located in Portland, Oregon, in charge of spruce production for airplane service. He married Jessie Ann Peabody, a daughter of the late Governor James H. Peabody of Colorado, and they have one child, Frances P. Mary Sayre is the wife of Robert Vail Barkalow, of Denver, and has two children, Mary S. and Jean. Robert Lawrence is a graduate of the University of Colorado of the class of 1914 and of the Columbia Law School of 1916 and is now a captain in the national army, engaged in spruce production work under his brother in Oregon. He married Katherine Hannington, of Colorado. Rosalie Marshall is a graduate of Miss Wolcott's School for Girls in Denver and lives with her mother in the family home in this city.

Mr. Stearns was a Mason of the thirty-second degree, belonging to the York and Scottish Rites. He also held membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was a member of the Denver Club and of the Denver Athletic Club. He belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars and to the Sons of the American Revolution. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and few men outside of political circles were better informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. He took a most active and helpful interest in church work, serving for eleven years as treasurer of St. John's cathedral of Denver. He found his greatest interest, outside of his home and business, in the collection and reading of good books and was the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the state. He was also the author of several published writings on insurance topics. Throughout his life he found his greatest joy in those things which are most worth while—the things which have cultural value—and his broad learning was such that association with him meant expansion and elevation.

J. M. Cobbs

John M. Cobbs

JOHN M. COBBS, who is engaged in cattle raising in Weld county, is yet active in business although he has reached the age of eighty-seven years. He had previously retired but with the outbreak of the present war, feeling that he might contribute something toward increasing the food supply to help the government, he again took up the task of raising cattle and hogs. His has been an active and useful life. He was born in the eastern part of Virginia, January 1, 1831, a son of Dr. J. P. and Jane M. (Garland) Cobbs, the former a practicing physician.

After leaving Virginia, John M. Cobbs became a resident of northern Indiana, where he attended school to a limited extent as his opportunities in that direction were somewhat curtailed by the necessity of earning his living. He early took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a few years in Indiana, and in 1859 he arrived in Colorado when this state was an undeveloped territory and gave little indication of the progress that would transform it into a great and prosperous commonwealth. It was not until that season that the Indians of Colorado had ever seen a white man. All of the hardships and privations of pioneer life must be faced by the early settlers and there were many difficulties to be overcome. Mr. Cobbs made his way to the west owing to the excitement over the discovery of gold at Cherry Creek. He went into the mines and there worked for three years, while subsequently he settled on a farm on the Cache la Poudre river, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land. He next turned his attention to the cattle industry and his business affairs were energetically, intelligently and profitably managed. When about fifty years of age, however, he retired from active business life, having acquired a comfortable competence, believing that he was getting too old for further work of such vigorous character. When the present war broke out, however, he again started in business, turning his attention to the raising of cattle and hogs for the army, and in this he is assisted by his brother-in-law. Their business has proven very profitable and Mr. Cobbs displays much of the spirit of enterprise and determination that actuated him in previous years. He formerly took an interest in the Farmers State Bank and was one of its direc-

tors for five years. A brother of John M. Cobbs, David G., was another pioneer of the western frontier; he was by three years the junior of our subject and was foreman in the Rocky Mountain News office in 1862 or 63 when that paper was located on Cherry creek. This was at the time when the whole plant, including presses and material, was washed away by a disastrous flood of the creek. David G. Cobbs was also one of the few intimates and "pals" of John T. Daly, Colorado's famous pioneer.

John M. Cobbs has been married three times. His last marriage was in 1898, when he wedded Sarah Jordan. His children have all passed away and his father and mother have long since departed this life. The family belong to the Christian church. There is no phase of pioneer development in Colorado with which John M. Cobbs is not familiar. He has lived to see a remarkable transformation since he came to the state. Almost sixty years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since he arrived in the west, which was then dominated by the red man, while over the plains roamed great herds of buffalo and the white race had not yet made its demands for the natural resources here offered. Mr. Cobbs has watched the settlement as the western wilderness has been subdued and made to yield of its fruits for the benefits of progress and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the advancement of the present.

Mrs Josie Cobbs

College of Dental Surgery of the University of Denver, in which he has since been a director and lecturer. His pupils bear testimony to his efficiency in imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he has acquired in awakening deep interest in the profession.

In 1892 Dr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Lambie, of Hammond, New York, and to them have been born three children: J. Stewart, Jr., seventeen years of age, who is attending the Manual Training high school of Denver; Melvin Lambie, fourteen years of age, in the Junior high school; and Florence, a maiden of ten, who is in the public schools of Denver.

Dr. Jackson belongs to Psi Omega, a dental fraternity, and is also connected with the Masons having membership in the lodge at Franklin, New York. His religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now a trustee and is serving on the official board. He takes an active interest in the work of the church and all that tends to promote the moral progress and uplift of the community. That he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in the fact that he has membership in the Denver Athletic Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a stalwart champion of its principles but has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Colorado State Dental Association which he has served as president and to which he has contributed generously of his time and labor for the good of the profession. He is also a member of the National Dental Association, thus keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in his profession, and in his practice he exemplifies the most advanced discoveries and methods.

All movements tending towards the uplift and betterment of the community find in Dr. Jackson an earnest advocate. He has long been a member of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and has done much service as a member of many of its important committees.

Frank E. Wire

Frank Eugene Wire

FRANK E. WIRE is a prominent representative of the investment business in Denver and various corporate interests have profited by his cooperation, his keen discernment and his enterprise; and yet to speak of Frank E. Wire merely as a business man would be to give but a one-sided view of his career. While his course has been prompted by a laudable ambition, he has never made the attainment of wealth the sole objective of his life. On the contrary he has been actively interested in many movements which tend to advance local progress and improvement, which work for the uplift of the individual and which take cognizance of economic, sociological and political conditions with a view to advancing general welfare and his efforts in these connections, as in business, have at all times been strongly and beneficially resultant.

Mr. Wire is numbered among the native sons of Iowa, his birth having occurred at Cambridge, that state, on the 21st of October, 1870, his parents being Elijah and Eliza Anne (Hubbard) Wire. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and started upon his business career as an operator with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at a salary of forty dollars per month in 1897. In 1899 he became station agent with the Great Northern Railway Company and afterward entered the United States mail service, making the run between Chicago and Minneapolis from 1899 until 1909. While thus engaged he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of law and acquired knowledge that has been of the greatest benefit to him in his later business career. In 1909 he located in Chicago for the purpose of conducting a stock and bond business in that city, in which he continued for about two years. Believing, however, that he west furnished broader and better chances, he came to Denver in 1910 and opened an office for the conduct of business in connection with oil and mining investments. He is today one of the best known brokers in the Intermountain states, specializing in high class stocks, bonds and investments of merit. He believes that the interests of clients should be most carefully safeguarded and he puts forth every effort to this end. He is now officially connected with a number of important corporations, being the president of the

Mid-West Metal Mining & Holding Company, secretary of the Denver-Boulder Tungsten Production & Development Company, secretary of the Mutual Cooperative Mining Company, secretary of the Central Consolidated Tunnel Mining & Milling Company and vice president of the Automatic Safety Spark Control & Accessories Manufacturing Company. In his brokerage business he represents the Capital Petroleum Company of Colorado, the Automatic Safety Spark Control & Accessories Manufacturing Company of Denver, Colorado, the Mutual Cooperative Mining Company, the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, the Mid-West Metal Mining, Oil, Reduction, Development & Holding Company, the Golden Cycle Mining & Reduction Company, the Denver-Boulder Tungsten Production & Development Company, the Iron Blossom of Utah, the Midnight Oil & Refining Company, the Central Consolidated Tunnel Mining & Milling Company and the Peerless Printing & Stationery Company.

On the 24th of May, 1895, Mr. Wire was married to Miss Mamie W. Weeks, a daughter of James M. Weeks, of Delavan, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of four daughters and a son. The family residence is maintained at 100 Grant street in Denver. Mr. Wire is devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and counts no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it will promote their interests. He is a member of the Denver Motor Club and he has taken all of the degrees of Masonry save the honorary thirty-third degree. He is likewise connected with the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America and National Order of Cowboy Rangers. He is a charter member of Union Court, No. 2, Tribe of Ben Hur; a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and scout master of Troop No. 13, North Denver Boy Scouts of America. He is also a member of the Colorado State Automobile Association, of the Denver Manufacturers Association, of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and of the American Mining Congress. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party but he has never been an aspirant for office. He has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and has long been teacher of the "Whatsoever Class," an ideal class for women, in Trinity church in Denver, and is also teacher of the men's class in the Millison Mission church. He is interested in many of those movements which have their root in Christian service, belonging to the Anti-White Slave Association, of which he was president for four years, the Colorado Public Welfare League, in which he is chairman of the finance committee, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

He is secretary of The Right-Living Character-Building Boys' Club of Denver, of which he was the prime factor in organizing. This organization is the pioneer of its particular kind in America and while it has only been in existence a few years its helpful influence and wonderful work along lines suggested by its name reflects great credit on those who direct it. In him the subjective and objective forces of life are well balanced. While prompted by a laudable ambition that has resulted in intense activity and successful accomplishment in the world of business, he has ever recognized his duties and obligations toward his fellowmen and is constantly reaching out in one field or another to aid in the uplift work and to promote those interests which result in the attainment of higher standards of manhood and of citizenship.

E. K. Murphy

Edward Roberts Murphy

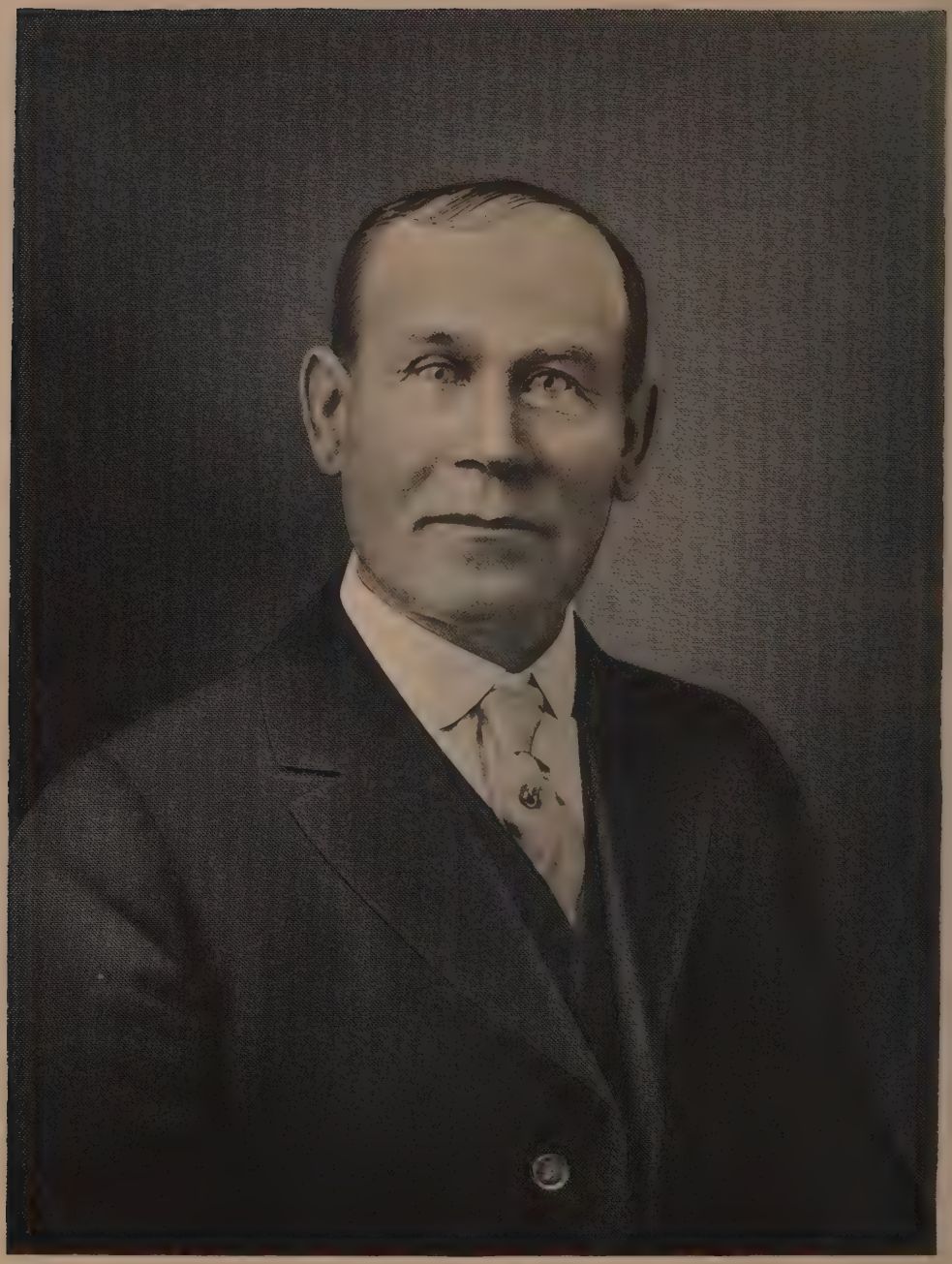
EDWARD ROBERTS MURPHY, now living retired in Denver, was formerly general auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and is well known in railroad circles throughout the west. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of December, 1843, a son of William C. and Almira (Roberts) Murphy. The father, espousing the cause of the Union, served with the rank of captain in the Civil war.

In the public schools of his native city Edward R. Murphy pursued his early education and passed through consecutive grades until he became a student in the Quaker high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861. He started out upon his business career as an employe in a country store, being thus employed for two years. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he then responded to the country's call for troops and enlisted for active duty with Company K of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but physical disability won him an honorable discharge, owing to the fact that he had sustained an injury to his spine. He afterward had charge of the business of manufacturing shell fuses in the Frankford arsenal until the end of the war and was later bookkeeper for the Cooper Firearms Company at Frankford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy took a course in law at the University of Pennsylvania and for a short time practiced his profession in Philadelphia, but preferring a business rather than a professional career he gave up the law in 1866 to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which he was identified until 1880. He left the position of chief clerk in the comptroller's office to become auditor with the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, in which capacity he served for a year. In 1881 he was made auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and so continued to act until June 30, 1917, when he was retired on account of his age. He had spent fifty years in railroad service and was a most trusted and capable representative of the corporation which he served. For more than a third of a century he had been with the Denver & Rio Grande and was widely recognized as one of the able officials of the company.

Mr. Murphy was twice married, but the wife whom he wedded

in early manhood passed away. On the 19th of May, 1910, in Denver, he married Minnie B. (Hall) Perry, who was born May 2, 1863, a daughter of Charles L. and Mary M. (Hill) Hall. A sketch of her father appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Murphy had by her first marriage a daughter, Mary Antoinette, born June 27, 1888, in Denver, who is now Mrs. Frank W. Frueauff, of New York, and has a daughter, Margaret Hall, born February 23, 1913, in Denver.

Mr. Murphy gives his political endorsement to the republican party. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and still retains membership in the Race Street Meeting House of Philadelphia. He is a well known representative of the Masonic fraternity, joining Oriental Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, upon its organization, and he also held membership with the Royal Arch Chapter but was demitted from both in December, 1895. He belongs to the Denver Club, to the Denver Motor Club and to the Denver Artists' Club and is well known in these organizations, where his social qualities have won for him popularity among the membership. He is now nearing the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey and the rest from business cares that he is now enjoying is indeed well merited.



William Bostrom

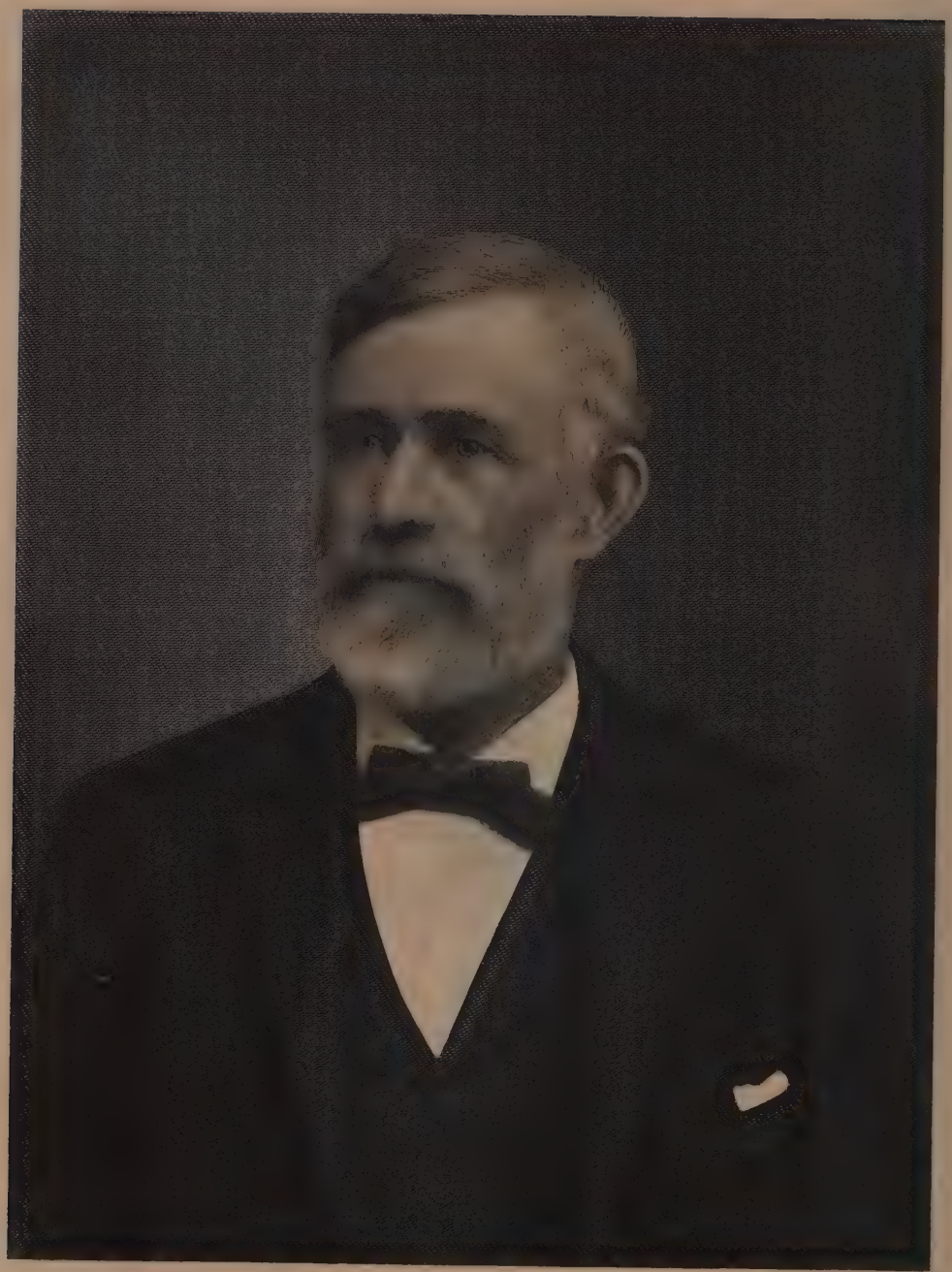
William Bostrom

WILLIAM BOSTROM, now living retired in Greeley and spoken of by his fellow townsmen in terms of the highest regard, was born in Sweden, January 6, 1868, a son of C. R. and Christine Louise Bostrom. He came to this country when eighteen years of age, after acquiring a limited education in his native land. The reports which he heard concerning the opportunities of the new world led him to the determination to leave Sweden and cross the Atlantic. He arrived in Winnipeg but spent only a few months there, earning a little money by doing anything that came his way and scorning no employment that would yield him an honest dollar. He then decided to go to Chicago but remained in that city for only a few days and subsequently proceeded westward to Iowa, where he obtained a position in the coal mines. He spent a few months there and then determined to seek his fortune still farther west. Proceeding to Cheyenne, Wyoming, he there obtained a position with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and during the time which he spent with them he worked very hard, winning promotion to the position of foreman, in which capacity he continued to serve until 1894. He then decided to come to Eaton and try and interest himself in farming and general agricultural pursuits. He rented a tract of land, which he carefully and systematically cultivated until 1897, and by reason of his close application, his earnest study of the best methods and his unfaltering perseverance he made good, so that he was able to purchase a tract of land northeast of Greeley, buying one hundred and sixty acres from F. E. Smith. In 1901 he sold that property, having cultivated it for four years, and then purchased another tract of land from Governor Eaton, situated southeast of the city of Eaton. This was eighty-seven acres of deeded land. He then carried on general farming and sheep feeding, and owing to his foresight, his business discernment and enterprising methods he won a very substantial measure of prosperity. He is still interested in the farm but is now leading a retired life and occupies a beautiful home in Greeley.

In 1895 Mr. Bostrom was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Hager, who was born in Sweden and came to the United States in 1889. Their children are: Arthur R., who is married and is engaged

in farming near Greeley; Eben R., who is married and is living on the Eaton road, where he follows farming; Olga Louise; Hettie Elizabeth; Florence; and Clarence W.

Mr. Bostrom votes with the republican party. He has seen many changes in Greeley and Eaton, there being very few houses in Greeley when he arrived. A genial disposition and pleasing manner have won for him the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact. He is greatly respected for his straightforward dealing and genuine worth and all who know him speak of him in terms of high regard. He and his family are connected with the Swedish church of Eaton and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them.



G. H. Church

George Henry Church

A LIFE beautiful in its purity, strong in its purpose, successful in its accomplishment and noble in principle was ended when George Henry Church was called to his final rest. He had for many years been prominently identified with the agricultural development of Colorado and was the first man to demonstrate the practicability of raising wheat on the uplands and of promoting irrigation projects in the state. The initial step which he thus took was followed by others and the measure of his influence in the reclamation of the arid lands can scarcely be estimated.

Mr. Church was born December 11, 1830, in Rochester, New York, a son of John and Mary (Leonard) Church and a descendant of one of the old New England families founded in America in the early seventeen hundreds by ancestors who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, after whom Church square of that city is named. The progenitor of the family in the new world, James Church, had seven sons and four daughters, and each of the sons settled later in a small city and took up large tracts of land, which made them financially independent as the development of the country promoted realty values. John Church and Sidney Church, brothers, were two of these sons. They first took up their abode in Rochester, New York, and Churchly place of that city was named in their honor. They engaged in rope making, a pursuit which their ancestors through several generations had followed. John Church afterwards located upon a farm in Orleans county, New York, upon which his youngest son, Charles M., now resides.

George Henry Church was educated in the public schools and later became a graduate of the Millville Academy. In 1849, after completing his college course, he worked with his father upon the home farm in Orleans county, New York, and when twenty-three years of age he sought the opportunities of the growing west by removing to Iowa, where he purchased large tracts of wild land in Buchanan, Butler and Bremer counties. In 1861 he came to Colorado, crossing the plains by ox train and making his way directly to the mountains. Here he bought mines at Spanish Bar above Idaho Springs and also made large investments in mining property, but

he did not fare well through that fall and winter and therefore engaged passage by wagon train to Iowa. In 1862, however, he returned with a herd of cows and calves and settled in Mount Vernon canyon, on what became the old Church ranch. In January, 1863, after a short stop in Boulder county he made his way to an uninterrupted range in what is now Jefferson county and there erected a building. Soon afterward the Overland Stage Company made his place one of its stations, it becoming a famous stopping place for travelers over the trail, the first night out of Denver. Later he built a comfortable twelve-room dwelling with numerous lean-tos, and it may be of interest to the reader to add that lumber at that time sold for one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand. Finding that all that was required to make the valley productive was water, he secured the necessary water rights and began constructing a ditch from Golden to this place from which ditch soon a sufficient quantity of water was secured. Mr. Church then planted twenty acres to wheat, making a test of growing wheat on the uplands in Colorado, being the first man in the state to do this. His wisdom was justified in the fine crop which he harvested. The ditch which he had built the previous year was made to fill a reservoir and this was the first irrigation reservoir in the state. This new departure brought on the enmity of neighbors on Coal creek, from which he drew the water supply. So high ran the feeling that it resulted in threats on his life and it seemed at times that serious trouble would ensue. It hardly seems possible at this day that such a course could be pursued when all acknowledge the value of irrigation to the state and each farmer is seeking the best method of bringing to his land the needed water supply. When the trouble arose Mr. Church bought out those near him and acquired considerable land which afterward became very valuable, due to irrigation. He then engaged in farming on an extensive scale, and his success not only bore him out, but the present productive valley stands as a monument to his wise foresight and unflagging energy. He also had numerous head of imported cattle on his place, which he brought from Canada and even as far as New York. He herded his stock upon the range and in 1871 both he and his wife won a prize for the best Hereford cow over five years of age. The valuable souvenirs which they received as prizes have since been made into artistic napkin rings. Mr. Church was also noted for his herd of fine shorthorns, Red Durhams and Roan Durhams and his stock sales took the animals from his ranch to all parts of the country. He was one of the most progressive stockmen of the state, breeding his cattle herds and his horses up to high grade. In 1900 he gave all of

Sarah H Church

his fine horses to his son, Frank, but remained active in the management of his large interests and investments to the time of his death, which occurred on the 7th of January, 1918.

Mr. Church was ever a man who "worked with his head" and he taught his son to follow in his footsteps in this regard. In other words, he carefully considered every transaction and investment and always endeavored to pursue a course that would never make him regret his judgment or his decision. As the years passed on he prospered more and more largely as the result of developing business conditions here and he became the president of the First National Bank of Arvada.

On the 24th of April, 1861, in Independence, Iowa, Mr. Church was married to Sarah Henderson Miller, a daughter of Dr. John Miller, who studied medicine in New York and completed his course in Cincinnati. His people were from Holland, the first representative of the name coming soon after the arrival of the Mayflower. The mother of Mrs. Sarah Church bore the maiden name of Mary Lindley Able, whose ancestors were missionaries in South Africa for seventy-five years. Sarah Henderson (Miller) Church was born in Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, October 30, 1838. She attended public schools and later became a student at an academy in Toulon, finishing the academic course at the age of fifteen years, and the following year became a teacher in Iowa, whither she had gone with her parents. She first taught in a private neighborhood-school, which was supported by subscription, and afterwards taught for six years in the public schools of that state. It was while thus engaged, that she met and wedded Mr. Church. Her father, a talented and scholarly man, had graduated in medicine, which he practiced for a time, and also had been admitted to practice at the bar, as a member of the legal fraternity. He located with his family in Toulon, Illinois, and served for many years as judge in the Stark county courts. He donated a tract of fifty acres for public improvements, part of which tract is now occupied by the county courthouse. In 1853, he located near Independence, Iowa, where he acquired large acreage and farmed extensively. Still later he located on a farm near Cedar Rapids, where he spent his remaining years, his death occurring May 13, 1884. He was born in New Jersey, October 8, 1800, of an old established family, his grandfather being the owner of the property at Valley Forge, upon which General Washington and his army camped during that terrible winter when the fate of this nation hung in the balance. Mrs. Miller survived her husband several years, making her home with her children in Colorado, and died at the home of Mrs. Church, May 5, 1900.

By her marriage, Mrs. Church became the mother of a son, Frank, who was born on March 13, 1863, and was married on December 28, 1892, to Katherine Jones, a daughter of Albert and Katherine (Stevens) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Church have become the parents of three children. Marcus Frank, now in his second year in college; Perry Henry, who is in his second year in high school; and Ruth Catherine, a student in the eighth grade. Frank Church is manager of his father's estate in addition to looking after his own property and is a member of the board of directors of the Commercial State Bank of Denver and also a director of the First National Bank of Arvada. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Like his father, he displays splendid business ability and marked enterprise and is carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

George H. Church was a man of quiet, simple tastes, devoted to his home and family. He never used tobacco nor intoxicants but lived a pure, upright life that commanded for him the marked respect and confidence of all who knew him. He had splendid traits of heart and mind, the last being manifest in his successful management of his business affairs, while the former found expression in all of his relations with his fellowmen. While he left to his family very valuable realty possessions, he also left to them that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

John Theo Stack

John Leo Stack

JOHN LEO STACK, widely known in Denver and throughout Colorado, has been identified in large measure with the oil industry of the state and has also been a leader in political circles. He was born in Camden, New Jersey, December 29, 1885, a son of Robert A. and Bridget K. Stack. His parents were both natives of the United States but of Irish parentage, the mother being a direct descendant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, famous in Irish history, her mother having been a Fitzgerald from Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland. The ancestry of the father is traced back through three generations of American stock to one who came originally from the Emerald isle.

John Leo Stack attended the Henry Disston public school of Tacony, Philadelphia, finishing his primary and grammar studies in the public schools, after which he became a student in the Union College of Philadelphia and later matriculated in the Georgetown University Law School at Washington, D. C. As a lad attending the Union College in Philadelphia he accepted a position as a district reporter on the Philadelphia Record and afterward became general reporter on the Philadelphia North American. After this experience in newspaper work he entered the woolen importing business with the firm of John B. Ellison & Sons in their office in New York city. After a brief period there passed his health failed and he was compelled to seek a change of climate. He therefore made his way to Denver and with the interests of this city has since been closely associated. In 1911 he managed the athletic board of Sacred Heart College and in the following year he entered actively into the political field as state chairman of the speaker's bureau of the democratic campaign committee. In 1913 he became assistant sergeant at arms of the state senate of Colorado and in the same year was appointed special agent of the department of the interior for the states of Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. In 1914 he accepted a position in the legal department of the Midwest Refining Company, which position he held up to his entrance into the political campaign of 1918 for congressional honors. He also became interested in the oil industry as the owner of valuable properties. In 1915, with seven

associates, he located seventeen hundred and sixty acres of oil lands in the Big Muddy oil fields of Wyoming and is still owner of an eighth interest, together with a block of stock in the Marine Oil Company, which has the lease to drill the lands. Mr. Stack is also the possessor of a block of Merritt oil stock and is thus closely associated with the development of the oil industry in the west.

On the 25th of June, 1913, at St. Philomena's Catholic church in Denver, Mr. Stack was married to Miss Mildred Frances Sheedy, a daughter of William A. and Elizabeth (Flynn) Sheedy, and the solemnity of the occasion was emphasized and made memorable, especially to those directly concerned, by a gracious cablegram from Pope Pius X, his holiness sending his blessing to the marriage of John Leo Stack and Mildred Frances Sheedy through Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state. Mrs. Stack was born in Yuma, Colorado, and attended the Loretto Heights Academy of Denver, after which she spent two years as a student in Mesdames of the Sacred Heart Academy in New York city, while her education was completed at Parkside, Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Stack have become parents of three children: Margaret Elizabeth, Marie Louise and Mildred Frances.

The religious faith of the family is as indicated that of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Stack is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, having been lecturer of W. A. Dumphy Council and warden of the Denver Council and state warden of Colorado for three years. His military service began in 1903, when he enlisted in Company M of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. After seven years' service he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. At the present time he is a member of the famous Veteran Corps of that regiment, which command is now the renowned One Hundred and Ninth, which paid such a heavy toll at the battle of Chateau Thierry in August, 1918. The official communiqué states the following: "The regiment paid heavily for the glorious record it has achieved. The companies hardest hit were L and M." In politics Mr. Stack has always been a stalwart advocate of democratic principles and an earnest worker in the interests of the party. He has, however, never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of office seeking and never held a position of public preferment save that of special agent of the interior department in 1913 and 1914. At the present time, however, he is a congressional candidate. In July, 1918, he started his campaign for delegate to the democratic congressional convention for the first Colorado district and on the 25th of July received the second highest vote of the convention for the democratic

designation. At the statewide primaries held on September 10th he defeated William L. Morrissey, E. V. Holland and James R. Killian for the democratic nomination for congress and is now facing the campaign for the general election, where he shall contest with William Vaile, the republican nominee, for the congressional seat. Mr. Stack belongs to the Democratic Club of Denver, to the Denver Athletic Club and to the Veteran Corps of Philadelphia. He is a man of forceful and resourceful nature, of genial disposition and of strong purpose. His ability is acknowledged by all who know aught of his career and his record has been marked by that steady progress which is indicative of notable capacity.

A. P. Mackey

A. P. Mackey

TO start out empty-handed and build up a fortune requires a certain kind of genius, but to build at the same time an untarnished reputation indicates the possession of the qualities of honor, courage and nobility that make the record of the individual a most enviable one. In a homely but forcible way, friends of A. P. Mackey speak of him as "one of the most honorable men who ever stepped in shoe leather." His business activities were many and each was carried forward to successful completion, but his path was never strewn with the wrecks of other men's fortunes. He builded along constructive lines and many benefited as the result of his prosperity.

The life record of Mr. Mackey covered the intervening years from the 15th of January, 1849, when he first opened his eyes to the light of day in Lexington, Missouri, to the 13th of September, 1917, when he passed away in Denver. He was the son of Dr. A. P. and Mary (McCauley) Mackey, of Hagers town, Missouri. The father was a dentist and passed away in 1898, while the mother survived for a decade, her death occurring in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1908.

The public school system of Missouri afforded A. P. Mackey his educational opportunities and when a mere lad he began providing for his own support, being employed as mailing clerk on the Gazette at St. Joseph, Missouri. Through his ability and his talents in the journalistic field he worked his way upward to the position of managing editor of that newspaper, remaining in that connection for a number of years.

With his removal to Colorado, Mr. Mackey became managing editor of the Republican at Denver, a paper owned by N. P. Hill, and here for a year he was associated with Eugene Field and other newspaper men who won distinction. In 1881 Mr. Mackey removed to Aspen, Colorado, where he established the Rocky Mountain Sun, which he published successfully for a number of years. He left Aspen in 1894 to return to Denver and throughout his remaining days his attention was given to various business interests. He speculated in mining properties, in oil and in real estate. His business activities were numerous and of a diversified character and his ability enabled

him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Prospering as the years passed by, he became the builder of the structure now occupied by the Princess theatre in Denver and he also acquired other realty in the city.

On the 9th of March, 1869, Mr. Mackey was married to Julia Badger, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Badger, of St. Joseph, Missouri, whose people were originally from Illinois. Her father was a soldier during the Civil war, being stationed with the quartermaster's corps at Jefferson City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Mackey were born two daughters: Ida, now the wife of Edward Stower, of California; and Lora, who resides with her mother at the family home in Denver.

Politically Mr. Mackey was a republican but never held or desired office. He was a fearless newspaper man and worked for the interests of his patrons and of the public rather than for corporations or private interests. He did not care for social life in the generally accepted sense of the term, preferring the quiet and happiness of his own fireside and the companionship of congenial friends. He never deviated from a course which he believed to be right between himself and his fellowmen and his integrity and honor stood as unquestioned points in his career. His ideals of life were very high and he utilized every opportunity to raise himself to their level.

Thos Halpin

Thomas Halpin

THOMAS HALPIN occupies a very beautiful home in Eaton and is one of the prominent and representative business men of Weld county, where he now fills the responsible position of manager for Clayton & Murnan, the largest cattle feeders in the state. He and Mr. Murnan are the owners of eight hundred acres of land and Mr. Halpin gives personal supervision to the cultivation of most of this.

Mr. Halpin was born in Penn Yan, New York, in April, 1870, a son of John and Anna Halpin. His education was acquired in his native state and in Greeley, Colorado. He came west in 1885 and when he had reached the age of eighteen years his school days were over and he made his initial step in the business world. He obtained work on a ranch, handling from four to five thousand head of horses, and when he was twenty-one years of age he was actively assisting in the building of reservoirs and ditches. He has done much work in this connection, contributing in large measure to the development of the irrigation system of the county. Much of his life has been spent in connection with cattle raising interests in the vicinity of Eaton and Greeley and his marked ability in this connection led to his selection for the position of manager with the firm of Clayton & Murnan, whose cattle feeding interests o'ertop in extent those of any other firm in the state. In this connection he has charge of from eight to eleven thousand head of cattle, which are pastured in Weld county and this section of the state. He has handled more cattle perhaps than any other one man in the state and his conduct of the business has always been very successful. He ever gives close attention to the work in hand, never neglects his stock in the slightest degree and there is no one who has more accurate knowledge of the best methods to care for stock than he. Messrs. Halpin and Murnan are also the owners of valuable land, having purchased a farm of eight hundred acres, six miles northeast of Eaton from the Wyatt brothers. Notwithstanding his extensive interests and activities in other directions, he has found time to improve his land and now farms five hundred acres himself, while renting the remainder. He also owns a most attractive home in Eaton and his capably directed interests have

brought to him the prosperity that enables him now to enjoy all of the comforts of life and many of its luxuries.

Mr. Halpin was married in 1899 to Miss Ellen Effington and their children are three in number. John C., seventeen years of age, is assisting his father. Thomas E., fifteen years of age, enlisted for active service and is with Engineers Company 318. He was sent to Vancouver and is now in France. Will, six years of age, completes the family. Mr. Halpin has every reason to be proud of his sons, especially of the young lad who is doing active duty at the front in defense of world democracy. There are indeed few in the service at his age, but the recognition of his capability led to his acceptance. Mr. Halpin is a forceful and resourceful man, ready to meet any emergency in business, and his plans are well formulated and carefully executed.

Frank E. Kistler.

Frank Emerson Kistler

FRANK EMERSON KISTLER is president and general manager of the Producers & Refiners Corporation of Denver and as such occupies a most prominent position among the progressive and representative business men of Colorado. He was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, March 22, 1881, and is a son of Samuel F. and Emma (Prather) Kistler, who were also natives of that state and representatives of old families there, long connected with the history and development of North Carolina. The father was a tobacco planter, devoting his entire life to the management of his property interests, and both he and his wife have now passed away.

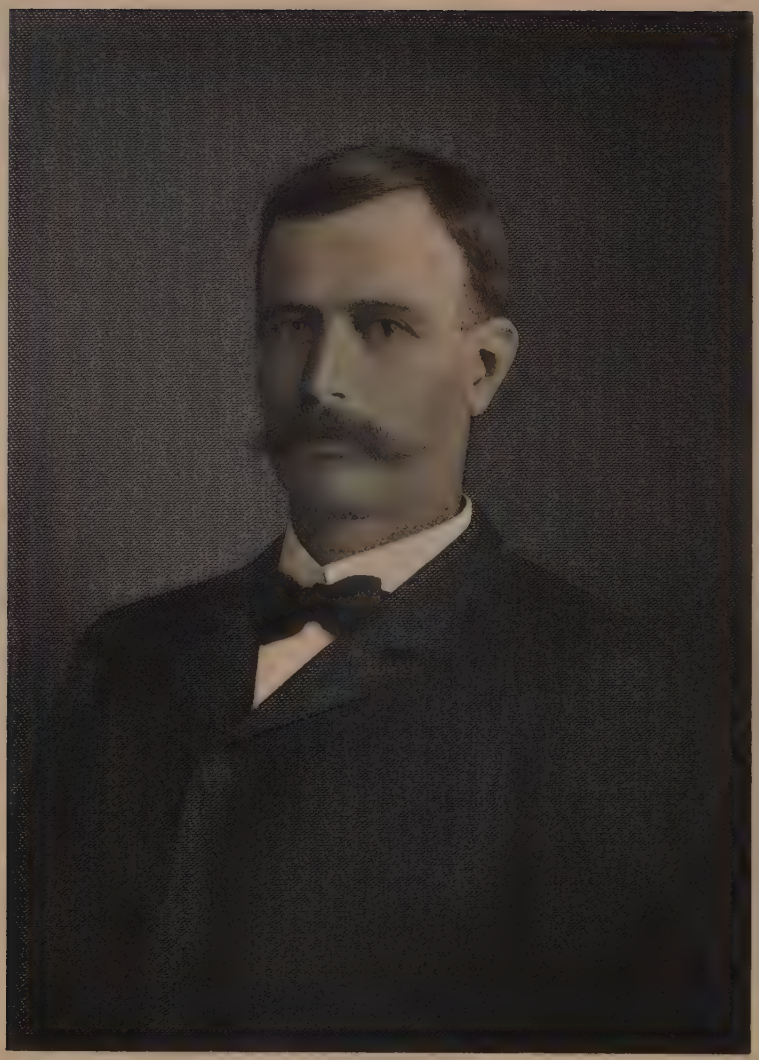
Frank Emerson Kistler pursued a public and high school education at Greensboro, North Carolina, and after his textbooks were put aside turned his attention to the book and stationery business in Fort Smith, Arkansas, for the opportunities of the west attracted him and he made his way into the vast region beyond the Mississippi, where he has since made his home. During the intervening period he has studied conditions which have led to his substantial progress in business, making him one of the foremost men of Colorado. He continued at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for five years and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was connected with the wholesale stationery house of John L. Boland as traveling representative. While traveling over Texas he became interested in the oil business and at Houston, Texas, entered into active connection with the Texas Company. Since that time he has figured as a factor in the development of the rich oil fields of the west and in the spring of 1917 he came to Denver, where in May he organized the Producers & Refiners Corporation, of which he became the president. This was incorporated in Wyoming on the 14th of May, 1917. Associated with him in this undertaking are: William L. Kistler, a brother, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who is vice president and manager of the Oklahoma and Kansas division, while others of the board of directors and officers of the corporation are: Merritt W. Gano, of Denver, Colorado, director of the Denver National Bank, and president of The Gano-Downs

Company, Denver, Colorado; E. P. Shove, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, secretary and treasurer, Ray Consolidated Copper Company; William A. Otis, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, vice president and treasurer of Otis & Company, members of New York Stock Exchange; Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, Ohio, of Otis & Company, members of New York Stock Exchange; L. L. Marcell, of Chanute, Kansas, capitalist and oil operator, with a long and successful experience; Howard Vanderslice, of Kansas City, Missouri, president of the City Ice & Storage Company, director of the Southwest National Bank of Commerce; W. A. Moses, of Kansas City and Joplin, Missouri, capitalist; P. J. Quealy, vice president, of Kemmerer, Wyoming, vice president and manager, Kemmerer Coal Company, Kemmerer, Wyoming, president of First National Bank of Kemmerer, director of Bankers' Trust Company, also National Copper Bank, Salt Lake City, and vice president of First National Bank of Rock Springs, Wyoming; F. J. Lewis, of Chicago, Illinois, president of F. J. Lewis Manufacturing Company, director, Standard Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Frank D. McCaulley, of Denver, Colorado, secretary; G. V. Steele, assistant treasurer; F. W. Perry, assistant secretary and superintendent of land and lease department of the Rocky Mountain division; C. C. Calvert, assistant secretary and sales manager; C. E. Cree, assistant secretary; B. E. Walter, assistant secretary and superintendent of land, lease and producing department of the Mid-Continent division; H. P. Bowser, field superintendent of the Wyoming division; C. O. Crisman, chief engineer; and Arthur Ponsford, who is general counsel. The executive committee consists of Frank E. Kistler, William A. Otis, William L. Kistler, Merritt W. Gano and P. J. Quealy. Mr. Kistler has thus surrounded himself with a most able corps of assistants in the executive and operating departments of the business, which is steadily growing in volume and importance. The authorized capital stock is: Preferred, three million dollars; common, ten million dollars; and treasury, seven million dollars. The issued capitalization is: Preferred, two million dollars; and common, eight and one half million dollars. The company is operating over wide territory in Oklahoma, Kansas and Wyoming, having a fully equipped refinery, a system of pipe lines and tank cars and is conducting a profitable and rapidly growing business in all branches of the petroleum industry. Mr. Kistler is chairman of the executive committee as well as the president and general manager of the company, and he is also president and manager of the Hudson Oil Company of Wyoming. He has closely studied into questions relative to the oil fields of the country and their

development and is well qualified to handle an extensive project of this kind.

In 1903 Mr. Kistler was united in marriage to Miss Florence Hughes, of Mattoon, Illinois, a daughter of Judge James F. Hughes, deceased, who was circuit judge of the central district of Illinois. They have three children: Hughes Ernest, Julia Emily and Florence Elizabeth. The eldest is nine years of age and the second six years of age.

Mr. Kistler has been a lifelong supporter of the democratic party and a stalwart champion of its principles. He is a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club and the Denver Athletic Club. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. These associations indicate the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. One who knows him well speaks of him as "a young man of strong and lovable personality, very able in business and with great executive ability—one who is destined to go far in business life."



Samuel T. Chapman

S. T. Chapman

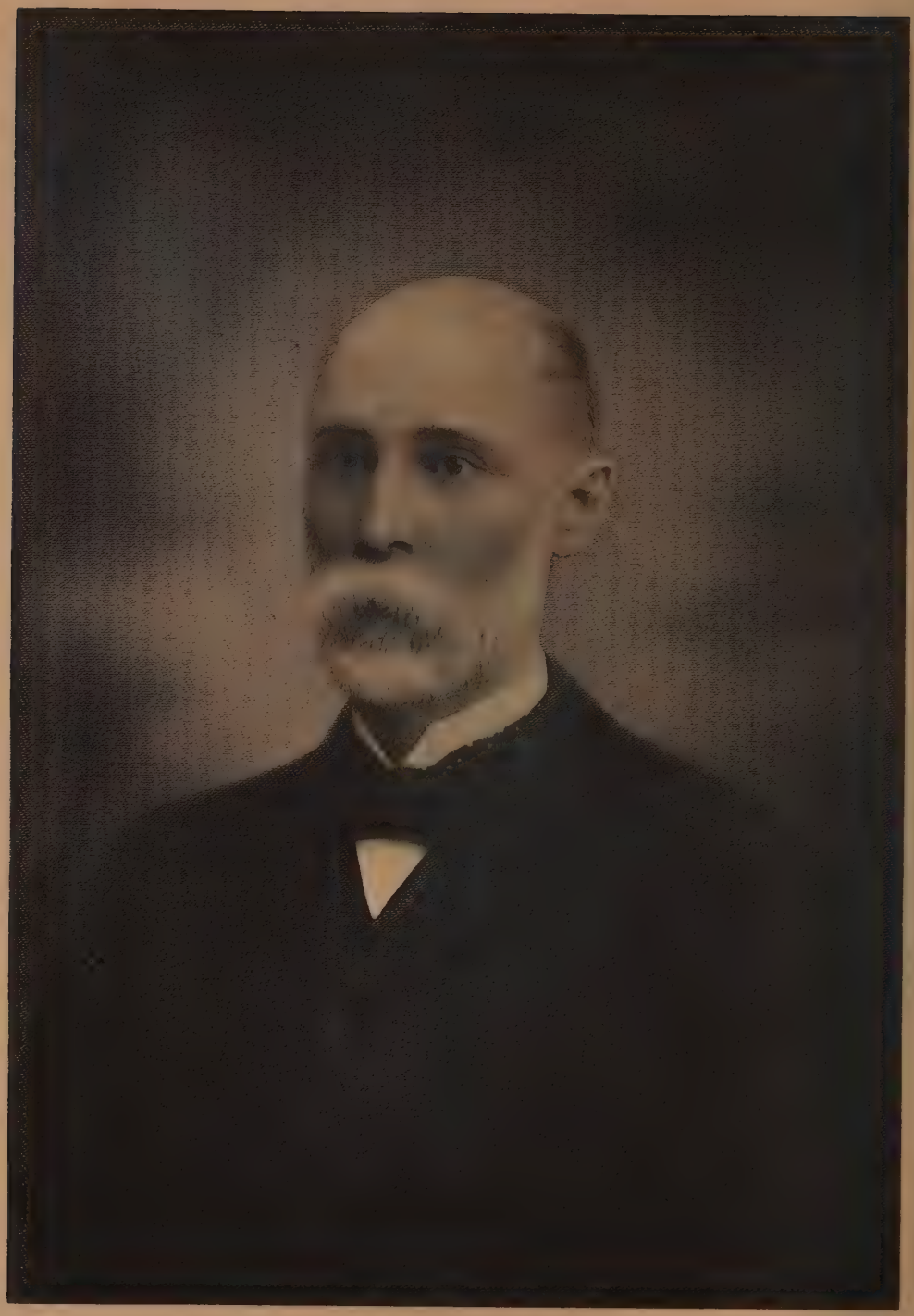
S. T. CHAPMAN, who has extensive farm holdings, his property interests including nine hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Calhan, was born July 30, 1868, at Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Miller) Chapman. The father was a native of Scotland but of English descent and the mother was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather in the paternal line was gamekeeper for Lord Cumming in Scotland, who was the father of the noted African hunter and explorer Cumming.

S. T. Chapman, after mastering the branches of learning in the common schools, started out to provide for his own support by working by the month as a farm hand and was employed in that way for several years. At the age of nineteen, however, he left Iowa and removed to York county, Nebraska, where he resided for two years and later he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became connected with the secret service, being thus employed for a year. During that time he traveled south as far as Memphis, Tennessee, and into several middle western states. Subsequently he made his way to Denver and to Pueblo and was employed at odd jobs in those cities. He also spent some time in Colorado Springs and was employed on the famous Pike's Peak cog railroad. He next went to the divide west of Monument, Colorado, and still later to Calhan, where he preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land. Later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres additional and from time to time he has added to his holdings until his possessions now include nine hundred and sixty acres of rich and valuable land, much of which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He also leases other land for pasturage, keeping one hundred head of cattle. He is regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising farmers and stock raisers of this section of the state. He also owned and conducted a mercantile business at Calhan for two and a half years but devoted little of his attention to the business, as he had competent employes in the store. He is justly accounted one of the leading ranchers of his part of El Paso county, for his business affairs are wisely and carefully conducted and an air of neatness and thrift pervades his place every-

where. He has good buildings upon his land and he takes a just and commendable pride in being thoroughly up-to-date in all of his farming methods.

On the 23d of August, 1900, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Effie Worley, who was born and reared in Topeka, Kansas, their marriage being celebrated in Colorado Springs. They have one daughter, Isabelle, born October 2, 1902, and now a senior in the Calhan high school.

Mr. Chapman votes with the republican party, of which he has been a stalwart advocate since attaining adult age. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge of Calhan and is loyal to its teachings. He is now serving as one of a committee of two for Calhan and vicinity who have charge of the sale of war savings stamps and he supports all measures for the good of the community and for the advancement of the welfare of the country at large. He is a progressive and energetic citizen and business man, loyal at all times to the high ideals of his country, and he commands the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated. His life record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do.



R. A. Johnson PM

Hon. Rudolph H. Johns

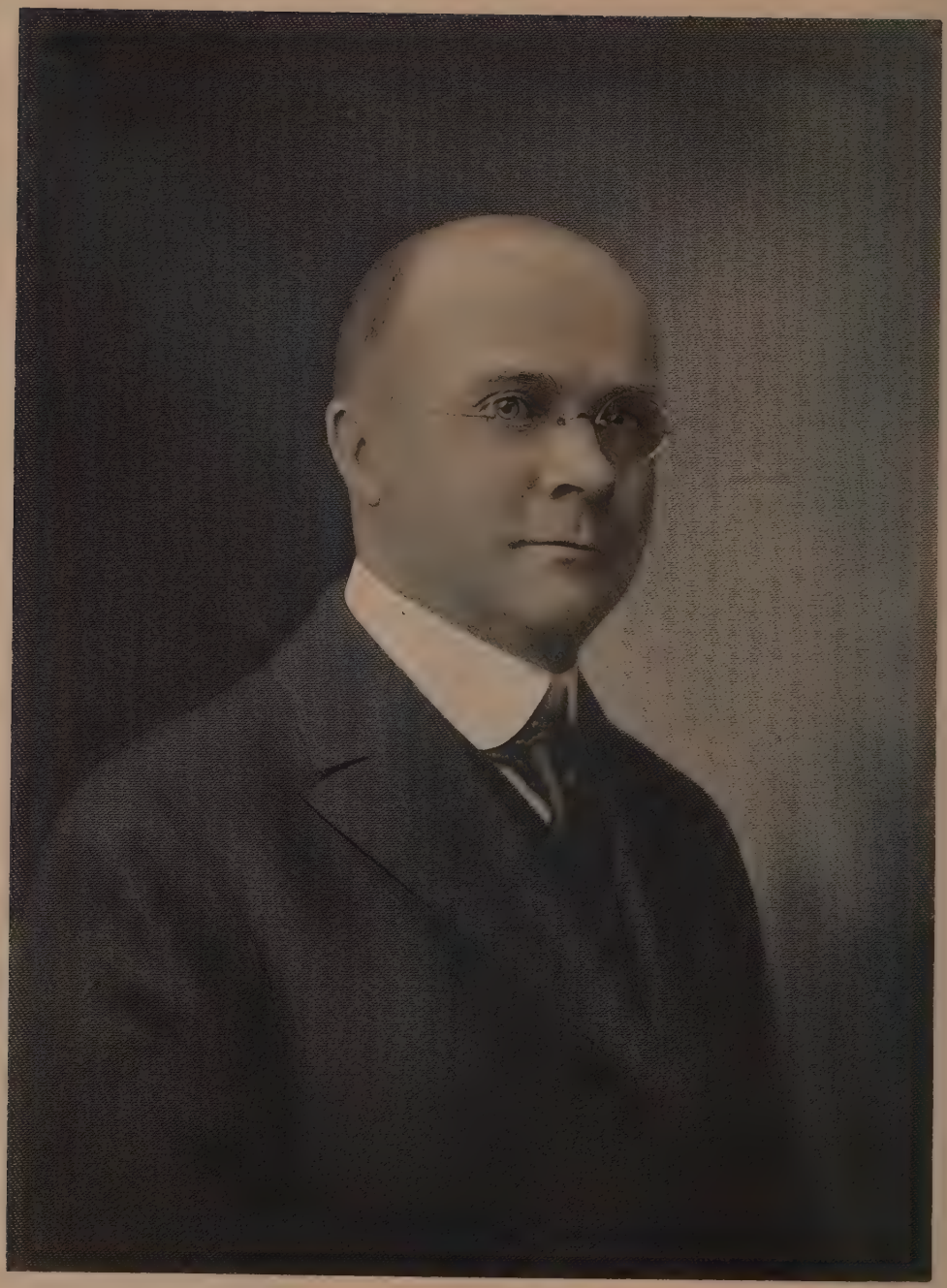
A SPIRIT of enterprise actuated Rudolph H. Johns at every point in his career and he contributed most largely to the development, upbuilding and welfare of Weld county, where for many years he made his home, being an honored and valued resident of Greeley. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, May 20, 1831, and was a son of William and Anna (Harley) Johns, who were natives of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, while their ancestors came from Germany. The father was a foundryman and operated a foundry in Mansfield, Ohio, at an early day, continuing in that line of business until he was called to his final rest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johns have long since passed away.

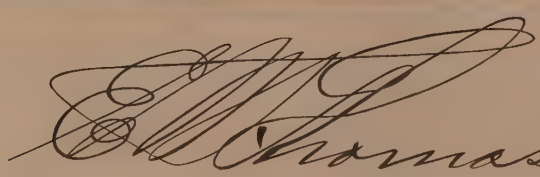
Hon. Rudolph H. Johns attended college in his native state, was married there and afterward removed to Mankato, Minnesota, where he resided for a time or until the 28th of November, 1873, when he came to Colorado, making Evans his destination. Later he took up his abode at Greeley, Weld county, and opened a livery stable, which he conducted for a short time. He then sold that property and went to Leadville, Colorado, where he resided for seven years, acting as classifier of ores at the smelting works in that place. On the expiration of that period he returned to Greeley, with the intention of settling down and retiring from active business, but he was appointed postmaster on the 22d of March, 1888, and served in the capacity for five years, proving one of the best incumbents in the office that Greeley has ever had. He was largely instrumental in establishing the free delivery system and he proved a very popular and prominent official, securing a new postoffice building for Greeley and doing everything in his power to advance the mail service of the community. He had been very successful in his business affairs while in Leadville and made considerable money, being paid the highest salary at the smelting works, while his wife received an equal salary. They made wise investment of their earnings and their property holdings steadily increased. Mrs. Callie Johns still owns some of this property. Mr. Johns also conducted a grocery business for five years but retired from mercantile pursuits on account of his health. He was ill for about four years prior to his death, which occurred on the 28th of

November, 1904, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years and six months.

In early manhood, Mr. Johns was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Moore and to them were born two daughters. Minnie became the wife of M. R. Espie and had three children, two daughters and a son, and the two daughters are married and have children. Jennie H. Johns is a resident of San Francisco. The wife and mother passed away June 17, 1857, and on the 16th of July, 1874, Mr. Johns was married again, his second union being with Callie Moore, a daughter of John and Harriett M. (Briggs) Moore, who were natives of Nichols, New York. Her father was a farmer and merchant and always resided in the Empire state where his death occurred. His wife passed away March 23, 1877. To the second marriage of Mr. Johns was born a daughter, Georgia Anna, who died in infancy.

Mr. Johns served in several public offices in Greeley, the duties of which he discharged with marked promptness and fidelity. He was a very prominent Mason and served as master of his lodge for two years. In an early day he engaged in freighting from Greeley to the Black Hills for a year, at which time Indians were not only very numerous but maintained a most hostile attitude toward the white people. Mrs. Johns accompanied her husband on these trips and for eight months of that year she did not sleep in a house. Many a morning she awoke in a snow storm. That conditions have greatly changed is indicated in her present fine home at No. 1803 Tenth avenue in Greeley, where she is surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. In his political views Mr. Johns was a stalwart democrat but never an office seeker. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and he guided his life according to its teachings, his entire career ever being that of an honorable and upright man, who well merited the confidence, respect and regard uniformly tendered him.





Edwin M. Thomasson

EDWIN M. THOMASSON, president of the Consolidated Salt Creek Petroleum Company, of the Douglas-Wyoming Oil Company, the Salt Fields Oil Company and the Five Fields Oil Company, of Denver, was born in Cairo, Illinois, December 28, 1876. His father, Theodore S. Thomasson, is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at the time of the Civil war responded to the country's call for troops joining the Union army, with which he won promotion until he was brevetted major. He had been connected with the United States army prior to the war. Since that time he has largely given his attention to salesmanship but is now living retired. In early manhood he wedded Amanda Leassor, of Sonora, Kentucky, who has passed away. They became the parents of five children but only two sons are now living.

Edwin M. Thomasson to the age of seventeen years was a resident of Villa Ridge, Illinois, where he pursued a district school education, which he supplemented by study in the Park College Academy, and later entered Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. His entire college career was financed through his own earnings. During the college year and vacation periods he was employed in various capacities, thus defraying his expenses at college. He afterward entered Young Men's Christian Association work as a traveling secretary and so continued for eight years in the United States and Canada, being active in promoting the financial interests of the institution. In November, 1915, he came to Denver, where he entered into operations as a promoter of oil interests. In fact, he had been interested in oil for many years previous to his arrival in Denver and he is now at the head of the Consolidated Salt Creek Petroleum Company as its president. This company owns and controls important oil holdings in some of the best producing fields of the west and in directing the interests of the company Mr. Thomasson is building for most substantial success. He is likewise president of the Douglas-Wyoming Oil Company, the Five Fields Oil Company and the Salt Fields Oil Company.

In 1903 Mr. Thomasson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie A. Cline, of Galesburg, Illinois, a daughter of Peter and Miranda Cline.

They now have one daughter, Mary Louise, thirteen years of age, who is attending school.

Mr. Thomasson is a member of the Denver Motor Club and finds his chief recreation in motoring, while his hobby can be said to be "Home Crest Orchards," at Brewster, Oregon, in the development of which he has taken a great deal of pride and interest. This property has been transformed by Mr. Thomasson from its primitive sage brush condition into one of the highly developed apple orchards in that section of Oregon, and the twenty acres it comprises are planted with Jonathan, Winesap, Delicious and Spitzenberg varieties. He is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Park Hill Presbyterian church and president of Montview Monitors, the men's organization in connection with this church. He has never allowed business so to monopolize his time and attention that he has had no opportunity to cooperate in outside interests that lead to the development of higher standards of manhood and citizenship.

Frederick Taylor

Frank Taylor

FRANK TAYLOR, a general contractor, conducting business in Pueblo, was born upon a farm in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of January, 1844, his parents being William and Mary (Kelly) Taylor. The father was a farmer by occupation, devoting his entire life to that pursuit in order to provide for the support of his family, which numbered ten sons and a daughter, Frank being the fifth in order of birth. Both parents are now deceased.

Frank Taylor pursued his early education in the rural schools and afterward had the benefit of instruction in the Lyman Richardson School near Harford, Pennsylvania, which he attended for two years. He was also for a similar period a student in the Hawley Select School and afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he successfully followed, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In his youthful days and early manhood he also worked upon the home farm with his father until after the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic spirit was aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and when seventeen years of age he enlisted, joining the army as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel Reynolds. The regiment was attached to the First Army Division under General Doubleday and he participated in a number of hotly contested engagements. He was at Chancellorsville under General Hooker and he took part in many battles which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. Some of his brothers were also in the service and the family has ever been noted for patriotic loyalty to the country. Mr. Taylor returned home with a most creditable military record and it was subsequent to this time that he had the opportunity for a brief period of attending the Hawley School. He also took up the profession of teaching and eventually he left Pennsylvania to come to the west in company with an older brother. He first located at Junction City, Colorado, where he was employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company, and later he was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. On sev-

ering that business relation he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and in 1888 he turned his attention to contracting, withdrawing from activities in railroad circles. Through the intervening period he has concentrated his efforts and attention upon contracting and among the many buildings which he has erected may be mentioned the Centennial high school of Pueblo, which was built at a cost of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Among the other fine structures which stand as monuments to his skill and ability are the county building of Denver, also five buildings at Fort Logan, the Pueblo county courthouse and many of the buildings which form a part of the State Hospital. He is familiar with every phase of building, with all the practical features of the work and with every scientific principle, and his efficiency in this direction has led to the steady development of his patronage until he today ranks among the most prominent contractors of Colorado. His business methods have ever been thoroughly reliable as well as progressive and what he has undertaken has brought to him a very substantial measure of success and, more than that, has gained for him an honored name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1872 to Miss Clara E. Keech, of Kansas City, and to them was born a son, Frank E., who is now engaged in the automobile business. In July, 1906, Mr. Taylor was again married, his second union being with Mary Etta Watson, of Illinois.

The religious faith of Mr. Taylor is manifest by his membership in the First Presbyterian church, in which he is now serving as trustee, while in the work of the church he takes an active and helpful interest. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at La Junta. He also belongs to the Lions Club and he is a most public-spirited and respected citizen, loyal to every interest for the general good, his life having at all times measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. He is today regarded as the pioneer builder of Colorado.

E. E. Clark

Edgar Emerson Clark

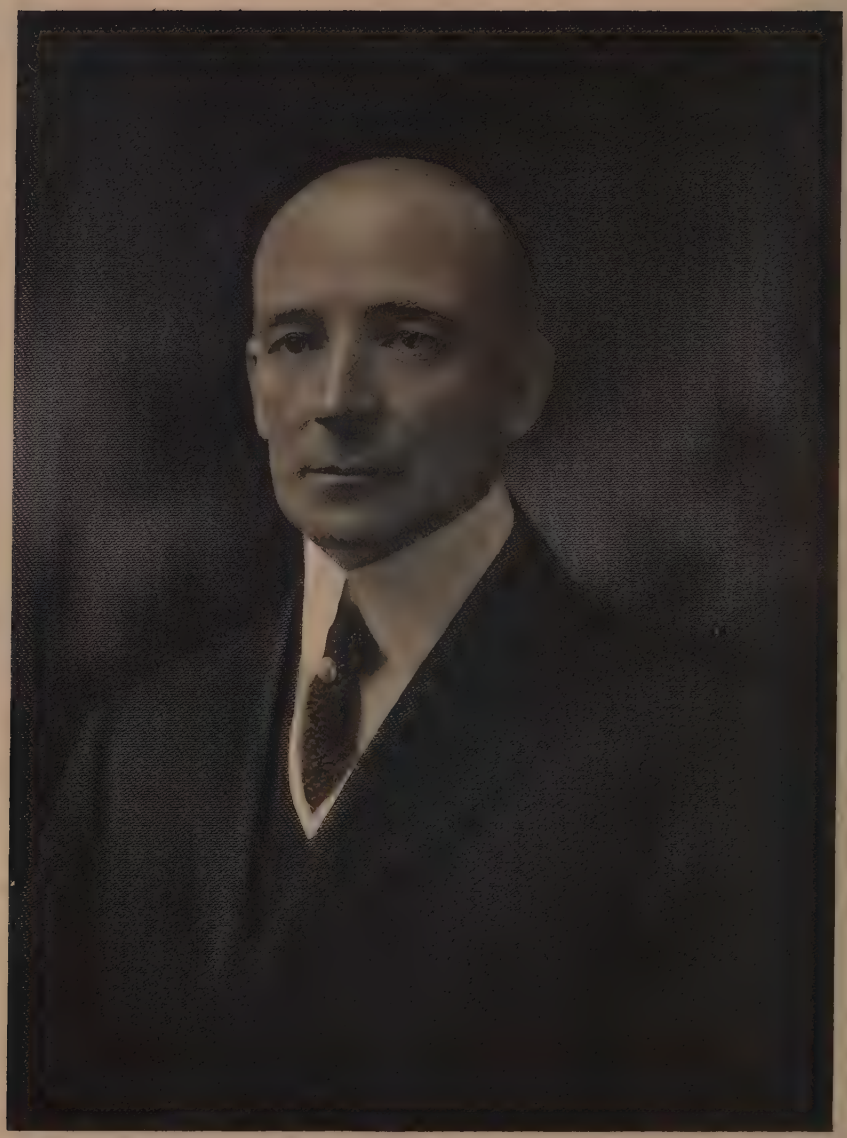
THERE has perhaps been no man in Greeley who has figured prominently in public life and has been so uniformly respected as Edgar Emerson Clark, now deceased. People might have opposed him politically and held views at utter variance with his, but they never doubted his integrity or ceased to respect him for his fidelity to what he believed to be right. In fact, all who knew him spoke of him in terms of warm regard, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret when he was called to the home beyond. He was born in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, August 3, 1851, and there attended school, remaining under the parental roof in Baraboo until 1867, when he removed with his parents and his brother, J. Max Clark, to Tennessee. He afterward left that state and went to Minnesota, where he was residing at the time the Union colony was organized. His parents joined that colony in 1870 and in 1871 Mr. Clark joined them in Greeley, Colorado, thereafter remaining a resident of this state.

In July, 1877, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Adele Knowles and a few years later a son was born to them, named Frederick W., who practiced law in Trinidad, Colorado, for about fifteen years and then returned to his old home in Greeley, where for the past year he has practiced his profession, although at a very recent date he has joined the army.

Mr. Clark of this review was of a most energetic and enterprising disposition and was always ready for any active work that seemed to call upon him for aid. He was thus led to join his fortunes with the late N. C. Meeker at the White River Indian agency and by reason of a visit to his old home in Greeley he was absent from the agency at the time of the massacre in 1879. Mr. Clark also acted as foreman or superintendent in various heavy ditch enterprises in northern Colorado, notably the Upper and Lower Platte and Beaver construction, in which he was interested. He was also one of the builders of the Ogilvie ditch immediately below Greeley and the irrigation project of the Posthorse & Cattle Company of Wyoming. After the completion of these enterprises he removed to Eddy, New Mexico, where he superintended the construction of canals and reservoirs at that point, returning to Greeley after two years of activity there.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Clark was a candidate for the office of sheriff on the populist ticket and was elected by a small plurality. After two years of service in that office he was again a candidate and once more was elected in the fall of 1895. Two years later he was elected for a third time, a fact which indicates most clearly his capability, his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him. He was ever prompt and fearless and was one of the best officers who has ever served Weld county in that capacity. In fact his service as sheriff ranked him with the most competent men in that office in all Colorado. He was ever vigilant and efficient, prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties and during his incumbency he broke up one of the most desperate gangs of cattle thieves that ever infested the county. The gang had completely terrorized the people of the community and adjoining counties in Nebraska, but Mr. Clark's efforts in this direction saved to the cattlemen and farmers thousands of dollars in live stock alone and made life and property safe in the district, which contributed in no small degree to his election for a third term.

Mr. Clark was a member of Poudre Valley Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., and it was under the auspices of that organization that his funeral services were conducted. He was a man universally liked and esteemed even by those who most strongly opposed him politically. His opponents ever admired and respected him. He was generous to a fault, was ever ready to assist the needy, was always jovial and good-natured, and his musical talent contributed to his popularity, for he was a valued addition to all social occasions and musical events given in Greeley and his selections, like himself, breathed a rollicking good humor that was always contagious and enjoyable. In a word, his personal characteristics were those which won for him friendship and love. He was accidentally killed while boarding a street car in Denver, passing away, September 7, 1898, at the age of forty-seven years, leaving behind him, besides the bereaved family, many warm friends to mourn his demise. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many with whom he came in contact and in his passing Greeley lost one of its most representative citizens. Mrs. Clark still resides in Greeley, where she owns extensive real estate holdings, including many residences that bring to her a very gratifying annual income. She is very popular, having been active in school work and otherwise in Greeley for about twenty-six years. She has an extensive acquaintance and, like her husband, has gained the high regard of many friends.



A. H. Magnan

Arthur U. Magnan

SO IMPORTANT a part has the utilization of the mineral resources of the world played in the work of development and progress that it is impossible to conceive what conditions would be without the use of the rich mineral deposits of coal, iron and precious metal which have so largely contributed not only to the world's wealth but to comfort and convenience. For a considerable period Arthur U. Magnan has operated extensively and successfully in the mining regions of the west and more recently has become an important factor in the development of the oil fields as manager of the Wind River Petroleum Company and the Wind River Refining Company. He was born in Chicago, March 15, 1869, and was the younger of the two children of Peter U. and Elvina (Franchier) Magnan, the former a native of Paris, while the latter was born in Chicago and is of French lineage. The father came to America in early life, while the maternal grandfather arrived in Chicago in 1833, four years before the incorporation of the city. He owned much land that is now included within the city limits. His daughter Elvina was reared, educated and married in Chicago and the family home was maintained in that city until after the death of Peter U. Magnan, who there passed away in 1875, when thirty-three years of age. He had devoted his life to commercial pursuits. His widow still survives and is now a resident of New York city, where also lives their daughter, Mrs. O. St. Aubin.

Arthur U. Magnan, the only son and the younger child, attended the public schools of Chicago and in 1887, when a youth of eighteen, made his way westward to Colorado. He first went to Aspen, where he secured a position in a mine, and since that time he has been closely, actively and prominently associated with the development of the rich mineral resources of the west. Subsequently he went to Cripple Creek while the boom was on there and located mining property on his own account. In that way he acquired a considerable measure of wealth, for he located the famous Jerry Johnson mine, a prominent gold producer of 1891. He also owned other famous mines at Cripple Creek, Colorado, including the Damon mine, the Mountain Boy, the Shreff Bogart and several others, which he afterward sold at a handsome figure. Coming to Denver, he organized the Denver Rod Drill Machinery Company, of which he became the principal stockholder. He

carried on business in that connection until 1909, when he again took up the work of locating mines, this time operating in Nevada and Utah. He operated some famous copper and gold mines at Ely, Nevada, and in Esmeralda county, Nevada, and located some famous properties in the Uinta basin of Utah, including the Castle Peak Asphaltum mine in Wasatch county, of which he is still the owner and which is now being operated. In addition he owns other valuable mining properties which have come into his possession since 1900. He became interested in the Wind River petroleum property in February, 1917, and in the Wind River Refining Company, of which he is now an officer and the manager. The property owned by that company promises to become a famous oil producer. It is located in the Wind River district of Wyoming, near Lander. Mr. Magnan has displayed notable sagacity in placing his investments. Many people regard mining merely as a lucky speculation, but scientific study and keen insight constitute important forces in the attainment of success through the utilization of the mineral resources which have been implanted by nature within the earth. Mr. Magnan has continually broadened his knowledge through actual experience and through study and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of sound judgment combined with earnest effort and unremitting industry.

On the 20th of July, 1893, Mr. Magnan was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Bruce, of Aspen, Colorado, while her parents came from Nova Scotia, Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Magnan were born three children. Their son, Bruce A. Magnan, was born in Aspen, in 1894 and was graduated with honors from Culver Military Academy of Indiana. In May, 1917, he became ill and a few days later passed away, although every effort that medical care and skill could devise and that loving attention could give was put forth to save the life of this beloved son, who was the ideal of his parents and was a social favorite wherever he was known. The daughters are June G. and Martha. The former was born in Aspen, Colorado, in June, 1896, and was graduated from the University of Colorado at Boulder. The latter was born in Denver in December, 1902, and is attending the East Denver high school. The salient characteristics of Mr. Magnan are such as everywhere win admiration and regard. He is held in high esteem not only by reason of what he has accomplished in a business way but also owing to his genuine personal worth. He possesses a social, genial nature and an appreciation for companionship that draws to him many friends, and he ever holds true friendship as inviolable.

M. N. Beetham

Mark H. Beetham

A WESTERN pioneer, now extensively engaged in the cattle commission business in Denver, big-hearted, popular, capable, with marked executive ability, no man at the Denver stock yards is better known than Mark H. Beetham. In the early days of the west he fought Indians, guided overland wagon trains, prospected in the mountains of Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Colorado, herded cattle on the plains, participated in many roundups and worked in various capacities as a western pioneer. Today he is one of the most successful and prominent of the cattle commission men of Denver and, moreover, is a man of ready sympathy, to whom no worthy appeal is ever made in vain, and no call for his assistance remains unanswered.

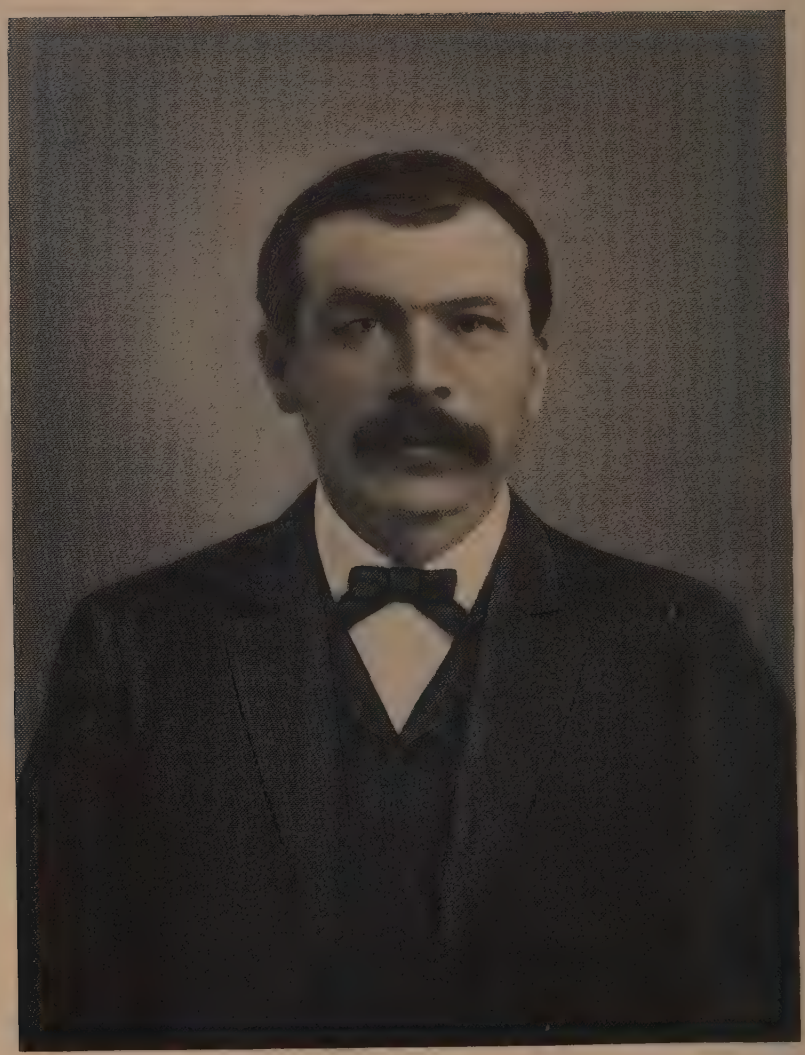
Mark H. Beetham was born in Sandusky, Ohio, March 16, 1864, and is a son of James and Anna Mary (Duckworth) Beetham. The father came to Colorado just prior to the arrival of the Horace Greeley colony and settled where the town of Greeley now stands. He engaged in the stock business and there continued to the time of his death, which occurred in 1906, when he had reached the age of seventy-one years. In Ohio he enlisted for active service in the Civil war and was at the front as a private throughout the entire period of hostilities. His wife died in Greeley, Colorado, in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years. In their family were five children: Alonzo, who is a resident of Greeley; Joseph, living in Denver; Mrs. Martha Wyatt, of Greeley; Mrs. Sarah Jones, a resident of Mackay, Idaho; and Mark H., of this review.

The last named attended the public schools of Greeley, Colorado, for a very brief period and was only seven years of age when he started to work on one of the great cattle ranches of the west. He was then employed on cattle ranches of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Mexico and in course of time became a partner in the ownership of immense herds of cattle. His experiences in those years and the adventures which he met would fill a volume if written in detail and would prove a most interesting story, picturing forth the development of the live stock industry in the west. He possessed bravery, self-reliance and enterprise combined with industry and he

made his way in the world unassisted. At times he participated in engagements with the Indians and at different periods he was engaged in the prospecting for gold and in trapping along the streams of the far west. He also acted as guide and all of the time when in the saddle or upon the range he was learning the lessons which nature and outdoor life teaches, constantly broadening his mind by the study of natural conditions and by the study of those with whom he came in contact. In 1887 he was appointed to the position of brand inspector for the state of Colorado and continued uninterruptedly in that position until 1900, after which he worked for the state of Wyoming as brand inspector for three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the cattle commission business with the Great Western Commission Company in the capacity of manager and secretary. This company has important ranching interests in Routt county and Mr. Beetham is also part owner of the Park Range Live Stock Company and one of its directors. He was president of the Live Stock Exchange of Denver, Colorado, for one term. There is perhaps no man more familiar with every practical phase of the live stock industry in Colorado than Mr. Beetham by reason of the fact that he is acquainted with every phase of life on the range as well as with the marketing of cattle in the cities.

On the 12th of October, 1886, in Hardin, Colorado, Mr. Beetham was married to Miss Susan Bryant, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, of Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Beetham have one child, Mrs. Laurette Lee, of Denver, who was born in Omaha and who has a daughter, Anna Mary Lee.

Fraternally Mr. Beetham is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Denver Athletic Club and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Well known and prominent, he stands high in public regard and his record is notable as that of a self-made man who by untiring effort, close application and intelligently directed energy has reached a prominent position among the live stock commission men of Denver.



Robert Reid

Robert Reid

ROBERT REID, deceased, was for a considerable period identified with farming interests in Weld and Larimer counties and the property which he owned and improved is in possession of his widow, Mrs. Maggie B. Reid. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in January, 1861, and his death occurred in Windsor, Colorado, on the 7th of April, 1901, when he was but forty years of age. In his nineteenth year he left Ireland and came to the United States, landing at New York city, where he remained for two years. He then came to New Windsor, where he resided to the time of his demise. He was a successful and prosperous farmer, a man of sound judgment, of executive ability and of marked energy and resourcefulness. His industry was always wisely directed and he was constantly optimistic. He had many sterling traits of character and by all who knew him was recognized as a man whose word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature and seal.

In 1889 Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Maggie B. Yancey and to them were born five children, four sons and a daughter, namely: Lyle James, who is with the United States army at Camp Fremont, California, being with the Eighth Ammunition Train, Company G; and Joseph William, Robert Alexander, Revilo Loveland and Bessie Virginia, all of whom are at home with their mother. The life record of Mr. Reid should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. While born in Ireland, he was of Scotch parentage and ancestry and had all the strong and stable chracteristics of the people of the land of hills and heather. He was honest, industrious and frugal, a model farmer and a good citizen. On coming to the new world he worked for a time with his uncle in New York in the sewing machine business and later went to Philadelphia, whence he removed westward to Fort Collins, Colorado. About the year 1882 he made his way to Windsor and he purchased the present homestead farm in 1897. It is on the border of Weld and Larimer counties, the residence being in the latter county. Mr. Reid engaged not only in the cultivation of his fields, producing the crops best adapted to soil and climate, but

also engaged in feeding stock and made that branch of his business a particularly profitable one. When death called him he was laid to rest in the New Windsor cemetery. His family lost a devoted and loving husband and father and his associates a faithful friend. He was always loyal to the best interests of the community in which he resided and his genuine worth was acknowledged by all with whom he came in contact. He never sought success through speculation but by untiring diligence and effort he steadily worked his way upward, and each forward step in his career brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. While he prospered, however, he also gained that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Chas J Clayton

Charles Joel Clayton

AMONG the stock men of the Union Stock Yards of Denver, extensively engaged in raising and handling cattle, is numbered the subject of this review, who is the senior partner in the firm of Clayton & Murnan, which has the reputation of handling the largest number of cattle of any firm west of Omaha. Not only do they handle cattle but also are extensive raisers of cattle, having thousands of head constantly on the range and on their extensive ranches, which are located in Routt and Moffat counties of Colorado and in southern Wyoming. The history of a successful man is always of interest, indicating the methods that may be employed in the attainment of prosperity.

Charles J. Clayton was born in Anniton, Wisconsin, August 29, 1872, a son of Eli and Hannah (Woodard) Clayton. The father was a native of Devonshire, England, while the mother was born in the Killarney lake region of Ireland and came to America when two years of age. Eli Clayton was a lad of six summers when brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood. He there took up the work of cattle raising and farming and upon leaving Wisconsin removed to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, settling near the town of Walnut, where he remained during the greater part of his life. In his later years, however, he was a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, for a time and he passed away at Atlantic, Iowa, in May, 1893. His widow survived him for only about a year, her death occurring in Atlantic in 1894. They were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Mary C. Embry, of Evanston, Illinois; R. W., who died in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1918; W. R., a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; S. G., whose home is in Omaha, Nebraska; John, who died in South Dakota; Eli, who is located in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Charles J., of this review; and J. G., a practicing physician of Craig, Colorado.

In his early life Charles J. Clayton attended the public schools of Iowa and the high school at Omaha, Nebraska, and when his textbooks were put aside he became interested in the cattle business and in ranching in Nance county, Nebraska, where he remained, however, for only a brief period. He then entered into the live stock business

at the South Omaha and Sioux City (Iowa) Stock Yards Exchange, where he became very successful as a live stock salesman. He there continued for seven years and in 1898 arrived in Denver, where he was identified with various firms as a salesman until 1904, when he decided to engage in business on his own account. He then entered into partnership relations with C. A. Murnan, under the firm style of Clayton & Murnan, and in the intervening years their business has steadily grown until it has placed them in the front ranks among the live stock firms of the Union Stock Yards in Denver. In fact, the firm has handled the largest number of cattle of any firm on the Denver Exchange and their ranching interests in Moffat and Routt counties and southern Wyoming place them among the most prominent business men of Colorado. Mr. Clayton is a director of the Denver Live Stock Exchange.

On the 7th of August, 1915, in Kimball, Nebraska, Mr. Clayton was married to Mrs. Lillian (Beck) McManus. He maintains an independent course politically and fraternally he is identified with several organizations. A Mason of high rank, he has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and he has membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in the Denver Athletic Club. His business progress should serve to stimulate and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort. Ambition has pointed out the way and perseverance has enabled him to continue therein, so that in the course of years he has reached a most enviable position in the business circles of his adopted city.

Alfred Cordingley

Alfred Cordingly

MANUFACTURING interests of Colorado are prominently represented by Alfred Cordingly, president of the Queen City Foundry Company of Denver, who through the development of his establishment has largely contributed to the reputation of Colorado as a young manufacturing state. The growth of the city of Denver has been stimulated by the development of this vast industrial enterprise, which is likely to prove the forerunner of a number of other industries which gradually will build up the fame of Colorado as an industrial state, while as yet it is mostly known as a mining, agricultural and sight-seeing state. Mr. Cordingly, one of the early and honored pioneers of Denver, was the original founder of what is now the Queen City Foundry Company, said by those who know, to be the largest foundry between Kansas City and San Francisco. Many years ago it had its birth as a small and unimportant enterprise but in the course of years, through the persistency of purpose and undoubted business ability of Mr. Cordingly, it has attained to its present size, its vast output having made the firm nationally known.

Alfred Cordingly was born in Peoria, Illinois, in April, 1855, a son of William and Sarah Cordingly, both natives of England. The father emigrated to America in 1848 and located in Maysville, Kentucky, in that year. In 1852 he was married and later he and his wife removed to the state of Illinois, where they resided for a number of years. In 1887 they came to Colorado, taking up their residence in Denver, and there in 1892 Mrs. Cordingly passed away. Mr. Cordingly, who was born in 1823, survived her until 1901, when, in his seventy-fourth year, he was called to his final rest, his demise also occurring in Denver. To this union were born seven children: Frank, who resides in Denver and is engaged in the foundry business with his brother Alfred; George, also engaged in that line; William, Harvey and Elizabeth, all of Denver; and Mrs. Ray Shank, also residing in this city.

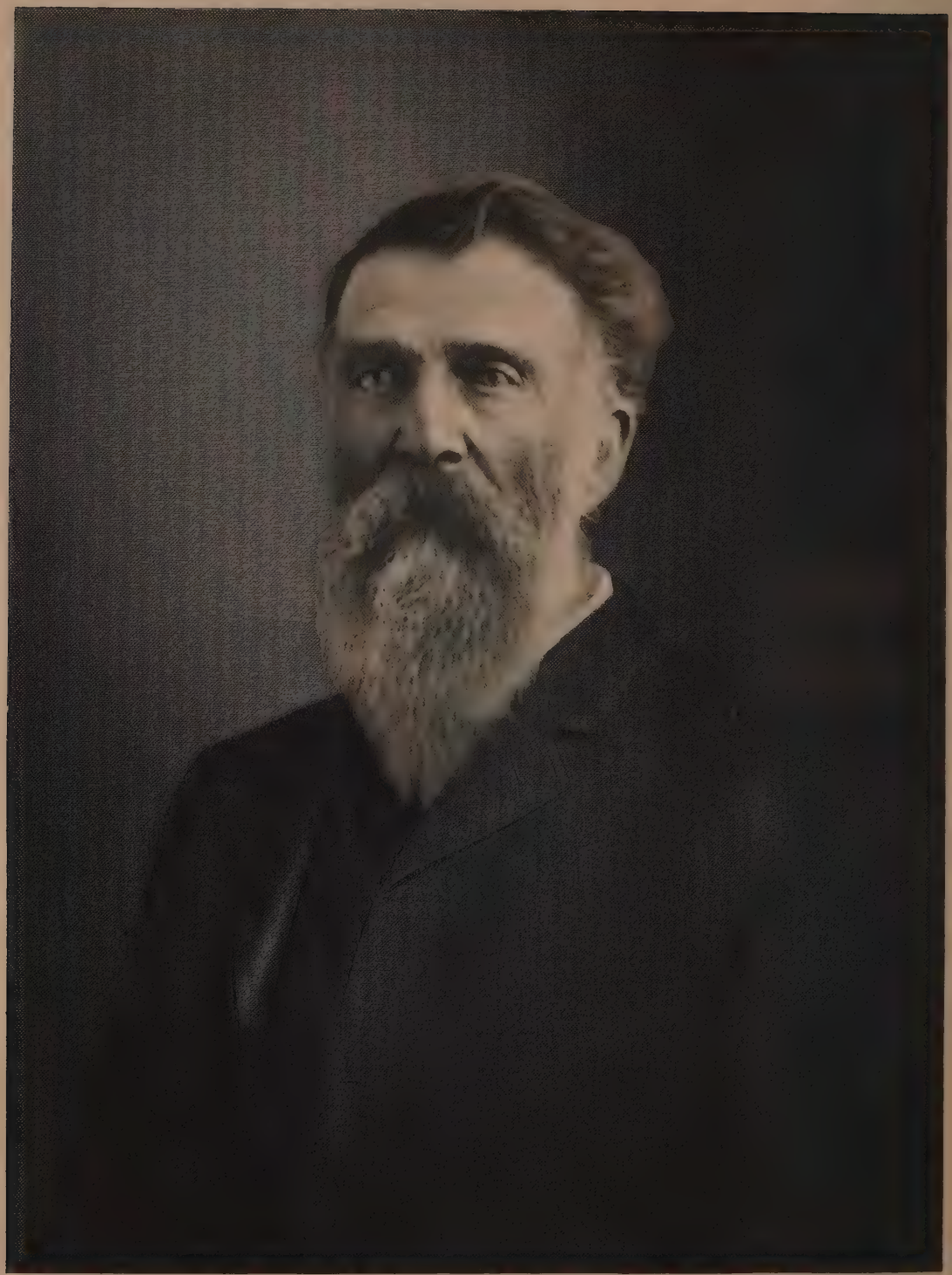
Alfred Cordingly spent his boyhood under the parental roof in Illinois and attended public school in Peoria. Having completed his school course, he became apprenticed to the foundry business as a molder and after having served out his term decided to seek the

undeveloped but more promising opportunities of the newer west and arrived in Pueblo, Colorado, after having accomplished the overland journey. When he arrived in this state he was without funds, his financial status making immediate employment absolutely necessary, and he secured a position in Pueblo, but remained for only a short time. In March, 1879, he came to Denver and in May, following, went to Leadville, where he was prospecting and also worked at his trade. In the fall of 1880 he returned to Denver and entered the employ of the Colorado Iron Works, and for about twelve years, or until 1891, he worked at his trade, holding good positions at remunerative wages and carefully saving his earnings. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account he established in the latter year a small foundry across the street from his present large establishment, his first building being forty by sixty feet. This was the beginning of the great Queen City Foundry Company and even Mr. Cordingly probably did not foresee the future which his business was going to have. He incorporated the enterprise in February, 1893, being himself elected president, and he has ever since been the executive head of the foundry, directing its affairs with foresight and ability. His thorough knowledge of the trade, having been acquired from his apprenticeship until he began business on his own account in 1891 and covering nearly all phases of foundry work, enables him to understand every piece of work done in his shop and he can therefore judge of the quality and workmanship of his products, thus being assured that no piece of work leaves his establishment without being up to standard. Moreover, Mr. Cordingly has great executive force and is not only successful in the direction of his operatives but has also shown great ability in the administration of the business affairs of the company. He follows the highest ethics in commercial transactions and the goods turned out by the Queen City Foundry Company come up to the highest qualifications and are always what they are represented to be. It is therefore but natural that the business has grown by leaps and bounds and has become a very important one. The force employed numbers about one hundred and twenty and the establishment uses a large acreage on Fourth and Wazee streets, with ample railroad trackage that connects the foundry directly with main railroad lines, so that shipping facilities are of the best and deliveries greatly accelerated.

On June 23, 1875, in Urbana, Illinois, Mr. Cordingly was married to Miss Sarah Roughton and of this union two children are living. Hazel A., born in Denver, married Charles T. Kennedy, secretary of the Queen City Foundry Company, and they have two

children, Charles E. and Thomas R. George A., also a native of Denver, is treasurer of the Queen City Foundry Company and is now serving his country as a captain of infantry in France. He also is married and has a daughter, Betty Cordingly. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cordingly also lost two children, Ida and Charlotte.

Alfred Cordingly is a republican but his manifold duties connected with his business have not permitted him to actively enter politics, although he is deeply interested in the growth of Denver and is ever ready to give support to its development. Fraternally he is prominent in the Masons, belonging to the blue lodge and also to the temple and shrine. He is a forceful and resourceful man, who has fought life's battle successfully and is today numbered among the prominent manufacturers of the state, having built up a business the reputation of which extends from coast to coast. His fairness, his high ideals as to business conduct, his strength of character and his cordiality toward his fellowmen and his employes, whom he treats as co-workers, have been the foundation upon which his success has been built. In the social circles of the city the family is well known, occupying a foremost position among those members of society who are interested in the higher things of life.



Robt Boyd

Robert Boyd

THE life history of Robert Boyd, who has now passed away, constitutes an integral chapter in the annals of Greeley and that section of the state. He was prominently associated with business interests and public events which have had important bearing upon shaping the policy and directing the interests of the commonwealth and promoting the utilization of the natural resources of the state. He was among those who were in the Pike's Peak country during the early mining excitement there and through the intervening period to the time of his demise he remained a resident of Colorado. He was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on the 21st of September, 1837, and was a son of Andrew Boyd, who emigrated from Scotland to the United States, establishing his home at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in 1845.

Robert Boyd was a little lad of but seven summers at the time of his father's demise. The family soon afterward removed to a tract of land in New York which had been previously purchased by the father, and upon the home farm there Robert Boyd was reared to manhood, attending the common schools and supplementing his early education by a course in an academy. He left the farm in 1857, when a young man of twenty years and made his way to Leavenworth, Kansas, where for two years he was employed by the firm of Reed & Lawrence, land agents. In the winter of 1858-59 he returned to his old home and resumed his studies. In the spring of the latter year, during the Pike's Peak excitement, he started with a party for Colorado, taking the Smoky Hill route and arriving in Denver on the 22d of May, 1859. Through the summer months he prospected and engaged in mining at Blackhawk. In the fall he went to Kansas on account of his health but in the fall of the succeeding year returned to Colorado, accompanying Joseph Howe. After reaching Mountain City he opened a butcher shop in connection with Lewis A. Rice and for two years carried on that business, at the same time operating a milk route. In 1860 he took up a squatter's claim on the Platte river and put in a crop, but in May of the following year a band of Indians camped on the land and destroyed the crop. Abandoning

that claim, he then took a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres in the Cache la Poudre valley and was associated with Graham Scott, Lewis Rice and George Hunt, each of whom had a quarter section of land. After he had remained with them for a few years he bought out the interests of Mr. Scott and Mr. Rice in 1865. In 1860 he had built a sod house and twenty-five years later he erected another residence upon the place. From an early day Mr. Boyd had been interested in irrigation. In 1861 he assisted in building the Boyd and Freeman ditch, which was the first one in the entire county and was privately owned. In 1865 he engaged in freighting for the government from the Missouri river to Denver and afterward he had the contract for hauling ties for the Union Pacific Railroad and also a contract for grading four miles of the Cheyenne & Denver road from La Salle to Platteville. From 1863 until 1870 in addition to raising farm produce, he engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1866 he had a road ranch on Meadow creek, along the Wells, Fargo & Company route to Salt Lake, and another at Barrel Springs, Wyoming. He became very successful in the conduct of his business interests and owned over eight hundred acres of fine land, all under irrigation, in the vicinity of Greeley. He also owned four sections at Big Springs which he used for pasturing his stock. He ever had a large amount of stock, having about two hundred head of cattle and a hundred head of horses. From 1878 until 1885 he carried on a lumber business, owning a sawmill at the foothills. In 1897 he shipped fifty car loads of cabbage besides large quantities of onions and potatoes. All of his varied business interests were wisely, carefully and profitably conducted and his efforts contributed in marked measure to the development and progress of the districts in which he operated.

Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Agnes M. White, of New York, on February 14, 1871. She was a daughter of Andrew P. White, who was for eleven years a government official in Washington and for a number of years was superintendent of schools at Ellington, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were born six children: Andrew W., who died at the age of about twenty-three years; Robert, Jr.; Aurelia; Charles; Jennie and Elizabeth. The family all attend the Congregational church. They still occupy the ranch which they are conducting. Mr. Boyd gave his political allegiance to the republican party and in matters of citizenship stood for progress and improvement in all things. He was a man of genuine worth, honored and respected by those who knew him and most of all by those who knew him longest and best. His death, therefore, was the

occasion of deep and widespread regret when on June 1, 1915, he was called to the home beyond. He had made valuable contribution to the development of his section of the state, being among the honored pioneers who have laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of the commonwealth.

C. A. Fleming

Clarence Franklin Helwig

CLARENCE FRANKLIN HELWIG, who is spoken of by those able to judge as a man one hundred per cent expert in high accounting, now occupies the responsible position of general auditor with the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. He was born in Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, a son of Christian David and Priscilla Louisa (Demuth) Helwig, both of whom were born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The former was named in honor of the Moravian soldier, carpenter and evangelist, Christian David, who was born in Moravia in 1690 and who with Nicholas Louis, Count von Zinzendorf of Dresden, reformed the then almost extinct Evangelical church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Christian David Helwig were stanch Moravians, being brought up in that faith. The Moravian sect originally was not German at all, for the Moravians arose in Bohemia and the neighboring province of Moravia and are closely identified with the Reformation which was inspired by John Huss. The mother of Christian David Helwig was a member of the Blickensdorfer family, noted for its civil engineers. She was a stanch admirer of Benjamin Franklin and a very earnest Christian woman, and it was through her influence that her grandson, Clarence Franklin Helwig of this review, assumed his middle name. She encouraged him greatly in the matter of taking up the printer's trade during his boyhood days and exerted a very strong influence upon his earlier life. It was Jacob Blickensdorfer who built the Moravian church at Sharon, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1815, and not far from its quiet country churchyard one may find the ancient site of Moravian missionary labor called "Schoenbrunn" or "Beautiful Spring." From the writings of Loskill this region has become in a manner classic ground. It was the spot selected by David Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary, for a station, as early as 1772. About ten miles away a second station was formed and named by the sadly suggestive name of Gnadenhutten. There is located the early Christian Moravian Indian burial ground where among graves of the red and also the white Moravians will be found the graves of many of the Helwigs and Demuths. The Demuth family, of which Clarence F. Helwig is a descendant in the maternal line,

came from Georgia, to which place Gotthard Demuth is recorded to have emigrated on the 7th of April, 1735. Christian David Helwig, as well as his father before him saw military service with the American army. The former was in the Signal Corps during the Civil war and marched with General Sherman's forces "from Atlanta to the sea."

In the acquirement of his education Clarence Franklin Helwig attended the Wyandotte Academy of Kansas City, Kansas, and was afterward graduated from the high school there on the 1st of May, 1890. He received his degree of Certified Public Accountant from the Colorado state board of accountancy on the 26th of February, 1914, and in thus qualifying for his life work followed a natural bent. In his boyhood days, however, he learned the printer's trade in Kansas City, Kansas, picking up a knowledge of the business at odd hours while still attending school. Following his graduation from the high school, however, he entered the employ of the Kansas City Elevated Railway, which was then operating a steam suburban line between Kansas City, Missouri, and the various suburban towns across the river in Kansas. He remained with that company until the fall of 1893, holding several positions such as cashier, storekeeper and finally that of purchasing agent.

On the 1st of October, 1893, Mr. Helwig resigned his position as purchasing agent of the elevated railway company and moved to Denver, where he accepted a position with the Denver Lithographing Company, first as solicitor and afterward as foreman of the job printing department. After resigning that position he entered the employ of Frank Trumbull, receiver of the Union Pacific & Gulf Railway Company, under A. D. Parker, auditor for the receiver, with whom he remained until after the reorganization of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company, when he was transferred to its New York headquarters. In 1906 he resigned and was sent by the bond house of E. D. Shepard & Company to look after some of their interests in the state of New Mexico. In the latter part of the same year, however, he withdrew from that connection and accepted a position with the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company at Denver. One who has known him for about a quarter of a century, says: "As a business man he is keen and alert, with an analytical mind, honest, loyal to the interests he represents, hardworking, painstaking and a good organizer of departmental work in his line. * * * Perseverance, industry and a determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes have been the salient features in his advancement in the business world. He is recognized as an authority in his line and has written articles for

different magazines and lectured on the subject of auditing." Aside from being general auditor of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company he is a director and the secretary of the Rocky Mountain Stores Company and auditor of various other subsidiary corporations.

Mr. Helwig has been married twice. On the 16th of October, 1895, in Pueblo, Colorado, he wedded Mary Prentiss Simpson, a daughter of William A. and Louisa (Prentiss) Simpson. Both the Simpson and Prentiss families are of old New England stock dating back to Revolutionary times. Of this marriage there were born two sons, Herschel Sylvester and Frederic William, both artillerymen in the United States army, the latter having been on active duty in France since 1917.

The prolonged illness of Mrs. Mary Prentiss (Simpson) Helwig, which finally terminated in her death in 1905, the impaired health of the elder son, Herschel Sylvester, and finally the almost fatal sickness of Mr. Helwig himself, due to tubercular peritonitis, caused him to turn his attention to country life as a possible restorative. Mr. Helwig began to live in the out-of-doors about seven years ago. His home at present is at Littleton, a suburban town near Denver. Here he regained his health, as he had hoped, engaging in intensified farming on about ten acres, aided by the enthusiastic help of his family, trying out in his spare moments in a practical manner what may be accomplished in the way of intensive farming, not only as to the cultivation of the soil but also as to diversified stock raising. It is his hope that these practical experiments will be fruitful as to suggestions regarding the popular "back to the land" idea and a further aid toward the solution of some of the living problems of the masses. It also is his earnest hope that these experiments, practically presented, may prove of interest to our returning soldiers when they again take up the problems of livelihood incident to civil life.

On the 4th of September, 1906, in Trinidad, Colorado, Mr. Helwig was married to Maud Terhune, a daughter of William Henry and Martha (Jefferson) Terhune. The Terhunes and Jeffersons are old Kentucky and Virginia families respectively. The Jeffersons, many of whom served in the War of 1812, are descendants of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States. To the second marriage of Mr. Helwig have been born two sons and a daughter: David Terhune, Paul Demuth and Martha Louisa.

Mr. Helwig has been a republican for many years but nevertheless voted for President Wilson. His military record is limited to National Guard work in the early '90s. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 87, Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons; Denver Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Denver Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masons; Colorado Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; El Jebel Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Manzonita Chapter, No. 85, Order of Eastern Star, of Littleton, being worthy patron of the last named in 1918. The breadth and nature of his interests are indicated moreover in the fact that he has membership in the Denver Athletic Club, in the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants, in the Kansas Club, the Denver Motor Club, the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, the American Institute of Accountants at Washington, D. C., in the Luther Burbank Society, the National Geographic Society, the National Playground Association, the National Efficiency Society, in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in the Presbyterian church of Littleton, of which he is an elder, while in the Sunday school mission work at Louviers, Colorado, he is also actively interested. For a number of years he has been lecturer on the subject of mining accounts in the School of Commerce and Finance of the Denver University. He was chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association war campaign as well as chairman of the Playground Association campaign and vice chairman of the American and Syrian relief campaign, conducted at Littleton in 1917, and of the United War Workers campaign for Arapahoe county, Colorado, in 1918. He has for a number of years been most active in church work and at the present time is most heartily, earnestly and effectively cooperating in movements to uphold the hands of the president in this critical hour of national history and to extend relief to those people who have so terribly felt the oppressions and burdens of war.

O E Shrink

Orello E. Frink

WHEN death called Orello E. Frink it was felt throughout the community that his place could not easily be filled, so important a part had he taken in its development and progress, in support of the public welfare and in the social life of the community. No one knew him but respected and honored him, and all who came within the circle of his acquaintances were glad to call him friend, for he possessed a most genial nature that made his companionship a genuine pleasure.

Mr. Frink was born in De Ruyter, New York, on the 16th of May, 1855, a son of Ephraim and Lucinda (Ferguson) Frink, who were also natives of the Empire state, as were his grandparents. He spent his boyhood days in his native city and in early manhood took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in the schools of New York for nine years. His father was a capitalist and always lived in New York, where he passed away in 1902, at the age of eighty-five years, having for a long period survived his wife, who died in 1886.

Orello E. Frink, however, determined to leave the Empire state and seek home and fortune in the west and in 1891 he arrived in Denver, Colorado. He was gifted by nature with keen mentality and possessed a most remarkable memory, which found its highest exemplification in his mathematical skill. He possessed marvelous powers in that direction. He could add whole columns of figures in his head. It was possible for him to carry on a conversation or use the telephone and at the same time add four columns of figures. His retentive memory, keen sagacity and sound judgment were of the greatest worth to him in his business career. He married in the east and in 1891 brought his family to Colorado, settling in Denver, where he engaged in the wholesale produce business and also became a wholesale dealer in meats, buying out the Queen City Packing Company and conducting his business under the name of the Iowa & Nebraska Produce Company. He likewise conducted a retail meat market. In 1892 the family removed to Fort Lupton, Weld county, but Mr. Frink continued the active management of his business at Denver until 1895, when he, too, took up his abode at Fort Lupton, where his

remaining days were passed. He had at the time but limited capital, but through industrious application to his work he built up a business of large proportions. He first established a creamery and cheese factory, which soon outgrew its quarters, and he then rebuilt his factory and expanded his business to include other lines under the name of the Silver State Canning & Produce Company. He engaged in canning great quantities of peas, corn, tomatoes, beans, pickles and kraut and his patronage grew year by year until during the last year of his life it had assumed its greatest proportions, shipments being made into almost every state of the Union. Moreover, the enterprise was of the greatest value to the community, for he used the product of a thousand acres of land and gave employment to large numbers of men, women and children. His factory was built along model and sanitary lines and the most scientific methods were followed in canning the products handled by the company. In addition to his business interests of that character he owned and operated nine different farms, comprising over one thousand acres of land, on which he mostly employed Japanese help. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion, for when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he would carve out other paths whereby he could reach the desired goal.

In January, 1877, in the state of New York, Mr. Frink was married to Miss Etta Peckham, a daughter of Benjamin and Freelove (Church) Peckham, who were natives of the Empire state, where their ancestors had lived through several generations. Her father was a farmer during the greater part of his life and remained a resident of New York save for a period of eight years which he spent in Colorado. He was quite extensively engaged in bee culture and in the production of honey and also carried on hop raising on a large scale. He died in 1909, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, while his wife passed away in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Frink can trace her ancestry back through four centuries. To Mr. and Mrs. Frink were born four children: Mrs. Marguerite Counter, now living in Brighton, Colorado; Mrs. Ruby Davis, of Fort Lupton; Clarence, whose home is at Larkspur, Colorado; and Richard, also of Fort Lupton.

The death of Mr. Frink occurred November 11, 1916, when he was sixty-one years of age. He had never enjoyed robust health, but he was a man of untiring activity and enterprise. Politically he maintained an independent course, and while in religion he contributed generously to the support of all churches, his leaning was toward the Methodist Episcopal church and it was in that house of worship that

Ed. P. Frick

Edward George Reinert

EDWARD GEORGE REINERT is a member of the Killen-Reinert Company, mining and oil operators of Denver, and there are few men in the state whose knowledge equals his concerning the resources of Colorado in this connection and the work of development that has already been carried forward, together with possibilities for further development. Mr. Reinert is a native of Iowa. He was born in Keota on the 13th of June, 1872, a son of John Reinert, a native of Germany, who came to America when a youth of eighteen years, arriving in the new world during the Civil war period. He immediately took up his abode in Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully throughout his remaining days. About 1896 he removed to Colorado, settling at Longmont, where he continued to make his home until his death. He was quite active in educational and religious matters and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part for many years, doing much to further moral progress. He married Katherine Elizabeth Leimbach, who was born in Maryland and is of German lineage. She resides at Longmont.

Edward G. Reinert was the third in order of birth in their family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. He pursued his education in the public and high schools of his native state at Keota, after which he furthered his education by attending night school in Denver. At the age of fifteen he started out to provide for his support and entered upon an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Wellman Advance at Wellman, Iowa. After completing his term of indenture he actively followed his trade for four years, coming in 1889 to Colorado and taking up his abode in Denver, where he obtained a position on the Daily Mining Exchange Journal, a publication devoted to the mining industry and markets. He was thus connected with that paper for a year and then became the business manager, conducting the paper for several years. After the death of his brother, William F. Reinert, who was the editor of the paper, Edward G. Reinert continued its publication until August, 1915, when he sold the business and established the Mining American Magazine, a weekly journal devoted to similar

interests and concerned largely with the scientific side of the business. He published the magazine until May, 1917, when he sold and entered into partnership with David L. Killen for the conduct of mining and oil development projects under the name of the Killen-Reinert Company. Their operations extend largely over Colorado, Wyoming, Canada and Texas and their interests are today of a most important character.

From 1897 until 1901 there was issued at Colorado Springs a publication known as the Daily Mining and Financial Record. Mr. Reinert purchased the interests of Mr. Stratton in the Evening Telegraph and combined that publication with the one previously mentioned, the new publication then being issued by a corporation known as the Telegraph-Record Printing & Publishing Company, in which Mr. Reinert filled the office of vice president and secretary. He removed the plant of this mining publication to Denver and continued in active association therewith until the formation of the Killen-Reinert Company. During the period of his connection with publishing interests he was active and instrumental in bringing about changed and improved conditions in connection with the lax laws then existing in relation to the mines and was instrumental in driving many of the unscrupulous and fake mining operators out of business. The mining interests of Colorado are deeply indebted to him for bringing about many valuable changes which have been of great benefit to the state. In prosecuting those who have made the name of mine operator and promoter a byword in the country he involved himself in much litigation, resulting in seventeen libel suits in the course of twenty years, in all of which he proved his point and in many instances produced convictions of fraudulent parties, some of whom are still serving out sentences in the penal institutions of the national government. As the result of his efforts to bring about honorable and clean conditions he secured twelve convictions. In 1894 and 1895 he conducted an information department in connection with his paper, giving minute information of every company engaged in mining operations in Colorado, compelling corporations to give to the public information showing their true status, and in this way he saved many thousands of dollars to investors which would otherwise have been lost. At the same time he placed the mining interests of the state on their present high basis. The Record was the first independent mining publication in America to inaugurate a publicity department through which the public might investigate any mining or oil company operating in the western hemisphere. Its information was a pioneer movement in this special line of newspaper effort, which was later generally employed

by other weekly and monthly mining journals in America. Its field was not bounded on the north, east, south or west, or by any state or country. In representing the great basic industry of all commercial activities its scope was worldwide and of international consequence. It was the only daily mining newspaper published in the world and it received medals and certificates from every world's exposition held in the United States and Europe, from the Paris exposition which granted the Grand Prix down to the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago.

Mr. Reinert was married in Denver, September 21, 1898, to Miss Helen B. Moser, a native of Colorado and a daughter of George H. and Margaret (Quane) Moser. She was the first girl baby born at Aspen, Colorado, the noted silver camp, her parents having been pioneers of that place. Mr. Moser was formerly treasurer of Pitkin county, Colorado, and was a well known mining man. To Mr. and Mrs. Reinert have been born two sons: George Arthur, born in Denver, December 17, 1903; and Werden Neal, born in Denver, November 5, 1905.

In politics Mr. Reinert is a republican where national questions and issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order at Colorado Springs, and he is also a member of Denver Lodge, No. 41, K. P. For years he has been prominently known in connection with various clubs and is a life member of the American Mining Congress since October, 1906. He received the credit for having importantly aided in establishing the permanent home and headquarters of the congress in Denver. His broad experience in connection with mining and mining publications enables him to speak with authority upon the subject as it relates not only to Colorado but to the west at large, and he is now conducting a business of substantial extent and worth as a member of the Killen-Reinert Company, mining and oil operators. Mr. Reinert is also treasurer of the Wano Mining and Milling Company of Boulder county, producers and shippers of commercial fluor spar. Ever holding to high ideals, his labors have indeed been of great worth to the state in bringing about present-day conditions, his efforts proving most resultant and beneficial.

Leandro Barela

Hon. Casimiro Barela

THE record of no man in public office has extended over so long a period as that of Hon. Casimiro Barela and none has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation. Called to represent his district in the upper house of the general assembly in the year in which Colorado was admitted to statehood, Las Animas county has felt that no other could so well serve her interests or aid more efficiently in promoting the upbuilding of the commonwealth. His election to the state senate followed service as a member of the territorial legislature and no man has done more to fuse Spanish elements into the highest type of American citizenship than he.

Born in Embudo, New Mexico, on the 4th of March, 1847, Casimiro Barela is the son of Don Jose Maria Barela and Doña Maria de Jesus (Abeyta) Barela. The original American ancestor of the family, Casimiro Varela, came from Spain at the head of a colony of eighty and arrived at San Jose, California, on the 25th of February, 1777. The ancestors of Mr. Barela in the maternal line were also among the early Spanish residents of California and were identified with the pioneer development of San Francisco. In 1839 Julian Varela removed to Tome, New Mexico. In 1846 Jose Maria Barela, on account of Indian troubles, removed to Embudo, New Mexico, and it was during the period of his parents' temporary residence there that Casimiro Barela was born. His father died in 1878 and his mother passed away on the 13th of May, 1895.

A part of the elementary education of Casimiro Barela was acquired under the direction of the Rev. Juan B. Salpointe, afterward archbishop, who directed his studies at Mora, New Mexico, from 1859 until 1863. He afterward acquainted himself with commercial methods under his father and in 1866, while on a business trip to Trinidad, Colorado, he decided to make it his place of residence. He then returned to New Mexico to complete his arrangements and in 1867 took up his abode in the territory of Colorado, settling in the San Francisco valley, in Las Animas county, where he still has a large ranch and is successfully engaged in stock raising. The Colorado & Southern Railroad Company established a station at that

point which was named Barela in honor of the family. His stock raising interests, however, constituted but one phase of his activities. He became interested in the merchandising and forwarding business at Trinidad and at El Moro and also extended his efforts into the field of railway building, becoming one of the incorporators of the San Luis Valley Railroad. With the organization of the American Savings Bank at Trinidad he was elected a member of its directorate and has so continued. His business interests have been extensive and important and these alone would have entitled him to representation among the prominent men of the state, but along political lines he has left the impress of his individuality in large measure upon the annals of Colorado and is recognized as one of the most eminent statesmen who has ever resided within its borders.

The first public position which Casimiro Barela ever held was that of justice of the peace in the San Francisco precinct, to which he was elected in 1869. In 1870 he was nominated for the office of assessor of Las Animas county and in 1871 was elected to represent the county in the territorial legislature, where he served for a two years' term and was then reelected. While a member of the house he was in 1874 elected county sheriff and in 1875 he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention and assisted in creating the fundamental laws of the new state of Colorado. He was also active in the organization of all of the counties in the state and four of these he has personally named—Baca, Otero, Prowers and Archuleta counties. Upon the admission of Colorado to the Union in 1876 Mr. Barela was elected a member of the senate of the first general assembly for the long term and reelection has continued him in the office.

It was in 1880 that Senator Barela entertained General Grant during his visit to Trinidad. In the same year he was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on which occasion General Hancock was nominated for the presidency. In 1882 he was elected treasurer of Las Animas county and the following year was elected county judge for a three years' term, but after serving upon the bench for a year resigned the position. In 1884 he was nominated for the position of presidential elector and in the same year again became a candidate for the state senate, to which office he was chosen by a large majority. In 1886 he was the democratic nominee for the office of state auditor but was defeated by eleven hundred votes, the entire ticket meeting with the same fate with the exception of Governor Adams. In 1888 he was made a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis, where

Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman became the candidates of the party. In 1893 Mr. Barela made the race for state treasurer and although the entire ticket was defeated, such was his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by the people of the state that he ran seven thousand votes ahead of other candidates on the ticket. It was also in 1893 that he was president pro tem of the general and extra sessions of the senate, at which time he was unanimously elected by the three parties, democrat, populist and republican. He also had the honor of consul conferred upon him, with office at Denver, acting at first as the joint representative of Mexico and Costa Rica, but subsequently resigning the Mexican consulship. In 1893 many persons of national prominence urged Mr. Barela for the position of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Guatemala. The following year occurred the great mining troubles in Colorado, in which Senator Barela interceded with good results. He is a man of marked political and social influence, one in whom the citizens of the state have implicit confidence and trust.

A contemporary writer has said of him: "A striking illustration of Senator Barela's unflinching honesty and independence of character was furnished by the legislative session of 1902, when he served notice on his party that if it persisted in some pernicious legislation he would withdraw from it. Among these measures was the proposition to make the single tax issue a party question, and the fusion and law-and-order issues. It took a brave man to assume this position, and the fact demonstrated that Senator Barela has the courage of his convictions. Again, the session of 1907 supplied a signal illustration of the universal esteem and affection in which the Senator is held by his fellow legislators, the following testimonial being signed by every member of the upper house: To the Hon. Casimiro Barela, senator, representing the fourth senatorial district, sixteenth general assembly, greeting:

'On this sixtieth anniversary of your birth, the undersigned, your fellow senators, in commemoration of your thirty-six years of continuous service in behalf of your adopted state, as citizen, representative, framer of the state constitution and senator, do herewith present as a slight token of the respect and high esteem in which you are regarded by the people of our beloved state by reason of such faithful, distinguished and meritorious service, and by us, your fellow senators, as a testimonial of our respect and continued brotherly affection, this engraved china-silver service. May we add, as the prayer of your devoted friends, that your days of usefulness may long continue, till, ripe in years, you can wrap the mantle of your couch about you and

lie down to pleasant slumbers, full of years and the consciousness of a well spent life.' "

To give an account of the work that Senator Barela has done in the state legislature would be to present practically a record of the entire statutes of Colorado. In 1895 he was active in establishing experimental agricultural stations in El Paso, Bent, Delta and other counties. In 1889 he presented a memorial before the legislature of Colorado to bring before congress a petition in favor of the admission of New Mexico to statehood. In 1911 he received from his colleagues the complimentary vote for United States senator. In the eighteenth general assembly he supported the Boy Scout movement as first founded by Lieutenant General Baden-Powell in England. It was during the last session of the legislature in that year, while the democrats were divided, that the republicans gave their vote for the nomination of Mr. Barela for the United States senate, the seat having been vacated by the death of Senator Charles J. Hughes, Jr. This is the only case in the United States where a Spanish-American has been thus honored. The house, however, could not agree to give him sufficient support and the legislature was prorogued by Governor Shafroth without the selection of a candidate. Among the important acts of Senator Barela's legislative service was the securing of an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for the representation of Colorado at the Paris Exposition, and also an appropriation of twenty-four thousand dollars for the founding of the State Industrial School near Trinidad. On the 29th of September, 1911, at a city reunion at Trinidad, Senator Barela was named a member of the entertainment committee for the reception of President Taft, who arrived in Denver on the 3d of October of that year.

The feeling entertained for Senator Barela by his fellow townsmen in his home county was shown in 1908, when he was reelected senator from District No. 4. At that time the legality of his election was contested, known as the Beshoar-Barela contest. During the session a motion was made and carried to investigate the election methods in Huerfano and Las Animas counties and on the 5th of March the first vote taken in the contest stood seventeen to seventeen. On the 11th of March the contest was decided in favor of Senator Barela by a vote of twenty-four to eight and the victory was celebrated in many parts of Las Animas county, showing how greatly he was beloved by his own people.

It was on the 4th of March, 1867, that Senator Barela was united in marriage to Senorita Josefita Ortiz at El Sapello, New Mexico, after which they took up their residence in Colorado. Her death

occurred on the 7th of October, 1883, and on the 16th of February, 1884, he married Damiana Rivera, a daughter of Don Miguel Rivera and Doña Paulita Trujello. There were three daughters of the first marriage, Leonore, Juanita and Sophia.

The Barela block, one of the finest and most artistic office buildings in Trinidad, stands as a monument to the business enterprise and progressive spirit of the builder. There is no phase of the development and progress of Las Animas county in its material, political or social upbuilding with which Senator Barela has not been connected. In 1895 he was named one of the commission to represent Colorado in the city of Mexico in the following year and he again visited the southern city, to which he had made a trip in 1888 accompanied by his wife. It was in the same year that he took an active part in the Denver Carnival celebration and in 1896 was equally active in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Colorado Springs. In 1898 he attended the organization of the Union Club at Buena Vista and in 1899 he was made president of the inauguration committee to supervise the inaugural ceremonies for the governor. He was appointed by Governor Julius C. Gunter to the position of judge of the court of appeals. On many occasions he has been greatly honored at social gatherings and on the 4th of March, 1907, the senate officially celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of his birth. He was a prominent figure in the great Columbus Day celebration at Trinidad in 1908, on which occasion Governor Harper and Hon. Q. A. Larrazola were also guests of the city.

Colorado acknowledges her indebtedness to Senator Barela for his active work in behalf of the development of her educational interests. He has ever stood for the support of her school system and he has presented a valuable collection of books to the Colorado Traveling Library. An outstanding figure in the history of the state, honored by all who know him, he remains the same courteous, genial gentleman at all times easily approachable, who at the head of large business interests, has successfully managed them and who in public service has demonstrated his marked devotion to the welfare of the state. No little of his sustained power is due to the moral and social characteristics of this many-sided man. In social intercourse he is genial, kindly and humanly sympathetic. Of him it may be truthfully said that he has never lost the common touch. Great success and accumulated power have not dulled his perceptions of what is right nor dimmed his vision of the true perspective from his position as compared with that of men of more humble mien. His life record finds embodiment in the words of Pope:

"Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gave no title and who lost no friend."

Carlos W Hall.

Carlos W. Hall

CARLOS W. HALL enjoys the reputation of being the best versed man on Holstein cattle in the west. His work has not only been a source of individual prosperity but also of great benefit to the state in improving the grade of cattle raised and in setting the highest standards for cattle raisers and dairymen. He was born in Rosendale, Wisconsin, January 12, 1874, a son of William S. and Mary (Wheeler) Hall. The ancestral line in America can be traced back to 1630, when John Hall, coming to the new world from Coventry, England, probably in the fleet with Governor Winthrop, settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. His grandfather was Storrs Hall, who removed in 1851 to Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. He was a graduate of Yale University, in which he completed a medical course, and after his removal to Wisconsin he engaged successfully in practice there. He was also the founder of Ripon College, one of the leading educational institutions of the state, and remained a director thereof until his death. His son, William Scribner Hall, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1847, and was married in 1870. He went to Texas and became a successful stockman of that state. In 1884 he removed to Colorado and is now living in Alice, where he is engaged in mining.

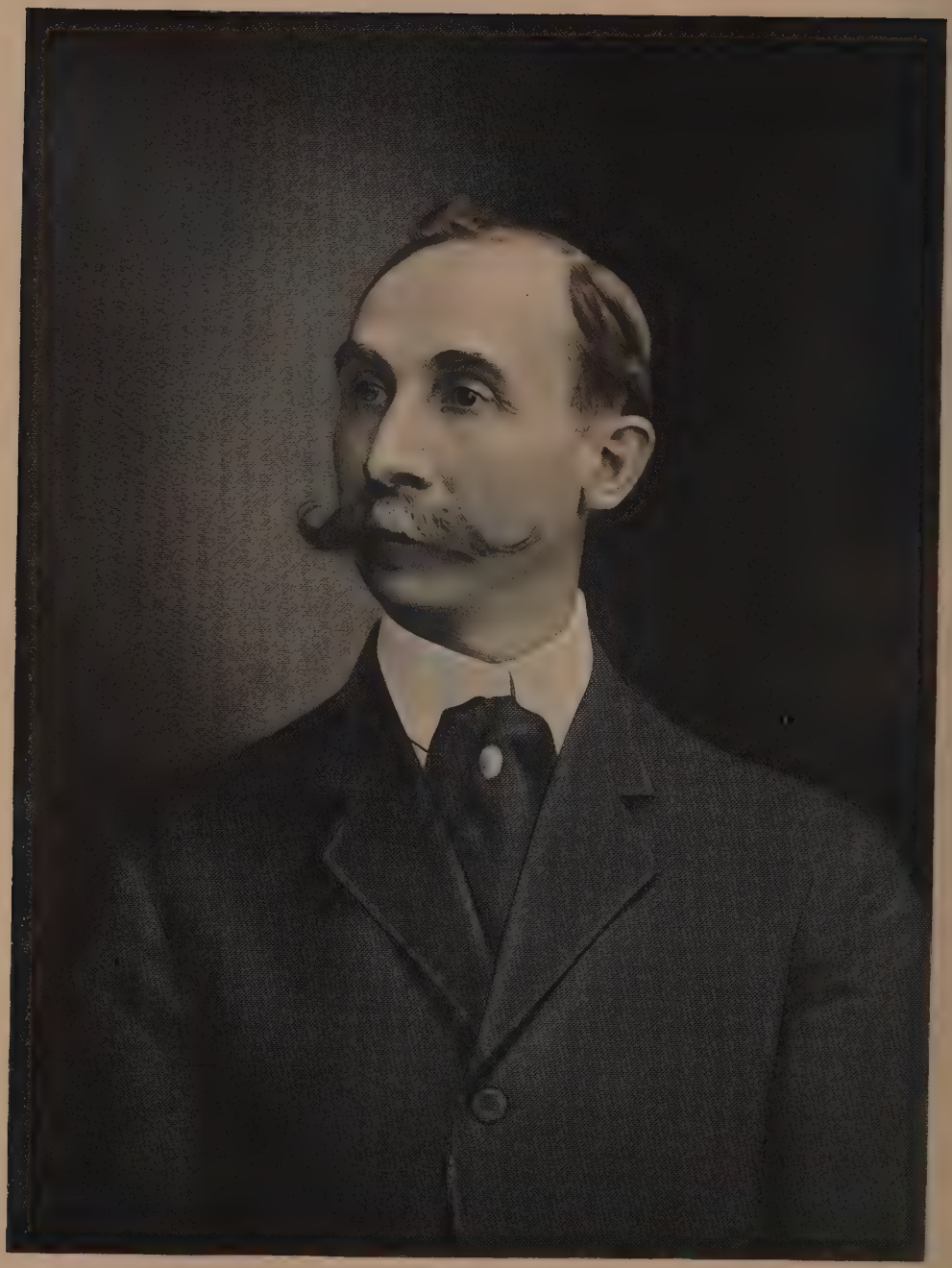
Carlos W. Hall was a youth of but ten years when the family home was established in Colorado and his education was acquired in the public schools of Denver. He, too, took up the cattle business, buying and selling from an early age, and in 1896, in connection with his brother, Storrs Hall, he became identified with the stock raising and dairy interests of Jefferson county. In 1906 they purchased their present property and have since been most extensively engaged in breeding and raising of Holstein cattle. They are also heavily interested in the Producers' Milk Company, of which Carlos W. Hall is vice president. The farm is a model property in its equipment, every advantage being secured for the successful conduct of the dairy business and for the care of the live stock. Hall Brothers are the owners of the Western Holstein Farm, known as the home of Sir Colantha-Lass, Colorado's greatest show bull, and Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon, Colorado's greatest dairy cow. They have raised thereon

some of the finest Holstein cattle ever produced. Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon is the champion butter cow of the west. In this connection a leading agricultural journal said: "Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon produced 26,485.2 pounds of milk, giving 1,263 pounds of butter in three hundred and sixty-five days. She was developed and owned since her calfhood by Hall Brothers, owners of the Western Holstein Farm. She was six years and seven months old when she freshened for this record. As a yearling she held the world's seven-day milk record of 436 pounds. Her records are the result of careful study of breeding and feeding methods. The Hall Brothers are keen students of cows and they favor those individuals and families which lack nothing, but which combine showyard type and large producing proclivities. In the May 1, 1916, issue of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Carlos W. Hall expressed this fact in these words: 'It is very plain to all students of producing or performing animals that constitution and vitality are all-important factors in breeding, and records alone cannot be trusted as a true guide to build upon. * * * A cow may be milk simple and milk herself to death, and still be valueless as a producer of her kind, because she has not the stamina to stand the work and reproduce.' Not only their knowledge of breediness in animals, but their courage and foresight to keep an animal of superior merit for their own herd regardless of cost, has resulted in their success in breeding. This was well indicated by the characteristic reply sent one time to W. J. Gillette of Rosendale, Wisconsin. Hall Brothers had purchased a bull calf for use in their herd, closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna. When the latter became the world's champion cow, Mr. Gillette wired an offer of two thousand dollars for the animal. Quickly the wires flashed the answer 'No.' An offer of two thousand dollars and another bull as good individually was then made. Hall Brothers then killed the offer by replying that the bull was not for sale, for they needed as good a bull as anyone. Such breeders are the Hall Brothers; the best is not too good for them. Had they sold the bull in order to make a little profit, as many breeders do, the dairy world might never have known of them. Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon has produced a record which is the outcome of good breeding, feeding and management, and her record stands as a milestone in the advance which live stock interests are making in the once 'wild and woolly west.'" In connection with his stock raising and dairying interests Mr. Hall has exhibited his stock in many of the principal stock shows of the United States, carrying off many prizes. He has also been called upon to act as judge at state and local fairs, including the Oregon State Fair in 1917. In August,

1918, he was appointed by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America one of the national judges of the breed. He is the president of the State Dairymen's Association and he was one of the promoters and is a director of the Western National Stock Show. In banking circles he is also known, being a director of the Merchants Bank of Denver. He is a director of the Agricultural ditch, and a member of the Denver Automobile Club.

On the 14th of October, 1901, Mr. Hall was united in marriage in Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Miss Anna T. Mohnsen, a daughter of George and Minnie J. Mohnsen. Mrs. Hall was born in Indiana but was reared and educated in Nebraska.

Fraternally Mr. Hall is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. In November of 1918 he was elected by a handsome majority, to serve as a member of the state legislature, being the only republican candidate elected in Jefferson county. He has served as school director of his district and as mayor of the old town of Valverde, which was afterward annexed to Denver, he being treasurer of the town at the time of annexation. There are men who deserve credit for having founded and established successful educational institutions, who merit regard for valuable public service in office, but there are none more worthy of public consideration and gratitude than the man who, in the development of business affairs, places within the reach of others the means of becoming self-supporting and substantial citizens. Mr. Hall has contributed largely to the prosperity and progress of Colorado along the line of stock raising and good farming through the development of his herds and through the impetus which he has given to the dairy industry and today his opinions are accepted as authority upon many questions of stock raising, especially in regard to Holstein cattle.



F. E. Canning

Franklin Eugene Carringer

FRANKLIN EUGENE CARRINGER, founder and president of The Midland Savings & Loan Company of Denver, is one of the well known figures in connection with financial interests and public life of his city. His career from the time he started out on his own account furnishes an excellent demonstration of what ability, ambition and self-reliance will accomplish.

Mr. Carringer was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1859, a son of Anthony S. and Maria (Moyer) Carringer, who were also natives of the Keystone state, where they spent their childhood and youth and were married. The father took up blacksmithing, which he followed for a time in his native state and afterward in Iowa and Illinois and still later in Colorado. He came to this state in 1891 and while still identified with blacksmithing he was killed in a mine accident in 1910 at the age of seventy years. His widow afterward removed to Chicago and passed away in that city in January, 1918.

Franklin E. Carringer was the eldest in their family of six children. During his youthful days his parents removed with their family to the middle west, settling first in Iowa, where he began his education in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he worked by the month on a farm and after that practically made his own way in the world. At a later period the family home was established in Monmouth, Illinois. After receiving a common school education he entered into business with his father and learned the blacksmithing trade, which he followed at times, also working at machinery and factory work. It was his ambition, however, to devote his attention to other lines and with this end in view he took up the study of stenography and afterward was employed in this capacity in the city of Chicago, beginning in 1882, at ten dollars per week. After several years he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he was special commissioner of the supreme court of Kansas and secretary to Albert H. Horton, chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure hours to reading law, passed the required examination and was admitted to practice in the courts of Kansas. At this time he made a move that was to prove the most important one he

had ever made, although he was advised by his friends not to do so. He left Kansas for Denver, thus seeking a new field for his labors. He had attained high standing in the former state, occupied a remunerative position, had influential friends there and, having been admitted to the bar, it seemed an unwise move for him to go to a new city where he would have to form new acquaintances and where there was no especially favorable outlook for his future. However, he had made up his mind to go to Denver and the wisdom of his conclusion is fully borne out in the face of subsequent results. Soon after reaching Denver he became one of the organizers of The Midland Savings & Loan Company, which was formed in August, 1891. The original board of directors elected Mr. Carringer to the position of manager and after a short period he was elected to the presidency and has since been the executive head of the institution.

The history of The Midland Savings & Loan Company since its organization is largely a history of Franklin E. Carringer for the same period. Its record of growth and progress is perhaps best shown in its twenty-seventh annual report, issued January 1, 1918, at which time its resources include first mortgage loans amounting to one million, seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars and stock loans amounting to over fifty thousand dollars. Its installment and prepaid accounts amount to nearly one and one-fourth million dollars. It has in fully paid accounts five hundred and forty-seven thousand, four hundred and twenty-six dollars, and in undivided profits nearly eighteen thousand dollars. The surplus in the expense fund is over thirteen thousand dollars and the reserve and contingent funds amount to one hundred and six thousand, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars. Something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that since its organization the company has loaned, largely for building homes, five million, four hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and in the period of its existence, covering twenty-seven years, it has paid to members nearly three million dollars, of which amount six hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and sixty-six dollars was dividends, while the total dividends paid and collected to January 1, 1918, amount to one million, thirty-six thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents. In addition to Mr. Carringer, who has so long served as president, the other officers are: Charles C. St. Clair, vice president; Frederick W. Carringer, secretary and treasurer; Andrew J. Bryant, attorney and director; and Dr. James P. Willard, also a director. The Midland Savings & Loan Company has long since taken a high position among Denver's well managed financial institutions and the foregoing state-

ment certainly reflects great credit upon all who have had to do with the conduct of its affairs. The beginning was most modestly made, and during the first two years as its president Mr. Carringer did not draw any salary in order to conserve its resources until a time when such an expenditure would be less felt. In addition to his activities as president of The Midland Savings & Loan Company, Mr. Carringer has many other important business connections and investments.

In June, 1913, Mr. Carringer was married to Miss Ethel England, of Denver, in which city she was born, a representative of one of its pioneer families. They have one daughter, Ruth, born in October, 1915. By a former marriage Mr. Carringer has two daughters: Jennie M., born in Topeka, Kansas, an accomplished and highly educated young lady, who was graduated in music from Northwestern University in 1916, and on the 23d of July, 1918, was married in Evanston, Illinois, to the Rev. Oscar Franklin Smith, of Sedalia, Missouri, a graduate of Baker University and Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston; and Zillah, who was born in Denver and is also a graduate of Northwestern University. She is now teacher of sciences in the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Mr. Carringer holds membership in Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, having attained the thirty-second degree in the order. He also belongs to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of the city, the extension of its business connections and the establishment of its high municipal standards.

In politics Mr. Carringer is a stanch democrat, is a member of the Denver Democratic Club, and one of the strong men of the party in the state. He has long been one of the active workers for its success and during the present decade he was prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for governor of Colorado, being in the same year at the primary election a candidate for lieutenant governor, on which occasion he was defeated by a very small plurality. He served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents as a member of the house of representatives in the thirteenth Colorado general assembly in 1901, and later was elected senator as a member of the seventeenth and eighteenth general assemblies, his service continuing from 1909 until 1912. He is now serving as mayor of Edgewater, where he resides, and he has given to that city a businesslike as well as a progressive administration under which many improvements have been made. In all matters of citizenship he is actuated by a lofty devotion to high ideals and in business affairs he has ever maintained

the highest standards, winning his success by methods that neither seek nor require disguise. His plans have always been carefully formulated and promptly executed and his energy and determination have not only enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path but also to carve out a way that has led to the goal of substantial success. In the fall of 1918 he was the nominee of the democratic party for the office of lieutenant governor of Colorado.

Frank X. Byers

Frank S. Byers

FRANK S. BYERS has for almost six decades been a resident of Colorado and two years ago was chosen for the honored position of president of the Society of Colorado Pioneers. A son of William N. Byers, mentioned elsewhere in this work, he was born in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1855, and was therefore but a little child when he came to Denver with his father on the 7th of August, 1859. During his youthful days he attended the common schools of the town, for Denver was then a western frontier village, and also worked in his father's newspaper office. In 1867-68 he carried the pony route of the Denver News, attending to his duties after school and was one of Denver's first news carriers. The money which he earned he saved and this he judiciously put into the cattle business with John Evans, thus launching forth upon a business line in which he later became very prominent. He afterward had the benefit of instruction in the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, in 1870-71. In 1868, however, he had entered the live stock and cattle business, beginning by gathering cattle on the Arkansas river in connection with Governor Evans and William Dailey. He was the first settler, with stock to remain, in what is now Grand county, then a part of Summit county, where he went in June, 1874, with cattle. With the passing years he took a very prominent and active part in the development of that region. He served as county treasurer and also as commissioner of Grand County and he carried the first mail into the county in 1878. He aided in the organization and was the first president of the Bank of Grand County, which was the first financial institution in that civil division of the state. At the present time he is largely living retired, deriving a substantial income from well placed investments.

Mr. Byers has been married twice. In 1877 he wedded Elizabeth McQueary and for his second wife he chose Mary W. Sullivan, of New York, who was teaching in Denver, their wedding being celebrated January 1, 1885. Mr. Byers has one child, Grace, who was born in July, 1880, and is the wife of H. C. Boston, of Fort Lupton. They have become the parents of a son, Byers C. Boston.

Frank S. Byers

The name of Byers from pioneer times has been most closely associated with the history of development and progress in Colorado and has ever stood as a synonym for that which is of value and benefit to the individual and to the community at large. Frank S. Byers has for twenty-five years been active in humane work. He succeeded his father on the board of the Humane Society and for ten years prior to that time was a volunteer agent of the society. He is now its first vice president and for the past fifteen years has been officially connected with the State Humane Society, taking his father's place in May, 1903. He is also a member of the State Board of Child and Animal Protection and he is continually reaching out a helping hand to alleviate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. For six years Mr. Byers has served as a director of the Pioneers Society, has been its first vice president and in 1916 was elected to the presidency. He has a great fondness for horses and holds the state pole record and also most of the running race records of the track, being an active and prominent member of the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club.

No feature of Denver's history in its more salient points is unfamiliar to him and with many events which have contributed to its progress and upbuilding he has been closely associated. He is a worthy scion of an honored race, while his life record is measured by individual accomplishment and not by the acts of ancestors.

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